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MAINE

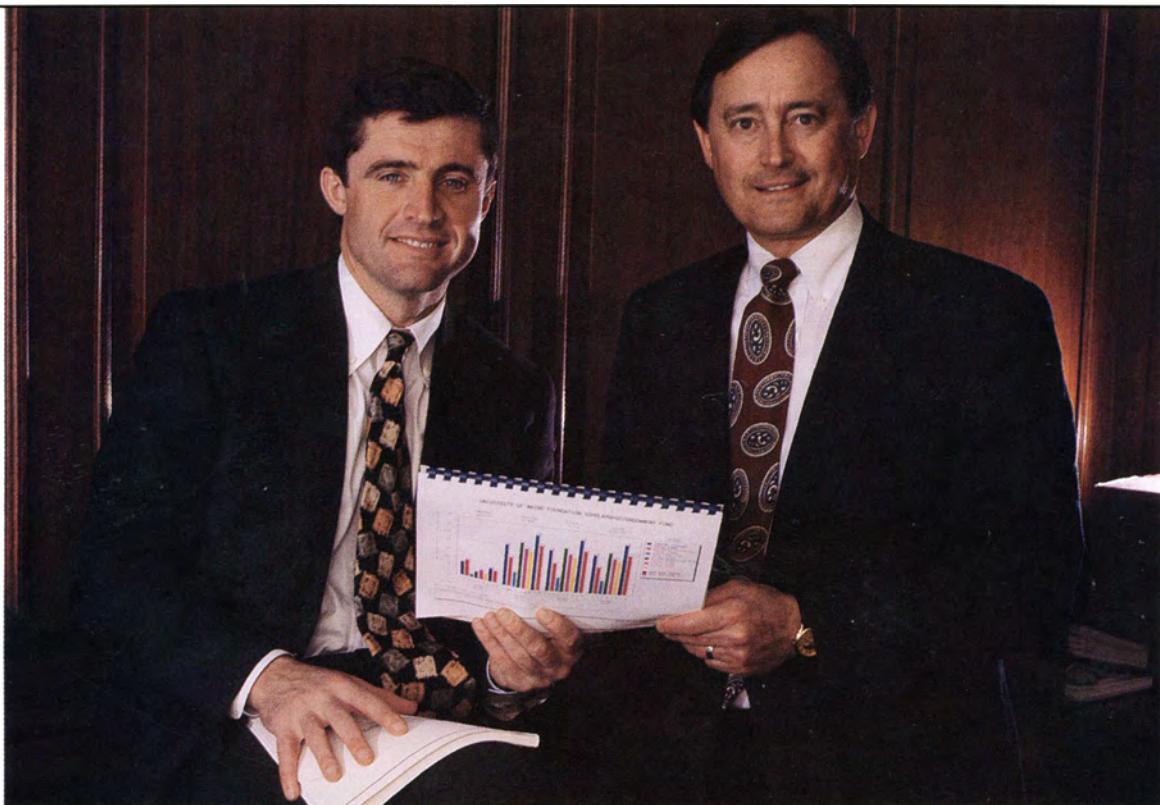
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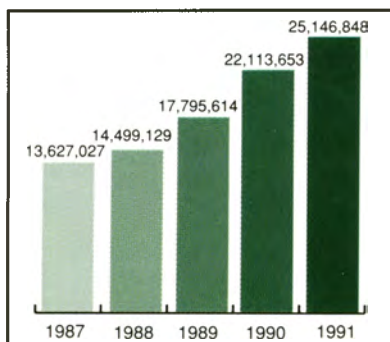
**Scott Wilkerson '89
Leads the Way**



Investment Advisor Michael A. Boyson, Vice President of Shearson Lehman Brothers, consults with Amos E. Orcutt, Vice President for Operations of the University of Maine Foundation.

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REMEMBERING ARTHUR HAUCK

1893-1992

By Richard Sprague
Class of 1951

Arthur A. Hauck, the longest serving president of the University of Maine, died on October 7, 1992, at the age of 99. For the 17,500 alumni who attended Maine on his watch, it was the end of an era.

Arthur Hauck came to Maine when the nation was in the grip of the Great Depression. But he knew a thing or two about making do. During the next 24 years Maine would grow from 1,473 students to more than 4,000, add seven academic buildings, the Brunswick campus during the frantic post-war, and seven dormitory buildings.

For the 17,000 of us who were there when Maine was under his stewardship, Hauck was larger than life. In those innocent times professors were "profs" and Arthur Hauck was "Prexy" Hauck. It was a term of genuine affection for the man who instituted Maine Day and who made the Maine Hello part of the fabric of student life.

He began his career as a schoolmaster and never forgot it. Students loved him because he understood that the 18- and 19-year-olds who came to the university from Maine farms and hamlets before they had acquired the armor of life had a kind of vulnerability. He believed that adults had an obligation to treat them with kindness and dignity; it was a hallmark of his life and it made him thousands of friends.

Arthur Hauck combined an innate dignity with an almost childlike sense of fun. I remember photographing him for the *Campus* in a skit at the Memorial Gym when he played a western marshal with more verve than subtlety. His performance brought the house down.

While Hauck might seem merely avuncular, remembering his public persona, he was, in fact, an able administrator who expanded the curricula to include music, engineering physics, drama, and nursing. When Hauck came to Maine in the bitter Depression year of 1934 it was his buoyant spirit that lighted the way for dispirited students and parents. But the end of WW II and the GI Bill with its flood of veterans marked the beginning of perhaps the greatest adventure and challenge to face Maine.

The quiet campus saw the largest class ever when the 1,500 students of the Class of 1950 entered school in 1946. Maine would never be the same again. Arthur Hauck oversaw the opening of the Brunswick campus to take care of the overflow of students that year. And, though the university had nearly doubled in size overnight, Hauck was able to bring stability to the growth process.

He was almost a genius in making the pattern fit the cloth and his stewardship of Maine from 1934-1958 is a monument to both development and thrift. But Arthur Hauck's greatest genius was his gift with people. I believe it was because of his innate kindness and his sense of justice.

His passing leaves a great empty space.



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LYNN REDGRAVE

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Tuesday, March 23
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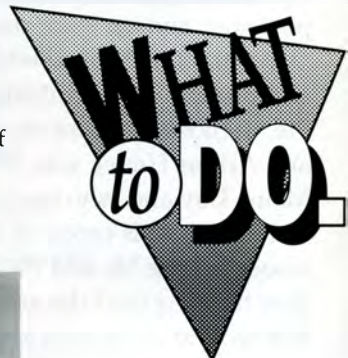
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Wednesday, March 24
at 7 pm



MAINE CENTER FOR THE ARTS

MAINE

VOLUME 73, NUMBER 3

Fall 1992

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10 "Yes Sir: I'm Gay"

A student's revelation that he is a homosexual challenges ROTC policy and raises awareness.



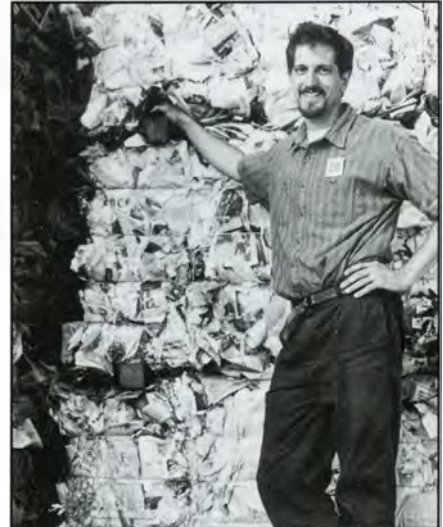
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Those are qualities Jim Varner '57 brings to his new job as assistant director of admissions for minority recruitment.

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UMaine takes the lead in recycling.



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John Willey's intelligence and love of the written word led him to a career as one of America's best editors.

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Jane Sheehan '79 is the first woman commissioner of the Maine Department of Human Services.



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Cover photo by Damon Kiesow

Going Green



Beginning with this issue the Alumni Association fulfills a long-standing goal of its board of directors—to publish its publications (*MAINE* and *Mainely People*) on re-

ycled paper.

In addition, the Association is now purchasing recycled letterhead for all of its many mailings.

Many alumni have wondered why it has taken so long to get our publications on recycled paper. The reasons are primarily cost and availability of stock. And although the availability of recycled publication-grade paper has increased, worsening economic times and tight budgets have kept us and numerous other publishers from making the switch. In spite of an improving situation, the fact remains that using recycled paper is still more expensive.

But despite the increased cost, we are making a commitment to support the recycling industry. That commitment is especially critical now during these difficult times for recycling. In the balance of the marketplace, supply is currently far outpacing demand. Communities that have done a good job at instituting recycling programs are having a hard time getting rid of what they collect. As a result of the lack of demand, paper that was intended to get recycled is often ending up in incinerators or landfills.

But as more publishers and forward-thinking organizations and individuals make a commitment to using recycled products, demand will eventually catch up with supply and more recycled stock will be available at more reasonable prices.

A publications office does not become an environmentally good citizen just by taking the simple step of using recycled paper stock.

We are aware that the de-inking pro-

cess for glossy magazine paper creates toxic sludge, and that many communities refuse to recycle magazines with coatings, staples, or adhesives.

In that regard, we are pleased that our printer, Lane Press of Burlington, Vermont, is moving toward offering use of soy ink in the printing process. Lane has already instituted numerous environmentally friendly practices, and they are committed to using soy ink as soon as some current problems with that technology are resolved.

We also realize that recycling is only part of the solution to our massive solid waste problem. Even more important is reducing the amount of waste we put into the stream. With that in mind the Alumni Association is constantly trimming mailing lists in an attempt to eliminate duplication, get accurate addresses, and to send publications only to those people who want to receive them.

All of our efforts tie in nicely with the fast-growing recycling project at the University of Maine. That project, highlighted in this issue of *MAINE*, is making great strides in reducing the university's waste stream and recycling what is left over. It's also promoting community relations, involving area nonprofit groups, and helping to educate the public on the issue of solid waste.

Unlike other complex issues confronting our society, the solution to the solid waste problem is clear. As the cover of this issue indicates, we need to reduce, reuse, and recycle what has been going directly into our waste stream. And we cannot let a recession and a corresponding slump in the recycling market stop progress toward that goal.

Alumni can be proud that the University of Maine is taking the long-term view and is becoming a leader in environmentally sound solid waste management. The Alumni Association is pleased to be a part of that effort.

Jim Frick
editor, alumni publications

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I Always Try to Give Back a Little of What I Get

A Profile of the Annual Alumni Fund National Campaign Chair, Penny Harris '63

Penny Smith Harris '63, national campaign chairperson for the 1992-1993 Alumni Association Annual Fund, believes that the only way to really make the quality of life better for others is to give something back.

That is the driving force that propels Harris to be a strong advocate for the University of Maine Alumni Association.

"When I was here at the University of Maine as a student, I took advantage of all the resources available—my professors' time, the library, campus life—I got so much from the university. And what I invested was paid back many fold in the education I got—my love for the arts, my curiosity of knowledge, and my greater appreciation of life," Harris explains. "My family always taught me that when I get something in life, I should always try to give back a little of what I get. It was not an obligation but something I wanted to do. And that is why I work for and support the Alumni Association."

For Harris being a volunteer leader at the Alumni Association is not only a way to say thank you to a university she credits with giving her her professional life, but it is a way to make sure what she received from the University of Maine still exists for future students.

"It really scares me when I hear about budget cutting in education because that hurts everybody," Harris says. "People spend their entire lives learning and to cut the amount of state and federal dollars allocated for education is a disservice to everybody."

In her role as national campaign chairperson for the Annual Fund, Harris hopes to alleviate some of the pain budget cutting has caused at the University of Maine by generating more support for the Annual Fund.



"Alumni giving in the past has been very strong, but we need to increase the giving for those alumni who can give more and attract new givers, as well. There are more students today with greater needs but fewer resources to help them than ever before."

The university's growth in recent years was acknowledged by Harris in December 1991. She was asked to give the graduation address for the December graduation ceremony. Standing in front of thousands of students seated in the Maine Center for the Arts was an incredibly meaningful experience for her.

"The MCA didn't even exist when I was here in '63 and to stand there in '91 and say something to the graduates was very special. And I think it is important to make sure that these students have the necessary resources to get the best education they can."

Prior to the work she is now doing on behalf of the Alumni Association, Harris was very involved in the League of Women Voters. She joined this organization when her two girls were in grade school just to learn more about the political process and how to become more politically active. She quickly learned that she enjoyed the work she did for this organization and rose through the ranks.

After leaving the League of Women Voters 20 years later as national secretary/treasurer, Harris put all the skills she had learned as a volunteer into a new career: she took a job as assistant director of development at the Maine Public Broadcasting Network (MPBN). That position raised her awareness of the importance of fundraising. She is now the director of development for Eastern Maine Medical Center.

Although Harris' role as national campaign chairperson is a new one for her, she has been an integral part of the Alumni Association for many years. Not only has she served on the Board of Directors for six years, but she has been a contributor, a

phonathon volunteer, a reunion fund chairperson, and a trustee for the University of Maine system.

One of the reasons Harris decided to put more of her energy into the Alumni Association was the importance of alumni support. She isn't convinced that alumni realize what an impact their contributions directly have on students at the university. Among the many things the Annual Fund supports, alumni giving helps support a critical resource for students—quality professors.

"Without the Annual Fund, the support for professors and students would not be there," Harris says. "Many of our alums are very successful and we need to talk to them more seriously about what the needs of the university and the Alumni Association are."

It is this deep commitment to her alma mater and her strong belief in public higher education that made Harris an easy choice as national campaign chairperson.

"Penny brings a breadth of experience and a vision of the importance of alumni support," says Michael Crowley '81, director of the Annual Fund. "She sensitizes all of us to the vital nature of a gift. And participation, not the size of the gift, is the key."

In Brief

Maine student receives Fulbright

Kenneth S. Paulsen will return to his native Nova Scotia as the recipient of a Fulbright Scholarship. The University of Maine graduate student will be conducting an in-depth study of the social and economic development of the town of Lunenburg.

"I am really excited about it," Paulsen said of the scholarship, one of the most prestigious awards available for college students. This year approximately 1,800 U.S. students will travel abroad under the program established in 1946 by former U.S. Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas.

Paulsen is a doctoral candidate majoring in Canadian history.

Jill Abrams '92 honored by NCAA

Former University of Maine swimmer Jill Abrams was chosen in July as the NCAA Woman of the Year for the State of Maine.

The award recognizes the student/athlete's total accomplishments in the community and the classroom as well as in athletic competition. It will bring the university \$5,000 in scholarships from the NCAA.

Abrams, a native of Eagle River, Alaska, received her bachelor's degree in engineering with a 3.81 grade point



Fulbright Scholar Kenneth S. Paulsen of Nova Scotia



NCAA Woman of the Year for Maine Jill Abrams '92

average. She holds school records in the 100 and 200 meter butterfly.

American University in Bulgaria is attracting top students

A Bulgarian university with strong ties to the University of Maine is drawing some of the top students in that country.

The first 250-student class had an average combined SAT score of 1106, despite none of them being native English speakers. This year's entering class scored more than 1200.

The American University in Bulgaria, located in the city of Blagoevgrad, began its second year this month with a student body of more than 400.

It was founded through the joint cooperation of the University of Maine, the U.S. and Bulgarian Governments, the City of Blagoevgrad, and the Open Society Fund-Sofia, a

private foundation.

James Sherburne, director of the UMaine Office of International Programs, has been involved in the program from the beginning. He says that the transition he has witnessed from the beginning to now is "mind-boggling."

As one might expect in the struggling former communist country, resources such as textbooks are hard to come by. But some of the problems are of a more cultural nature. For example, cheating is widespread, left over from the time it was considered an act of rebellion against the old regime.

"Students have a different attitude about cheating," said one university official. "It's not just accepted, it's obligatory."

Sherburne believes that because of all the connections being made in Bulgaria, the project will benefit Maine. He is especially enthusiastic about the potential for commercial and trade contracts, technical assistance, and cultural exchanges.

"It's an opportunity not many universities or states have," he said.

Academic year starts with fewer students—changes

The University of Maine began its 1992-93 academic year with a decline in enrollment and some major changes in the Memorial Union.

Preliminary figures show a total enrollment of 12,119 as compared to 12,804 last year.

UM President Fred Hutchinson '53 attributed the decline to fewer high school students in the nation and to last May's graduation of the largest class in the university's history.

The changes in the Memorial Union include removal of the old bowling alley. In its place are 65 computer work stations which will be available to students 24 hours a day. Mike Scott, a micro-computer specialist, expects the new computer cluster will be 90 percent in use during peak hours, taking pressure off the computers at the Fogler Library.

Another change in the Memorial Union will be the introduction of a Taco Bell Express, a frozen yogurt stand, and a hot entree bar.

The school year also started with fewer class sections being offered—primarily a result of the recent dramatic budget cuts. Hutchinson pointed out that \$240,000 was set aside for the university's nine colleges to make sure they could offer all essential courses to students. That funding reinstated 87 class sections, averting some major problems for University of Maine students.

UM Farm Museum dedicated

The last in a number of 19th century agricultural buildings has been preserved and restored thanks to a fundraising effort that included a naming gift of \$100,000 by Henry Page, Sr., of Glenburn.

Thanks to Page and numerous other contributors, the historic barn is now a museum that will celebrate Maine rural life. The building, built in 1885, is a two-story structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Last July the barn drew media attention when it was moved about 600 feet to its new site off Sebago Road, behind the Farm Store and adjacent to Hitchner Hall.

The museum was officially dedicated during Parents and Friends Weekend, September 19. It will offer a variety of displays, hands-on activities and exhibits, and living history on rural Maine life in the late 18th to early 20th century era.

System trustees ask for budget increase from legislature

At their September meeting the University of Maine System Board of Trustees approved a two-year budget that calls for an additional \$30 million.

The budget calls for increases of \$13.1 million for fiscal 1994 and \$17.6 for fiscal 1995. The budget recommends a 3.5 increase in tuition in 1994 (about \$90 per semester for a full-time Maine resident).



One of the folks who volunteered for a July work session on the Page Farm Museum was UMaine president Fred Hutchinson '53.

The budget proposal comes at a time when the state is facing the possibility of a \$1 billion deficit. The trustees indicated that they were aware of the state's budget situation, and that their proposal made no attempt to recapture funds lost in recent cuts.

Without the increases, inflation and deferred costs would produce a gap of \$10 million for the next fiscal year. Such a situation could create a substantial tuition hike and major job losses.

"This would be crippling to the way universities do their job," said system vice chancellor Bill Sullivan.

Chancellor Robert Woodbury said he thought the increases were modest and would not even bring funding in 1995 up to what had originally been planned for this year.

Watkins is interim academic V.P.

Julia Watkins left her position as dean of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences last summer to assume the responsibilities of interim vice president for academic affairs.

That position was being handled by UMaine president Fred Hutchinson who wanted to perform both jobs during his first months at Maine to learn as much as possible about the academic situation at the university.

Watkins says that the biggest challenge has been going from being an advocate for one college to being the person responsible for academics at the whole university.

While on the job she plans to work on enrollment planning and faculty retention. But

she says her primary concern is maintaining quality academic programs for students.

"The bulk of my time will be spent on that," she promises.

Watkins came to the university in 1971 as an assistant professor of social work.

MacAct expands into second year

What began last fall as a partnership to provide greater student access to computers through a semester-lease program has grown into a multi-faceted marriage of high technology and student life.

Introduced by the University of Maine and Apple Computer Company, Inc., as one of the first programs of its kind on the East Coast, MacAct has put personal computers with access to campus-wide network services in four residential complexes on campus. Students in the MacAct program have the ability to communicate with peers and faculty and can tap into the resources of the Fogler Library and other libraries around the world.

One thing that is changing with the MacAct program is the realization that providing more computers is not the priority for the future. Every year more and more students are bringing their own personal computers to school, and that trend is expected to continue in the near future.

"The direction of MacAct is in supporting students who bring computers," said computer specialist Mike Scott. "It isn't the hardware, but the network services that students will be demanding."

High blood pressure and your mind

A link exists between high blood pressure and a decline in cognitive function, but if patients are properly treated the adverse effects can be minimized.

That is the conclusion of University of Maine researcher Merrill F. Elias, whose study was funded by the National Institute on Aging for over two decades. The study followed the same group of people for 24 years to analyze the relationship between hypertension, aging, and intelligence over the adult life span.

"Increasing levels of blood pressure correlate with cognitive decline, especially in the areas of memory and attention," Elias says.

But if patients seek out diagnosis and treatment for high blood pressure and have no other complications, the adverse effects can be minimized. Earlier studies by other researchers once suggested a definite correlation between high blood pressure and brain damage.

"It's important to note that the correlations are weak among people who seek out diagnosis and treatment and have no other illnesses," Elias says. "Accelerated decline in cognitive functioning is only observed when hypertension is accompanied by end organ changes, such as clear, unmistakable changes in the brain, kidney, and heart."

Such changes were common in the early 1900s, when few high blood pressure patients were treated and the drugs used for treatment had negative effects on cognition. With the new medications on the market today, people can seek effective treatment.

"What this means is that people should get their high blood pressure treated not just because they want to live longer but because they end up preserving their intellectual capacity longer," Elias says.

Elias is the principal researcher on the project begun back in the early 1970s with medical colleagues at State University of New York Health Science Center.



Loran inventor John A. Pierce '28 and UM professor Charles Smith take a look at a satellite reading at the base of Mt. Katahdin. The two men were part of a university team that recorded a new measurement of Maine's tallest mountain. (Photograph by Janice Parks)

History and high technology come together on Mt. Katahdin

In August of 1874, University of Maine physics professor Merritt Caldwell Fernald set off on horseback and spent four days observing and comparing readings on mercury barometers at the peak of Mt. Katahdin and at a base station at Winn, Maine, about 36 miles away. From these readings he calculated the altitude of the mountain to be 5,215.5 feet, plus or minus 4.2 feet.

On June 23, 1992, Fernald's grandson, John A. Pierce, pioneer of the Loran and Omega navigation systems, accompanied a team of UM professors and graduate students to Mt. Katahdin to make the first satellite measurement of Maine's great mountain.

That measurement calculated the mountain to be 5,271.13 feet—55 feet higher than Fernald's measurement and four feet taller than the last measurement

made 50 years ago.

The measurement was taken from the highest natural point on the mountain, according to Paul Prescott, a graduate student in the university's department of survey engineering.

"It's really hard to come up with an exact high point," Prescott said, "but we found one rock which we feel is definitely not movable."

Prescott was part of a team led by Professor David A. Tyler that climbed to the mountain's summit. For two hours the team captured signals from five Global Positioning System satellites.

Pierce and UM professor Charles Smith captured the same satellite signals at a base camp in Millinocket, 20 miles away.

The scientists then calculated the difference in the position between the two receivers to gain a precise measurement.

The project demonstrated the vast technological changes and historic continuum in measuring and navigation systems—from Fernald's barometers to Pierce's early Loran work using radio towers to satellites in space.

Disease-resistant potato developed at Maine

University of Maine researchers have developed a new, early maturing, fresh market potato that is resistant to a common fungus disease now damaging an estimated 20 percent of the state's annual potato crop.

The new potato variety, named Portage, is an advantage to both seed and potato growers, according to the researchers, who were supported by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station at UMaine and worked in cooperation with the Campbell Institute for Research and Technology in Camden, N.J.

"Portage fits a market niche that's important to Maine growers," says Gregory A. Porter, associate professor of agronomy at Maine. "The new variety gives growers an environmentally sound tool to combat a common soil fungus disease, to achieve high yields, and to get an early harvest."

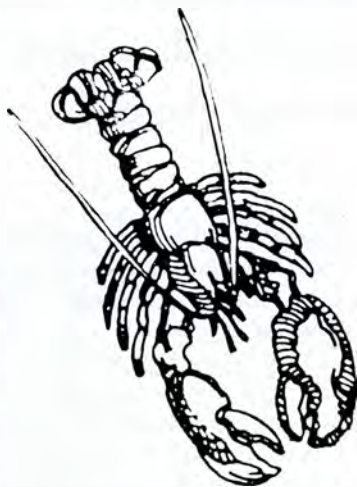
Only about 10 acres of Portage are now in production in Maine, although the seed soon will be available for commercial growing. The seed itself is expected to be marketed successfully to southern Atlantic coast states, the major export market for Maine's seed potato industry. The seed industry alone comprises about 20 percent of Maine's \$124 million potato industry.

The Portage variety resists the verticillium fungus, common in Maine's Superior variety of potato.

Portage is a white-skinned, white-fleshed potato with a round to oblong shape. It grows rapidly for the early fresh market.

It is expected to do well in the fresh market because it exhibits less greening under fluorescent lighting than most standard white-skinned varieties. Potatoes generally are packaged in light-resistant bags to prevent chemical changes that cause greening. When consumer panels were asked to evaluate the potato's flavor and texture, they judged the Portage variety to be whiter than the industry standard, Katahdin.

Researchers have been developing the new variety since 1976, evaluating characteristics such as cooking quality, appearance, and reaction to disease.



Frozen lobster may be newest export

Researchers in the department of food science have begun a year-long study of the effect of fast-freezing methods on the quality and flavor of lobsters. Maine lobster processors view freezing as a way to compete globally, open new market opportunities, and stabilize the price and flow of lobsters, which have doubled in production in the last decade.

Using a fast-freezing method known as cryogenic freezing, about 500 native hard and soft-shell lobsters have been frozen, wrapped individually, and stored in UM laboratories for evaluation five times throughout the year. A sensory panel will judge flavor, color, and texture of the lobsters at three-month intervals, while UM food scientists conduct chemical and physical analyses at the same intervals.

"Ideally, we'd like to have a shelf life of at least a year," said Al Bushway, professor of food science. Bushway and colleague Therese Work, associate food scientist, will be checking specifically for lipid oxidation, which can cause rancid-

ity, and protein solubility, which can toughen the meat.

David J. Dow, executive director of the university's Lobster Institute, says that between 25 and 50 Maine companies already are experimenting with processes for freezing lobster.

He believes the fast-paced lifestyle of Americans demands quick food preparation, even the option of taking a frozen lobster from the refrigerator and popping it into the microwave oven.

The new process could also help stabilize the price of lobster, which soars when they are scarce in the winter and plunges when they are plentiful in the late summer.

Bridge of the future

Maine's first modern timber bridge, designed at the University of Maine and built from native timber species, is back on pilot control after successful on-site tests conducted in late summer.

The first test of the bridge in Gray, ME, built last year to replace an aging concrete bridge, produced better-than-expected results. Researchers measured bridge movement of only a 1/2 inch at mid-span after trucks carrying 10 percent more than their normal load—44,500 pounds on the back axle—were positioned on the bridge.

"The purpose of the test was to verify our design calculations and it looks like the bridge is performing very well," said Habib Dagher, associate professor of civil engineering and principal designer of the bridge.

Maine now has about 270 rural bridges that need replacing. Dagher says that all of them could be replaced with timber bridges. Modern timber bridges have a life expectancy of about 70 years, while concrete bridge decks require major repair work after just 40 years.

A new \$100,000 facility at UMaine, funded by the university and the Department of Transportation, will test the design for Maine's first long-span timber bridges. Two of those bridges are planned for construction by fall 1993.

"Yes Sir: I'm Gay"

An honor student's revelation that he is a homosexual challenges ROTC policy and raises awareness of gay/lesbian issues on campus.

If it was anyone else, it might not have raised such a stir.

But it was Neal Snow '93—president of the Senior Skulls, decorated ROTC cadet, 1992 campus Homecoming King—and a homosexual.

When Snow walked into his Air Force ROTC commander's office on September 21, 1992, and proclaimed himself to be gay, the event resurfaced a controversy over the military's ban on homosexuals, and it shattered a lot of stereotypical thinking around the UMaine campus. Neal Snow, the bright, clean-cut, patriotic All-American boy, just didn't fit the mold of what many of us thought of as a gay college student.

Why did he "come out" now, toward the end of a successful college career and just eight months away from a commission in the Air Force?

He did it in part to challenge a policy that abhors. A policy that blatantly says if you are gay you're not wanted in the military.

But there was a more important reason. He was just tired of living a lie.

"I am tired," Snow said. "Really tired of the hiding, of the stereotypes, the homophobia, the ignorance, of being alone, and of being told what I can and cannot do."

The hiding that Snow refers to had been going on for a long time. He says that it's hard to tell exactly when he first realized he was gay, because no one ever explained to him what being gay was. He knew there was something inside of him that was different, but he wanted so much to be like his friends.

"Growing up, I thought that it was

evil," Snow says. "I thought if my parents knew I was gay, they wouldn't love me. I thought if I tried hard enough I could be like everyone else."

It was in high school that Snow first knew for sure that he was gay. But he wasn't ready or willing to deal with it.

"I thought what I was, was bad," he remembers. "But that didn't match up with what everyone said about me—'Neal, you're an exceptional student, you're a great kid.' I wondered how I could be so good and have this part of me that was so wrong."

Adding to Snow's confusion was the fact that during his teenage years homosexuality was being closely linked to AIDS.

"It was starting to hit the media when I was in high school," he recalls. "A lot of people were saying it was a disease that God had started to get rid of homosexuals. Even in health class it was classified as a gay disease, so we didn't discuss it."

Snow also remembers watching a news show on the AIDS epidemic at home and having his father say that if any of his kids were gay they'd be kicked out of the house.

"He assumed, along with lots of other people, that if you were gay, you had AIDS," Snow says.

Things didn't improve much when Snow entered the University of Maine. He had to face the loneliness and the confusion all over again. It resulted in a disastrous first semester—academically and socially.

At the beginning of his second semester, he decided to enroll in ROTC and he immediately came face-to-face with the



policy he is now trying to change.

"I saw this form with what I call the 'sin list' of questions," Snow explains. "Are you a member of the Communist Party? Have you ever tried to overthrow the government? Have you ever abused drugs? Are you a homosexual? They put it in the context of all these evil things. If I had said yes, I'm gay, I would have been 'out' right there, and I wasn't ready. So I checked no. I was still thinking maybe I would change."

Snow didn't change, but ROTC proved to be an extraordinarily positive experi-



ence, developing good work habits and leadership skills in the young student. He genuinely liked being in the military.

"Most of the skills I have today, especially skills dealing with people, I attribute to being in ROTC," he says. "It's a wonderful program."

Also late in his first year, Snow started what would be his long process of "coming out" that culminated this fall. He told the very first person that he was gay. He began writing his feelings and thoughts down. And he came across books that challenged the idea that it was a bad

thing to be gay.

"I began to understand that it wasn't evil to be gay," Snow says. "It was just society telling me it was bad."

Snow was still a long way from being comfortable with his homosexuality, but the process had begun. He started sharing his secret with a larger circle of friends.

One of the most important steps he took was enrolling in Professor Sandy Caron's class in family interaction.

"She was the first person in my life who I ever heard say, out loud, that it was all right to be gay," Snow says. "She said there was nothing wrong with it, that it wasn't deviant or evil, that it was just another way of living."

Snow took another of Caron's classes, one on sexuality that focussed on homophobia and gay issues. In the fall of 1991, Snow told Caron that he was gay.

"She became a close and trusted friend," Snow says. "She helped me build my self-esteem. She was a major influence on my life. I'm very glad I took her classes."

At the time, Snow knew that there was a gay community at UMaine, primarily because it was the brunt of jokes around campus. But he also knew that if he sought out information about gay organizations, he would come under suspicion. For the same reason he was hesitant to go to any lectures or meetings dealing with gay subjects. Finally, however, he mustered enough courage to attend a lecture dealing with homosexuality.

"It was the first time I went to a public event, and I was scared to death," Snow remembers. "I was still in the Air Force ROTC and I was petrified of walking into that room and having someone recognize me. I knew that I had to go, but it was very frightening to make that first step."

The next big step was attending a Wilde-Stein meeting (Wilde-Stein is a college gay and lesbian organization). He did that two years ago, but still didn't get closely involved in the community. He

was able to maintain his secret.

"In the gay community there is a kind of code of silence, if they know a person isn't ready to come out," he explains. "Everyone knew I was in ROTC and that I was struggling to come to grips with my sexuality, so they just supported me and were quiet, which was what I needed."

Eventually, at the start of his senior year the time came when Snow knew the silence had to be broken. And that final step was the most difficult of all. He says that one of the hardest things he's ever had to do was to tell his commanding officer, Lt. Col. Michael Rosebush, that he was gay.

"He is someone I admire," Snow says. "I think he has questions about the ROTC

policy himself, so this put him in a tough position."

When he told Rosebush, Snow knew that it was the first step in his dismissal from ROTC. He had planned on spending four to eight years in the service before moving on to a civilian career.

But despite the disruption in his plans, Snow says he feels better about himself now than at any other time in his young life.

"Today I'm free," he declares. "It's a wonderful feeling. No more dark secrets."

Snow's life has changed dramatically since his coming out. He has become something of an instant spokesperson for the gay/lesbian cause. It's a position about which he feels some ambivalence. Many of those who have rallied to support Snow are people who want to get ROTC off campus.

"That's been a problem," Snow says. "A lot of people have pressured me to come out and say I want ROTC to go. They are cloaking their agenda behind my situation. I want ROTC to stay on

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CAMPUS

campus, I just want this policy changed. If it changed tomorrow, I'd be back in the program."

But overall, Snow says he has received much more support than he ever expected. "Just about everyone has had positive comments," he says. "Hundreds of students have come up to say they support me."

He has also talked to many of his fellow ROTC cadets, the vast majority of whom support his position and want him back in the program.

The University of Maine has also come to Snow's support, primarily because the ban on homosexuals directly violates UMaine's nondiscrimination policy. The university is currently involved in a cooperative effort by the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges to repeal the Department of Defense policy regarding homosexuals.

Snow's dismissal is the second such case in the university's history. In 1981, Army ROTC cadet Diane Mathews was disenrolled when she told a superior officer that she was a lesbian.

The military's standard reason for banning gays has been national security. But Snow says that argument just doesn't hold water.

"Studies clearly show that homosexuals are no more a threat than heterosexuals," he says. "There has never been a substantiated case where homosexual behavior threatened national security."

Snow was also extremely dismayed when a judge recently upheld the military's ban, arguing that it helped prevent the spread of AIDS among the troops.

In the final analysis, Snow says there has never been a legitimate reason for keeping homosexuals out of the military.

As the ROTC's disenrollment of Snow proceeds, he is making new plans for his future, probably in the field of education or counseling. And whatever career field he pursues, he says he will stay active in the gay/lesbian cause.

"I think I can use my status to educate people and to serve as a role model," he says. "I want to tell young people what I was never told—that it's okay to be honest about who you are." □

Exuberance With Experience

Those are the qualities Jim Varner '57 brings to the task of attracting more minorities to the University of Maine.

Story by Laura Zantow



James Varner '57 readily admits that he no longer has the lean, muscular physique he had during his days as a student track star at the University of Maine in the 1950s. But he hasn't forgotten the technique. Spontaneously, he leaps up from his chair and bends down to aptly demonstrate the sprinter's starting position he remembers so well.

As he rises from his crouch, he chuckles and draws an analogy between his past as an athlete and his new position as assistant director of admissions for minority recruitment.

"Old Jim Varner, former sprinter, is off and running to beef up admissions in general at the University of Maine, and while he's running that course, also increasing the minorities."

He points to a poster, hanging on one of the walls, that shows one of the university buildings and carries the phrase, "The Maine Difference."

"See that? Well, Jim Varner is going to

be the Maine difference as far as the recruitment of minorities is concerned," he says confidently.

He has every reason to feel confident. Since graduating from the university in 1957 with a degree in education, he has developed an impressive resume that includes having served as the national advertising director of both the National Association of Black Social Workers in Detroit, Michigan, and the National Urban League Guild in New York.

He's also held various leadership roles in professional organizations such as the National Association for Community Development, the National Association of Black Planners, the National Center for Community Action, and the New Jersey Community Action Program Directors Association.

In addition, Varner was affiliated as a community service leader with such organizations as the American Foundation for Negro Affairs, the Congress of Afri-

can Peoples, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the YMCA.

As an educator, he taught math and science at the junior high and high school levels. Additionally, from 1972 to 1980, he chaired the Educational Opportunity Fund Community Advisory Board at Drew University, where he was also a counselor, lecturer, and sociology instructor.

From 1966 to 1982, Varner was executive director of the Morris County Human Resources Agency in Dover, New Jersey. He also was an account executive for *Black Enterprise* magazine from 1982 to 1985.

Now Varner has returned to the university to apply his vast experience, education, and enthusiasm to the university's efforts to recruit more minority students and to increase cultural diversity and awareness on campus. He adds that his personal goals also will

CAMPUS

include encouraging more involvement from minority alumni and increasing the number of minority faculty members. As it is now, only one and a half percent of the faculty are self-declared minorities, according to data compiled by the Office of Institutional Studies on campus.

Increasing the student minority population also will be no small undertaking. As of this fall, only 18 of the more than 1,600 incoming students are black, according to statistics from the Office of Enrollment Management.

Varner believes that one of the main reasons the university has so few minority students stems from the fact that it is a land grant college with a primary objective to serve students from Maine, the vast majority of whom are white.

With this in mind, Varner says he intends to focus most of his recruitment efforts outside of Maine, primarily in the Northeast, but he also expects to fully utilize his contacts in places like Chicago and even California.

To encourage minority students to come to UMaine, Varner says he is investigating the cost of a new bus, possibly one equipped with kitchen and bathroom facilities, which he says he would like to use to transport students and their families located in Northeastern cities from Boston to Washington, D.C.

Not only does Varner plan to target a wider geographical area, he also has a different perspective on traditional recruitment methods, another factor to which he attributes the low number of minority students at the university.

"Just going to the high schools is not going to work and hasn't worked," he says. "You must go where minority students are and you must recruit in a different kind of way."

Where they are, Varner believes, is in organizations such as church youth and Sunday School groups, scouting groups, the YMCA, and Boys and Girls Clubs. "I've often thought that those are the young people that are more likely and more inclined to go to college and be successful, because most of them have the strong home support and background, which is the reason they are participating

in these organizations," he explains.

For Varner, recruitment means more than just increasing minority enrollment for the sake of boosting numbers.

"I think it's a crime to recruit youngsters just because they're black," he says adamantly. "You don't want to recruit just a black body that will come here and just be frustrated because they don't have the proper background in terms of study habits, reading, and certain other basic skills that one needs to obtain a college degree."

This philosophy relates to the part of Varner's plan to recruit minority students that he describes as his five-year program. He explains that this will involve identifying students in eighth grade and working with them until they are ready to enter college.

In addition to devoting time to recruitment efforts, Varner says he will work to help create campus chapters of black organizations such as the NAACP and the National Urban League. These chapters would supplement the minority-oriented groups that already exist on campus.

If Varner proves successful in attracting more minority students to the university, one major challenge he will then face will be convincing those students, especially blacks, to remain. Even one of Varner's sons left the university a year after he started. "He just said, 'Dad, there are not enough black people here,'" Varner recalls, adding, "Some blacks are just not able to make it. They're just not comfortable. It's like a fish out of water."

Varner says he was only one of four black students during his years at the university from 1953 to 1957, but he proclaims without hesitation that his experience in that time was overwhelmingly positive. He credits this, though, to his stint as an athlete and involvement in the Phi Eta Kappa fraternity, along with his self-described outgoing and self-assured nature.

This is not to say he was free from problems, but he recalls that the number of racially-related incidents he experienced as a student were "few and far between, and all off-campus." Mentioning this last detail prompts him to add that another one of his goals will be to help heighten awareness about minori-

ties among people in the surrounding, predominately white, off-campus communities. He believes strongly that the media tend to perpetuate racial stereotypes and focus on negative aspects of minorities, which is why he advocates the importance of interaction and communication among the races to alleviate these misconceptions.

Conversely, Varner says that although most students at the university who are Maine natives probably do come from predominantly white communities, he sees this limited exposure to minorities in their cases as positive. He believes that when these students come to the university, they are more open-minded and not as susceptible to preconceived notions about minorities.

Varner is very aware of the racial conflicts that are still so prevalent in society, but they have no effect on his own self-image.

"You're not going to make me feel that I'm less than I am. I know that I'm somebody, I know that I'm beautiful and I believe it," he says without pretension, adding, "If you believe in yourself, nobody's going to put you down."

Varner's comments extend beyond the issue of color, however, to convey the broader message that people are more successful at dealing with life's problems when they possess self-confidence, are assertive, and are willing to treat others as equals.

"I think if God had intended for us to be any different, he or she would have done a whole lot more than simply tint the pigmentations of our skin different colors," Varner says. "He wouldn't have made reproduction or the exchange of human organs or blood between the races possible."

Varner credits his mother for instilling in him a positive philosophy and desire to succeed. His father died when he was 5 years old and his mother raised six children on welfare. He recalls being hungry and having a limited supply of clothing, but fondly speaks of the feelings of pride and self-worth his family had.

These sentiments motivated him, when

he was about 10 years old, to closely observe his surroundings in Jersey City, New Jersey, where he was living then. "I saw broken homes, poverty, alcoholism, and families struggling and suffering and I said, 'This is not for me. I'm going to get out of this,'" he recalls.

In his senior year of high school, several universities offered him athletic scholarships, but he chose not to accept them because "I didn't like the way they talked to me in terms of what I had to do as an athlete to come to the school. I felt like I was a piece of merchandise or something."

Varner eventually chose to attend the University of Maine after an assistant track coach at his high school, who was a university alumnus, encouraged him to visit the campus and consider enrolling. He initially wanted to pursue a career in dentistry, but instead graduated with a degree in chemistry and education. He then went on to receive master's degrees in city and regional planning and in urban planning policy development from Rutgers University.

Before taking the admissions job, Varner had returned to UMaine occasionally to attend reunions and other functions. He openly expresses his delight in being back on a more permanent basis, because, as he phrases it, "it's payback time."

"The university helped make possible the family that I love," he adds, mentioning his wife, who he met at the university, and his four children, now all grown.

Varner's self-imposed debt is clearly found in his dedication to fulfilling his strong conviction that minority students be afforded the positive experiences, educational and otherwise, that he has been enjoying.

"As a black man, I've got a responsibility to help other blacks to be successful and realize the great American dream that's out there, that's possible," he says earnestly, and stresses that such a realization begins with a college education. "I believe very strongly that the University of Maine can make a difference in a lot of black folks' lives and the lives of minorities who come here. They can get a good education and can get a job and live successfully."

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New Generation Takes Over Maine Women's Basketball

It wasn't that long ago that Joanne Palombo was a Parade All-American at Brunswick High. Now she brings her powerful competitive drive to an inexperienced Black Bear team.

Above photograph: Women's basketball head coach Joanne Palombo (right) with assistant coach and former UMaine star Rachel Bouchard '91.

If you happened to watch a University of Maine women's basketball practice this fall you might have had a hard time telling the coaching staff from the players. With the departure of Trish Roberts to the University of Michigan, the program has been turned over to a new generation of young coaches whose own memories of being a college athlete are still fresh.

Leading that youthful group is 26-year-old Joanne Palombo—the second youngest women's college coach in the country. Palombo was a former Brunswick High School star and Maine's first Parade All-American.

She may be young, but Palombo doesn't lack experience as a winner. As an assistant at Auburn, she helped her mentor, head coach Joe Ciampi, lead the Lady Tigers to three appearances in the NCAA Final Four. She landed at Auburn after working as a part-time coach at her alma mater, Northwestern University. As a player at Northwestern, she led her team to an NCAA tournament appearance, and in her senior year was a Big Ten honorable mention choice.

Rising to the level of head coach at such a young age can be largely attributed to Palombo's unwavering desire to succeed.

"I'm an overachiever," she admits. "It's really strong. I'm a hyper person. I don't sit for very long. It's just my nature. Some people can relax better than others—I'm still working on my relaxation skills."

That drive and energy is what has propelled Palombo to a series of impressive achievements—from an All-American high school athlete, to a first team college basketball All-Academic choice, to Auburn's top recruiter, to the number one salesperson at a Chicago telecommunications company.

"She has a great work ethic, she's not a 9 to 5 person," says her former boss Ciampi. "She works 24-hours a day for her objectives. She understands the commitment it takes."

Palombo believes that her competitive spirit and her strong work ethic come largely from her parents.

"I've always loved head-to-head competition," she says. "And I've always had great support for that competitive approach. First from my parents and later from my coaches."

She says she tries to teach her players that it is okay to go out and compete head-to-head for a spot on the team and then walk off the court and shake hands and be friends.

"Because of how women are raised, sometimes we shy away from that kind of direct competition," she says. "Guys have no problem with it, they'll even joke about it and say, 'Hey man, I'm going to take your spot.'"

Another thing the players can anticipate from their new coach is directness and honesty. Again, it is a trait she says came from her parents.

"My parents could be painfully honest with me if I didn't give my best effort," she has said. "I always knew where I stood, and that carries over to my coaching. No doubt my ladies will know where they stand."

Tempering her candor and drive to succeed is a big smile, an outgoing personality, and excellent communication skills. Those characteristics should help her in her goal of reaching out to the greater Maine community.

"I want to take an all-encompassing, grassroots approach," she says. "And that means getting the very best players from Maine. It also means getting out into the community and communicating to people my ideals and my values. Maine is a great state with wonderful traditions. The people here certainly want you to win, but you have to represent more than that to get their support. Even if people aren't basketball fans, if they get to know me on a personal level, know that I am part of this state and share their values, then I think they will give us support."

Part of the tradition that Palombo wants to keep is having a team largely comprised of Maine players.

"Maine kids have won here," she says. "You can't lose sight of that fact. They are

competitive and bring a great work ethic. I have been especially impressed with the mental toughness of this year's team. It has been refreshing. I've never come across a team where so many players are working so hard."

Palombo wonders whether the university has always tried hard enough to recruit the top Maine players. She uses herself as an example. Although she was Maine's top high school player she was



not recruited by the University of Maine.

"If someone had made a full-blown effort to recruit me, it might have made a difference," she said in an interview.

She laments the fact that in recent years the university has lost several other top Maine high school players to other schools in the North Atlantic Conference.

But she also admits that just getting the best from Maine might not be enough to move the program up to the level she wants it to attain.

"We are going to have to go out of state for some people, post players in particular," she says. "But we will always have a team dominated by Maine kids. You need to look in your own backyard first. Plus we have to be realistic.

The super athletes from New York City probably aren't going to come to Maine."

On the court Palombo's style of play will reflect her own personal traits—high energy but smart. You'll see lots of ball movement but careful shot selection. Defensively she will stress delaying and disrupting the ball and lots of full court pressure.

Helping her in that effort will be assistant coaches Lamar Boutwell, Kay Abrahamson, and former Black Bear great Rachel Bouchard '91. Bouchard's return to Maine comes after a year of playing professional basketball in France.

The 1992 Black Bear's team should be exciting, but they will be young and inexperienced. Four starters are gone from last year's 20-9 team. Those players combined for over 65 percent of Maine's offense.

The players most likely to fill the void are junior backcourt wizard Chris Strong, junior center Cyndi Buetow, and senior Heather Briggs, who averaged 13.2 points and 8 rebounds per game.

But Palombo doesn't seem to mind the inexperience of her new team. She says it will give her the opportunity to mold the young players to her style of play. "It would be hard being a new coach, coming and changing a bunch of seniors," she said.

Palombo was attracted to Maine largely because of the quality of people in the university's athletic program. And she is especially pleased with the support for women's athletics from athletic director Mike Ploszek.

"I was completely aware of the budget situation when I took the job," she said. "But I am completely confident of the commitment here. If you think too much about budgets you can get depressed. I think if we work smart we can get the job done."

Ploszek in turn has only praise for his newest coach. "I fully expect her to develop into one of the premier coaches in the country in the years ahead," he predicts.

The University of Maine takes the lead in recycling.

KICKING THE WASTE HABIT



If you don't think we have a solid waste crisis in the United States, consider this: According to the government, every American creates between three and a half to six pounds of garbage per day. Cumulatively that adds up to about 180 million tons of trash annually. At that rate 500 new landfills would need to be opened every year.

That prospect is unlikely. More landfills are closing down than are opening up—with some experts estimating that half of the current landfills will close down in the next five to eight years.

Part of the problem is that landfills are a temporary and expensive solution. Once full, they must close (at a cost of about \$50,000 to \$100,000 per acre). And leakage can cause pollution in ground and surface water. Perhaps the biggest problem is finding a place to put them. Nobody wants a landfill anywhere near them.

Siting and pollution are also a problem with the method of waste to energy incineration. It produces stack emissions, which could cause respiratory problems, and 10 to 20 percent ash, which takes up landfill space and could contaminate ground water.

The fact is that we just don't have the ability to safely dispose of what we waste. The myth that we can somehow pack up our trash in nice neat plastic bags, put it on the curb, and have it magically disappear—out of sight, out of mind—is being shattered. Everywhere in the country there is a growing awareness that we have to cut back dramatically on what we put into the waste stream.

Few institutions can boast of as much progress in environmentally friendly waste management as the University of Maine. In just three years, the UMaine program has gone from a pilot office paper recycling program, collecting only high quality paper from selected buildings, to a comprehensive recycling/reduction operation that includes reusing and recycling over a dozen products (including food waste) everywhere on campus.

By Jim Frick

Photographs by Damon Kiesow



In fact, as of July 1992, UMaine had reduced its solid waste stream by 32 percent from 1989. That figure exceeded Maine's Waste Management Law of 1989, which called for a 25 percent reduction by 1992. And it put the university well on the road to meeting the law's 50 percent reduction by 1994.

"Our intention is to keep as much out of the landfill as possible," explains Tom Cole, director of facilities management, which includes the recycling program. "What we're trying to do is similar to building a recycling program for a small city."

Building that program is primarily the responsibility of UMaine alumnus Scott Wilkerson '89. And he's meeting with success despite a depressed recycling economy. Right now there is a glut in newsprint and other materials providing little economic incentive to recycle. But the current situation only strengthens Wilkerson's commitment to the effort. He says the university is into waste reduction for the long term.

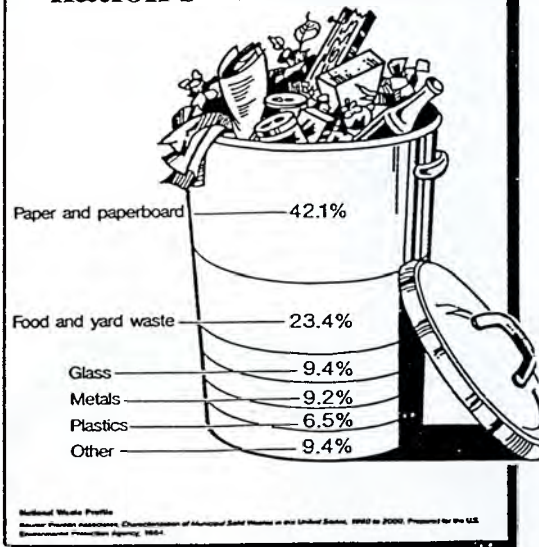
"This is not an economic situation right now," Wilkerson says. "It is costing us money to recycle. But we are looking at the future and taking a long-term commitment to waste reduction. The use of recycled products is increasing and will continue to increase as more processing plants are developed and the price goes down. And remember, the cost of getting rid of our garbage is only going to go up as we run out of landfills. We are positioning ourselves for the future. What we are doing now will pay off many fold later."

In fact, it's already paying off. UMaine's recycling and reduction program has reduced weekly trips to PERC (a waste to energy incinerator) by half, saving the university more than \$13,000 annually.

Wilkerson's long-term viewpoint is shared by many municipalities who have moved forward with recycling efforts despite a poor market. The fact that so many towns have started recycling programs at the same time is a big part of the problem, especially in the area of paper products. Supply has increased dramatically while demand has remained relatively constant.

Part of the reason demand for recycled material has not grown is that budgets for research and development on ways to use those products were cut in the recession. Plans to retrofit factories to repro-

Profile of the nation's 'wastebasket'



cess paper and plastics have been slowed down or delayed.

Another factor was the 1991 Gulf War. Prior to the war, tons of waste was being sent overseas for use in manufacturing. But during the crisis, those ships were redeployed to the Gulf to supply the troops. The overseas demand for that waste has still not recovered to its pre-war levels.

There are those, like Maine Waste Management director Sherry Huber, who believe that a ready supply of recycled products will, in itself, create demand. But other experts believe that the concentration on the supply side of recycling shows a lack of understanding of how markets work.

"This is not a supply-driven business," Tom Trotsky of Minnesota's Waldorf Corporation said in a recent magazine article. "Our ability to find markets for our recycled paper has limits. Only the amount of paper that there is a demand for will find a home."

Wilkerson says that the University of Maine has been able to find a market for its paper primarily because of a cooperative arrangement with the City of Old Town. UMaine's paper goes to Old Town's transfer station where it is added to the town's paper, bailed, and sent to Great Northern Recycling in Lewiston, where it is reprocessed. By working to-

gether, the university and the town can guarantee a dependable paper supply to the plant.

But some recyclists who cannot find a home for their paper are stockpiling the resource, waiting for an improved market. In fact, they might not have to wait long. The opening of Bowater, Inc.'s \$60 million plant in East Millinocket next summer is expected to give a strong boost to recycled paper in the state. That plant will convert 140,000 tons of newspaper per year. That kind of demand could raise the price paid for newsprint to \$50 per ton.

Other paper companies are also retrofitting to reprocess recycled paper. And the situation should be further enhanced when Huber's agency begins offering 30 percent tax credits to recycling

plants that use primarily Maine waste.

Even if the economics of recycling doesn't improve soon, Wilkerson says the university will still move full steam ahead with its waste program. The long-term benefits of doing so go beyond the revenue received from recycled material.

One success story that illustrates Wilkerson's point is the food waste reduction program at UMaine. Every day in the university's food service kitchens all vegetable and fruit waste is collected and sent to the UMaine farm. At the farm, an anaerobic digester turns the food (mixed with manure) into an almost odorless liquid fertilizer that is used on the farm. The digester, a 70,000 gallon vessel, mimics the workings of a cow's stomach. Another benefit of the waste treated by the digester is that it produces usable methane gas which is used as fuel on the farm.

UMaine associate professor George Criner came up with the idea of adding the university's food waste to the digester. The addition of the food waste has had some unexpected benefits. The digester now runs cleaner, produces more methane gas than before, and results in a less odoriferous fertilizer (which has made the farm's neighbors happy).

Perhaps even more important says Wilkerson, the food waste project has succeeded in taking a load off the Orono sewer system.

"Before we instituted this project, Orono was having some major troubles

with sewerage overload. We contributed to that overload because all of our food waste went right into their system. Now that we have taken a big chunk out of their waste stream, the problem has eased and the town is grateful."

Last year 24 tons of food waste were recycled at UMaine. Currently, the program is experimenting with collecting waste grain (rice, bread, pasta) and using it in the digester, so far with success. That could mean an even greater reduction in UMaine's contribution to the Orono waste stream.

"As far as we know we are the only school in the Northeast with a waste food

program," Wilkerson says proudly.

Wilkerson is also excited about another innovative project that the university will begin this fall. Located at what used to be the Textbook Annex will be the Depot—a redemption center, recycling drop site, and thrift store.

The Depot will recycle "returnable" cans and bottles; and will accept corrugated cardboard, newsprint, tinned steel cans, glass, and eventually plastic. In fact, the center will even accept and recycle motor oil from automobiles. An added feature will be a thrift shop where people from the university can bring unwanted items such as office equipment and furni-

ture to be reused rather than taken to the landfill.

"Part of the reason we are opening this center now is that for two years we have been asking people to change their habits—to cut down on the waste stream," Wilkerson explains. "Well, we've been successful at that—people are changing their habits, they want to recycle. And now we feel we have to take the next big step and offer them more service."

The new center will present some challenges to Wilkerson's operation, especially the collection of plastic containers. Right now the university does not have the capability of bailing plastic

Developing more environmentally friendly paper products

Waste paper can be an effective substitute for virgin wood fibers in the papermaking process. And the University of Maine's Pulp and Paper Pilot Plant is leading the way in this latest recycling technology.

Under the guidance of UMaine faculty, this pilot plant has been testing the recycling possibilities of old corrugated containers and aseptic containers. Many of these recycling projects are funded by industries trying to generate more environmentally friendly products.

Dr. Edward Thompson, Pulp and Paper Foundation professor, directs the Cooperative Recycle Fiber Studies Program, operated out of the Pulp and Paper Pilot Plant. The Cooperative Recycle Fiber Studies Program is a university/industry consortium research effort in pulp and paper recycle operations.

Plant staff have worked with mixed office waste, newsprint, and corrugated containers to find out how different physical and chemical characteristics in combination with a variety of challenging contaminants require changes in the papermaking operational processes. One recycling project the Pulp and Paper Pilot Plant tested was the upgrading of old corrugated containers to fully bleached pulp.

Another project was the recycling of aseptic containers, which is of special interest because Maine State law prohibits the sale of beverages in aseptic containers, "drink cartons." The law was based on the belief that these multilayered containers are not recyclable. The Plant has recently started runs for the Aseptic Packaging Council on a furnish of milk and juice cartons containing about 20% by weight aseptic containers. The cartons were collected from school lunch programs from several places in the U.S.

"The aseptic containers are easier to hydropulp than the usual milk and juice cartons, and the plastic and aluminum layers are separated from the pulp fibers and are screened out," says Proserfina Bennett, pilot plant manager. "The cartons are made from high quality virgin fiber and the recovered pulp has high value for making box board and



Proserfina Bennett, pilot plant manager

some uncoated printing and writing papers. And the plastic and foil residue can be used as a mill energy source or be recycled into products."

Already four U.S. companies are recycling the aseptic containers.

The Pulp and Paper Pilot Plant, a \$6 million dollar facility, is located in the department of chemical engineering. This facility allows experimenters to start with wood, straw, old paper, or other fibrous raw materials and simulate each papermaking step through coating and finishing.

products. And while Old Town has state-of-the-art equipment, it has not yet included plastics in its own recycling program. But Wilkerson says that one way or another the Depot will be recycling plastic before very long.

One difficulty the center will face with plastic is that most people don't know one type from another, making it a difficult material to sort and recycle. Complicating the issue further is the fact that many containers, such as squeezable ketchup bottles, are made from a multiple layer of different plastics, making recycling almost impossible.

The problem of identifying and separating plastic can be solved by clear labeling on the containers. Many states now require stamps on containers to identify types of plastic. Wilkerson says that Maine law requires some identification of plastic, mostly on larger containers. He would like to see the law go a lot further.

Part of what makes the Depot project special is that it involves a partnership with a municipality and a nonprofit community organization.

One-third of the cost of establishing the Depot is being paid for by the Town of Orono, whose residents will be encouraged to bring their recyclable waste to the center.

And managing and staffing the Depot will be Northeast Occupational Exchange's Sheltered Workshop, which currently runs Bangor's State Street Redemption and Brewer's Area Recycling Center. The recycling center will provide meaningful work for handicapped people, and for less cost than if Wilkerson had to hire all UMaine students (some Maine students will be hired).

"This is a true community effort," says Wilkerson. "It makes sense because there is so much overlap between the Orono community and the university community. And it helps both places."

It is projected that the Depot will recycle between 150-250 tons of material in its first year.

But even with all of the university's efforts, Wilkerson says that recycling alone won't get UMaine to the state mandated goal by 1994.

"The 50 percent goal is our next hurdle," Wilkerson says. "But to get there

we are going to have to reduce as well as recycle. We have to get people thinking about reduction and reuse."

As part of his effort, Wilkerson has worked to get the university's catering service to use china and metal utensils rather than paper and plastic disposables.

"They are receptive to the idea," he says. "They think they can do it."

Overall, Residential Life Dining Services has reduced its use of disposables by some 90 percent.

Another waste reduction plan that is now being implemented by the recycling project is a bulletin board mailing option. Rather than sending a notification to everyone on campus, departments will have the option of receiving just a single notice which will be placed on a centrally located bulletin board for everyone to read.

"We are even supplying each department with the bulletin board," Wilkerson notes. "And the real incentive to the system is that we will do the bulletin board mailing free of charge; whereas the individual mailing will cost money."

People who use the system would cut the number of mailed pieces from 2,600 to 230.

A big part of the waste reduction program is public education. In that regard, Wilkerson makes himself available on and off campus for presentations on recycling and waste reduction to schools, municipal officials, and citizen groups. Demand for his time has grown so great that he has added an assistant, Chris Maio, who will be taking over recycling education programming primarily aimed at UMaine students.

"Unfortunately, we have not had as much success with recycling and reduction in student housing as we have had with university staff and faculty," Wilkerson says. "It's been hard getting students to think recycling and to keep the paper recycling cans uncontaminated (if food, soda, shampoo, etc. get mixed in with the paper, it all must be thrown away).

Maio will lead a campus-wide education campaign called "WasteNot" that will involve the Student Environmental Coalition. Contributing to the effort will be several Greek organizations and the Residential Life office.

The lack of success in getting students to recycle is somewhat surprising when you consider that most college surveys

reveal a high level of environmental concern from the under 25 age group.

But the student behavior would probably not surprise garbage expert William L. Rathje, an anthropology professor at the University of Arizona.

Rathje has done extensive studies of what people throw away. And he has found that nobody recycles as much as they say they do, but just about everyone recycles as much as his or her neighbors do.

"We have found that over the years the most accurate description of the behavior of any household lies in that household's description of the behavior of a neighboring household," Rathje explains. "Americans have a pretty firm understanding of human nature, they just don't want to admit that it applies to themselves."

Rathje believes that human behavior is the major consideration in solving our waste problems. And he argues that in America, "if recycling doesn't make economic sense to the actors at every link along the great garbage chain, it simply won't work."

Wilkerson gives Rathje credit for the important information in his studies, but doesn't agree with all of the "garbologist's" conclusions. He has been encouraged by the way UMaine employees have changed their waste habits, and by the fact that the university's recycling program has grown steadily in the face of economic disincentives.

"If you reach out to people, provide good information for them, show them how recycling helps the environment and saves energy, you can change people's behavior," he says. "People take responsibility when they understand that the only alternatives to waste reduction and recycling are more landfills and incinerators."

Still, he agrees that the future of waste reduction is closely tied to economic conditions. And to change those conditions, he says people have to buy recycled products.

"It is extremely important to buy recycled," Wilkerson says. "In that regard, I'm very encouraged that the Alumni Association, as well as many other parts of campus, are committed to purchasing recycled paper. If we don't buy recycled products, why would companies make them? The market has to be there as an incentive." □



MAINE'S MASTER EDITOR

"A cultivated gentleman with a sense of classic style" is how one admiring writer described the late John Willey '35. His wit, intelligence, and love of the written word led him from Maine to a career as one of America's most important editors.

In editing the letters of Maine author Ruth Moore, I discovered that her long-time editor, John Coffin Willey '35, at William Morrow & Co., was a native of Cherryfield, Maine, a graduate in 1935 of the University of Maine, and one of the most important American editors and publishers of the 20th century. Willey worked with such prestigious authors as Margaret Mead, Nevil Shute,

Paul Scott, Morris West, Allen Drury, Nicholas Monsarrat, Theodore H. White, Jon Cleary, Elizabeth Janeway, Ernest K. Gann, Merle Miller, and Sir Laurens van der Post, as well as other lesser-known writers.

His authors, as well as his colleagues in the publishing world, held Willey in

high regard. In a recent letter to me, Morris West declared: "He was one of the great editors in New York, and we shall not see his like again."

Born in Cherryfield on Dec. 28, 1914, Willey attended Cherryfield Academy, where by his senior year in 1931, he served as both class president and editor-in-chief of the yearbook, the *Guagus*. He was active on the debating team, was manager of the boy's basketball team, acted in the senior play, and was a member of the yearbook staff for all four years, contributing many stories and essays to the annual, 1928-31.

Noted for his loud and hearty laugh, his great sense of humor, and his high degree of intelligence, Willey was just as popular and prominent a student in college as he was in high school. At Maine, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, joined Sigma Chi fraternity, worked on both the *Maine Campus* newspaper and the *PRISM* yearbook, and acted in many Maine Masque productions—several times as the lead. He was president of Maine Masque for his last two years in college.

During his college summers, he worked as a clerk at the Seaside Inn in Bar Harbor. The Seaside was owned by Dr. Clement of Bangor who became like a father to John, who used his summer earnings to help put himself through college.

After earning his A.B. degree in English, Willey worked as an English teacher at Coburn Classical Institute in Waterville from 1935 to 1939; and in his last two years there, he served, too, as submaster. Offered a teaching job at Ellsworth High School, Willey decided instead to get his master's degree, which he did from Harvard University in 1940. From 1940 to 1942, he became an instructor in English at the University of Missouri. In 1942, he returned to Harvard from which he received, as a Baker Scholar, a second master's degree, this one in business administration from the Harvard Business School in 1943.

At Missouri, Willey had met Fern Morrison, a dance instructor from Minneapolis. In 1943, they were married. During World War II, Willey served in the Transportation Corps in the U.S. Army from 1943 to 1946, being dis-

BY SANFORD PHIPPEN '64



John Willey talking with author Ruth Moore at her home in Bass Harbor in the 1960s.

charged a captain.

In 1946, Willey joined the William Morrow Co. as assistant to the President, who was then Thayer Hobson. In 1952, he became treasurer of the company, and from 1957 to 1979, he was editor-in-chief. From 1979 until his retirement in 1980 he was a consulting editor. He also served in interim subsidiary positions for both William Sloane Associates and the M.S. Mill Company.

Willey's love of the theater never wavered, and while living and working in New York, he was a member of The Players Club.

Willey's association with Ruth Moore began in 1946 with the publication of her second book *Spoonhandle*, which was a best-seller. From then until 1979, when her last novel *Sarah Walked Over The Mountain* was published, they maintained not only a close working relationship, but an affectionate friendship. They were both from Downeast Maine, after all, and Ruth couldn't have found a more sympathetic, understanding, and appreciative editor. Her last novel is dedicated to John.

When he told her about his imminent retirement from Morrow, she wrote him in 1978, "I'm jolted to the bottom rock of my foundation—keystone—to know that in something over a year you won't be

any longer at Morrow. We have done some good books together. So, my prized and long-standing friend, we have one more to do. I will make haste with all deliberate speed, as usual, to get you the manuscript, and if you can winkle some publicity out of the company, it shouldn't be too bad of a swan-song."

Among the best-sellers edited by Willey are *Papillion*, *Shoes of the Fisherman*, *The High and the Mighty*, and *The Sundowners*. One of the high points of his career was working with Paul Scott on the *Raj Quarter*, a series of four books that was presented on public television as "*The Jewel and the Crown*." The second book in the series was dedicated to Willey and his wife Fern, who died in 1972.

Willey did not just work on one book with most of his authors. With Nevil Shute, for instance, it was on 21 books; with Jon Cleary it was 23; and with Victor Canning it was 36. As former president of Morrow Lawrence Hughes said at the retirement dinner for Willey at the Century Association in New York in 1980: "...in this age of the quick publishing divorce and the fast buck, I can think of no greater tribute to pay an editor than to say: when an author came to work with John Willey, he or she came to *stay!*"

Mr. Hughes also said, "Unlike many people in book publishing he has kept up

with the present times without destroying or forgetting the best of what is left to us from the past. In his approach to publishing he has blended so perfectly the old with the new. Despite the hurly-burly Hollywood hype of the world of books in 1980 Willey has never turned his back on good taste, solid professionalism and the meticulous feeding and care of his authors.

After his retirement, Willey, faced with pulmonary health problems, left New York and the East and moved for the rest of his life to the Pacific Northwest to Vancouver, Washington, where he became close friends with his next-door neighbors, Herbert and Merrie Ann Ledbetter. After some surgery, Willey moved in with the Ledbetters for what all three of them thought would be for just a night, but ended up being for more than six years.

"We did everything together since he was just like a member of the family. We even went on vacation trips together," Merrie Ann Ledbetter says. "It's sometimes hard to have people in your home, even family members, but having John with us was just wonderful. There aren't enough words to express what a fine person he was."

And a fun person too. "John was always the life of the party," Herb Ledbetter adds.

As reported by the *New York Times* on May 3, 1990, John Willey died of pneumonia on April 27, 1990, following complications from surgery for a bleeding gastric ulcer. He was 75, and the Ledbetters were by his side to the end.

From his will, he left bequests of money, first editions of many of the books he edited, and some pieces of African sculpture to the Cherryfield Public Library. According to his cousin, Gardner Grant of Cherryfield, Willey also left gifts of money to the Cherryfield Academy Alumni Association and the local historical society.

John Willey's legacy, however, is mostly literary, as Morris West says, "He was a cultivated gentleman with a sense of classic style. He was both meticulous and systematic. I learned much from him in the years of our association and I am happy to have the opportunity of celebrating my debt publicly."

Mrs. Ann Monsarrat, widow of author Nicholas Monsarrat, writes from Malta that Willey was "a dear friend as well as a most sensitive and perceptive editor."

"Nicholas, who was a most careful and dedicated writer, did not take criticism easily, but he always listened to John and valued his judgment. No one else, I think could have gotten him to change the ending of *The Kapillan of Malta* for the U.S. market (both *Morrow* and *Reader's Digest* wanted it to be less cynical), or to allow Morrow to condense his two volumes of autobiography *Life is a Four-Letter Word* into one volume *Breaking in—Breaking Out*.

"John and Edwin Harper, his English editor at Cassells, were the last of a breed and, after they retired, Nicholas found no replacement for either of them. Writing became a far lonelier business.

"I corresponded regularly with John until the end and was very impressed that, ill as he was, and tucked away in Vancouver, he still knew exactly what was going on in publishing in Britain as well as America, and commented on it with wit as well as despair.

"I have just remembered that John came to visit us here in August 1973 to discuss the changes to *The Kapillan*. His arrival coincided with our village feast, when the Patron Saint is honoured with a vast amount of noisy petards and exploding fireworks. We had always thought of John as a city man, a sophisticated New Yorker, and imagined him being horrified by the din and festivities of bands and parades around the village square. But, at the first ear-splitting blast, he clapped his hands in delight, said it reminded him of his childhood, and told us, with great affection, of the simple pleasures and pastimes of his early days as a poor boy in Maine.

"Nicholas had driven over to the main island of Malta to pick him up from the airport, dubious about the suggested changes and in some despair at the thought of going back and reworking a book he considered finished. But the two of them arrived back here in great form and I thought then that John must be a great psychologist as well as a persuasive editor, to have convinced Nicholas, in so short a time, not only of the need for the changes, but also to have fired him with the enthusiasm to tackle them—which he did, though not without adding an ironic twist to the more sentimental approach advocated by Morrow and *Reader's Digest*."

Mrs. Monsarrat also sent me copies of two of Willey's letters to her and her



Willey with Sigma Chi fraternity brothers at UMaine in the 1930s. Willey is standing in the front row, far left. They are in front of the old Sigma Chi building that burned.

husband. One was written on February 10, 1990, about three months before John died. In it he writes about the power and tastelessness of "our dreadful (book) chains, which have debauched a public already debauched enough on its own." And he thanks the Monsarrats for sending him a copy of Tom Wolfe's essay about the need for a return to the more realistic American novel. Willey writes "As for Tom Wolfe I confess with some chagrin that I have never read him, having got the idea early on that he was something of a smarty-pants and a poseur in his white suits. But the piece of his that you sent me—I've not seen it published here—matches my view right down to the ground. I never have had any use for the minimalists and all the other cult types, with the result that I've found myself pretty much out of step with American fiction. Wolfe's eloquent piece is accordingly a great comfort."

Another Willey author, Jon Cleary, writes from New South Wales in Australia, in a letter that serves well as a summary of the Willey legacy and legend: "I always felt that John Willey was a great editor, but never received the acclaim he should have. There were other great edi-

tors, notably Maxwell Perkins, but their fame was helped by the fame of their authors: Hemingway, Thomas Wolfe, Fitzgerald.

"John was king to his authors, but he could be firm in his arguments and, unless one's ego was too big, one listened to him.

"He was a stickler for good grammar; and for conciseness. I've always thought he could have taught a lot to today's American editors, who allow long-winded American authors (and there are so many of them) to go to press. John once remarked to me that few people in history were worth more than 500 pages in their biography—now virtual nobodies get two and three volumes. John must be rolling in his grave, itching to get at them with his blue pencil.

"John battled ill-health for a large part of his life. He was never an athlete or exercise-minded—his idea of aerobics was to try a hand-rolled cigarette.

"After his retirement to Washington, we kept in touch and I went to visit him. But his health was fading and it was always a wonder to me that he lasted as long as he did. When he died, both my wife and I lost a friend we valued." □

ALUMNI PROFILE

Jane Sheehan, the first woman commissioner of the Department of Human Services, is facing a possible \$150 million cut from her department. Trying to meet an increasing demand for services with less money is stimulating new approaches to welfare, abuse cases, and health care. It's also creating—

TOUGH CHOICES FOR HARD TIMES

When Jane Sheehan '79 took over as the 10th commissioner of Maine's Department of Human Services the event had special meaning.

She was, after all, the first woman to become commissioner of the state's largest agency. And she was returning as head of the department where she worked as a health careers coordinator—20 years earlier.

"On a personal level it was exciting, because I had worked in the department so long ago," she says of the appointment. "At that time I never really thought a woman would be in this job."

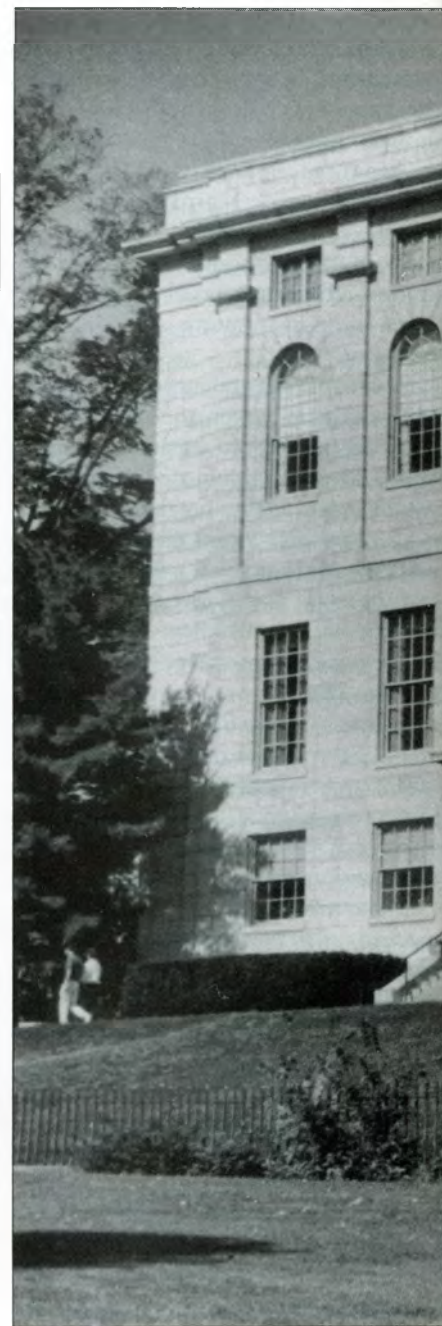
Jane Sheehan's rise in state government was rapid and a testament to what can be achieved by continuing an education and starting a career a bit later in life. Sheehan is amused by the fact that for a good part of her adult life she was known

as "Dr. Sheehan's wife" (her husband, Dr. Terrance Sheehan, is a well-known Augusta pediatrician). Now she says her husband is known as "Jane Sheehan's husband."

It was her early work at the DHS that made Jane Sheehan realize she needed a college education to do the things she really wanted to do in life. At that time what she thought she wanted to do was to teach children.

As her own four children got older and more independent, she began to put together a program in education at the University of Maine, taking courses at various UM system campuses.

But after she graduated from UMaine, teaching positions were hard to come by, so she eventually took a job as executive director of the Maine Trial Lawyers Association. That experience got her so interested in the legal profession that she ap-



plied to Vermont School of Law where she went on to earn both a law degree and a master's degree in environmental law.

In 1989, following a period of work with several Augusta area law firms, Sheehan was chosen to serve as ombudsman for children's welfare. In that job she served as an independent watchdog for children's services in the state.

Two years later Governor John McKernan asked her to serve as his legislative council on human services and social issues. And just prior to becoming DHS commissioner Sheehan served a six-



month stint as director of Child and Family Services.

Sheehan has served as chair of the Governor's Task Force for Maine Children, Youth, and Families, and as a member of numerous groups including the Maine Child Welfare Advisory Committee, the Child Welfare League of America, the Coalition for Maine's Children, and the Augusta Area Rape Crisis Center.

With 2,700 employees and a \$1.2 billion budget providing a mind-boggling array of services, the job of DHS commissioner is never an easy one. But with the

state facing a \$1 billion plus deficit, Sheehan starts the job at a particularly difficult time. The governor has made it clear that "entitlement" programs (primarily Medicaid and Aid to Families with Dependent Children), administered by DHS, are going to be a target for cuts and redefinition. Those programs make up 15-19 percent of the state budget. Sheehan might be looking at a \$150 million cut from her department.

She believes that the times do demand a new way of defining eligibility for entitlement programs. The current recess-

sion is increasing the number of people eligible for those programs, while it is decreasing the amount of money the state has available.

"The trouble is that these programs were designed for the needy," Sheehan says, noting that Maine is one of the most generous states in providing services. "But changes in society and the state of the economy have expanded the number of eligible people."

While it is not yet clear just how much will be cut from the DHS budget, Sheehan says she will deal with the cuts by determining how much money is available and work backwards from the most needy to the least needy. She says the eligibility line will be drawn wherever the funds run dry.

But it is the longer term solution that stirs Sheehan's interest.

She says that with both adults in many homes now working most people do not have the time to take care of their children or elderly members of their family. What Sheehan would like to see is a change in attitude and behavior in Maine that would foster a growth in community responsibility for the old, the young, and others in need.

"We need to get back to taking care of one another and being good neighbors," Sheehan says. "We have a heritage of that in this state. Close communities where people helped each other out. Wouldn't it be great if you had a community where a mother on welfare would go next door with her small children to help care for an elderly person. The elderly person would be able to stay at home and be a positive influence on the children. And the welfare mother would have something worthwhile to do while still being able to care for her own kids. Such a situation would enhance everyone's quality of life."

This kind of approach—getting people to take more responsibility for their families and their communities—is the cornerstone of Sheehan's philosophy as DHS commissioner. Some of the ideas she supports, such as workfare for welfare mothers, are controversial and raised questions at her confirmation hearings.

"Getting welfare mothers to work is important," Sheehan says. "Some people



“We need to get back to taking care of one another and being good neighbors. We have a heritage of that in this state. Close communities where people helped each other out.”

criticize this as being work for work's sake, but it isn't. For example, welfare mothers are now involved in Head Start programs, working as aids, or driving vans. They are able to stay around their kids and still do some productive work.”

Sheehan also supports a plan that would include job training for welfare mothers at Maine's technical and community colleges. In the long-term, she believes, spending money to teach and empower welfare mothers will be much less expensive than keeping them on the dole.

One extremely controversial proposal that Sheehan is noncommittal about is the idea of withholding benefits to welfare mothers who had additional children while on welfare. McKernan has talked about making such a proposal this year.

At her confirmation hearings, Sheehan said she might consider the idea, “with qualifications.” Those qualifications would include finding out if the mother was using birth control or whether she was the victim of a rape.

The commissioner will also be pushing new ideas for child welfare—especially in the area of abuse. She refers to the new approach as family preservation.

“Rather than breaking up the family—actually moving the child or a parent out of the house in an abuse case—we would have direct intervention by a case worker for a period of four to six weeks,” she explains. “That would be 24-hours a day. The availability of case workers is the key and in that regard they would have only one or two cases at a time. They would serve as role models as well as counselors. They would attempt to empower people to get their lives straightened out—teach parenting skills and how to live together as a family without abuse.”

Sheehan says there would still be those extreme cases where the child would have to be immediately removed. But the goal should be to keep the family together if at all possible.

“Taking the child out of the home and maintaining him or her in private care is not healthy and it is expensive,” she says.

The program is working effectively in many states where it has apparently saved money by reducing foster-care costs.

On the other end of the life span, Sheehan sees major changes coming in the care for the elderly. The centerpiece of that change is an emphasis on home-care, rather than expensive institutional care. She believes it is important both in saving money for the state and in improving the quality of life of older people.

There are more controversial proposals coming from the McKernan administration that might put Sheehan face-to-face with the powerful elderly lobby. Most deal with Medicaid which now makes up about a third of the DHS budget. Projections are that without changes in eligibility the amount spent on Medicaid would double in the next few years.

One proposal would make it more difficult for elderly facing a move to a nursing home to “spend down” their income, by transferring assets to their heirs. It would also allow the state to recoup what it spent on a person's care from his or her estate or from a relative's inheritance.

Jane Sheehan believes that in these austere times those who can afford to pay for health care should do so. Otherwise, she says, they will be taking it away from those truly in need.

Other proposals include getting children of the elderly to pay a portion of the cost of care, limiting high-risk and expensive procedures in the last months of a person's life, and encouraging employers to provide insurance for long-term health care (most current policies do not cover such things as nursing home care).

Opposition to most of these proposals is expected to be strong, but Sheehan plans to work directly with her critics.

“I was trained in environmental law, and I believe very strongly in conflict resolution,” she says. “I realize how strong the elderly lobby is. But we will meet with them and we will lay everything out on the table. There is not going to be any new funding so we will work directly with the advocates of these groups and do the best with what we have.”

With both state deficits and demand for services growing at a rapid rate, “doing the best with what we have” might well become Commissioner Jane Sheehan's motto. □

ALUMNI NEWSMAKERS

Robert Kelleter '61 Replaces V. Paul Reynolds '64 as NEWS Editor

A changing of the guard is taking place at the *Bangor Daily News* this fall. As one UMaine alumnus, V. Paul Reynolds '64, leaves after a 10 year stint as managing editor, another UMaine alumnus, Robert Kelleter '61, will take over under the new title of executive editor.

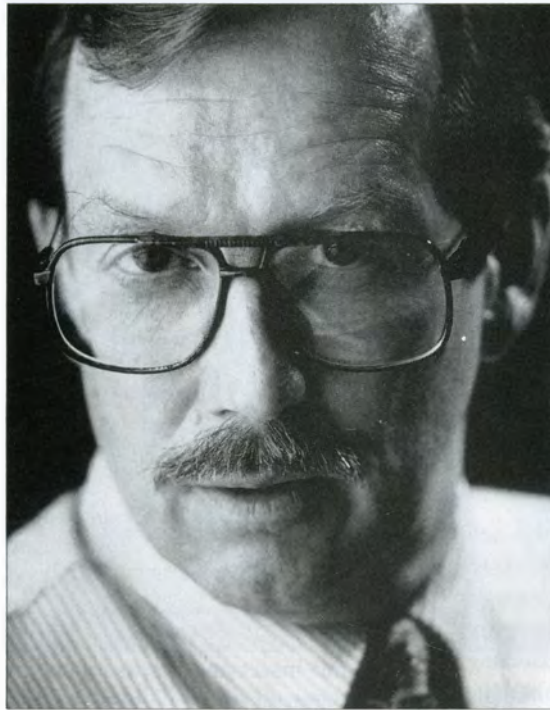
Kelleter, an editor of the food section of the *Washington Post*, will come full circle with his return to Maine. His first journalism job, which he got while a student at the University of Maine, was as a sportswriter at the *Bangor Daily News*. He worked at the paper from March 1962 until the fall of 1967. After leaving Maine he moved to the Midwest where he worked for the *Milwaukee Sentinel* for 18 months. He then landed a job at the *Washington Post* in March 1969.

At the *Post*, which is the nation's fifth largest daily newspaper, Kelleter has been involved in every aspect of the news operation, from reporting and editing to the design of the paper and supervising production.

Kelleter started as a copy editor on the *Post's* sports desk, eventually becoming assistant sports editor. In the early 1970s, he was named news editor and graphics director for the style, show, living, travel and food sections. He later joined a team that designed, tested, and oversaw the implementation of a computer system in the *Post's* newsroom.

In the mid-'80s, Kelleter returned as editor of the food section where he transformed it from traditional pages revolving around recipes to a section that covers nutrition, the Food and Drug Administration, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, food trends, food businesses, and interesting people involved with food.

The decision to leave the *Post* was easy



Robert Kelleter '61

for Kelleter. "Every editor wants to have the chance to run something, and I am no different. I wanted the chance to run my own newspaper. Plus, my wife's (Beatrice "Trixie" Beam '66) family and my family are in Maine," Kelleter says. "We wanted to be closer to our families."

As executive editor Kelleter has some definite goals for the *Bangor Daily News*. He wants to surprise readers each morning.



V. Paul Reynolds '64

He doesn't want readers "already knowing what they'll see," he says. "I'm a journalist because I'm curious, and I want the paper to reflect the staff's curiosity. Our enthusiasm for reporting on and analyzing the things that are important . . . should be obvious to our readers. But while it's important that we not miss the stories that people are talking about, it's also important that people talk about our stories," he says.

Reynolds, a 23-year veteran of the *Bangor Daily News*, resigned his post as managing editor on October 8. He offered two reasons for his departure. First he said that he and the publisher "have had some fairly significant differences of opinion on philosophy of management and philosophy of newspapering."

And second, "I think 10 years is probably long enough for a managing editor at the same paper. It's time to make way for fresh leadership with new ideas," Reynolds says.

Before taking the helm of the editorial department he was chief editorial writer for 10 years. From 1969 to 1971, he was director of the paper's public relations department.

News publisher Richard J. Warren characterized Reynolds' contributions to the newspaper during the last 23 years as significant. "As managing editor, Paul has always tried to focus the attention of reporters and editors on those things that are important to the readers of the paper."

Warren praised Reynolds' decision to create a special assignments team to focus attention and explain complex issues that Maine people face today. And the publisher also credited the former managing editor with strengthening coverage of business and requiring that community news throughout eastern and northern Maine receive comprehensive coverage.

Reynolds plans to complete his graduate work at the University of Maine. He is looking forward to a new career.

Jim Boylen '87 gets "Rocketed" to the NBA

Former UMaine point guard Jim Boylen '87 found his connection to his alma mater to be an important factor in his recent hiring as an assistant coach for the NBA's Houston Rockets. "I'm still in shock. This is just what I wanted."

In getting an interview for the job, Boylen says he was aided by his former Black Bear coach Skip Chappelle '62. Chappelle recommended Boylen to former Old Town coach John Killilea, who is currently an assistant coach for the Rockets.

Boylen, previously an assistant coach at Michigan State, will head the Rockets' new video-assisted computer analysis system intended to help develop team and individual play, as well as dissecting opposing teams' tendencies. "We had the same system at Michigan State and I'm very good at it," said Boylen. "The Rockets just bought a brand new system and they wanted someone who understood both basketball and computers." Boylen has signed a two-year contract with the Rockets with a third year option.

Susan Bell '70 is Maine's first woman forest service director

Susan J. Bell '70 recently became director of the Maine Bureau of Forestry, also known as the Maine Forest Service. She is the first woman in Maine history to head that bureau.

"I'm delighted to appoint Sue Bell to this key post," said Edwin Meadows, Maine conservation commissioner and the man who appointed Bell. "She's a talented leader with expertise in natural resources and is thoroughly familiar with the issues affecting Maine's forests."

The Bureau of Forestry has about 200 employees and is responsible for forest fire control, forest management and utili-



Susan Bell '70

zation, and insect and disease management programs.

"Because we live in the nation's most heavily forested state, I believe the forest resource is the underlying basis for economic stability and the way of life in Maine," Bell said. "Keeping that land in some type of forest management is the key to keeping life in Maine the way we know it."

Bell has served as deputy commissioner at the Department of Conservation since 1987. She was also the department's legislative liaison and was once in charge of the geographic information system and the Maine Conservation Corps.

Bell served three terms in the Maine Legislature as a Republican from the Town of Paris. Before entering government service, she was a biology teacher at Houlton High School and at Oxford Hills High School in South Paris.

While teaching at Oxford Hills, she developed the first Project Graduation, a program of chemical-free activities for high school graduations. Her project became a model for other schools around the country.

In addition to her bachelor's degree in education and biology, Bell has a master's degree in education from UMaine.

She is currently working on a second M.A. in public administration from the university.

Joseph Mayo '82 elected clerk of the Maine House

Joseph Mayo, Class of 1982, was elected clerk of the Maine House by lawmakers in September. He replaces another Maine graduate, Ed Pert '54, who served as clerk for 17 years.

Mayo, a member of the House for the past ten years, will be stepping down from his legislative duties to assume the new position as the chief administrative officer of the 151-member House.

Politics runs in the Mayo family. As a child, he watched his father rise through the ranks of local politics to serve as a state legislator. When his father died while in office, Joseph filled his dad's position and subsequently served five consecutive terms.

In recent years, Mayo, a life-long Democrat, has been known as a sharp partisan critic. But that will change now. As clerk of the House, he is expected to show no favoritism to either party, on or off the floor.

"It's going to be tough, without a doubt," said Mayo, as he prepared to settle into his new office outside the House chamber.

But Mayo looks forward to the job at hand. "What a great honor for me. I love this institution, and I love it deeply, and I have from the day I came. This is truly the people's House."

John Diamond '77 is acting director of UMaine's public affairs office

John Diamond, an assistant professor of journalism and communication at the University of Maine since '89, was named acting director of the UM Department of Public Affairs effective August 1, 1992.

As director, Diamond's duties include overseeing the news services, publications, radio and television productions, and graphic arts and design, which together comprise the university's official communications unit.

Diamond is a Bangor native, and graduated with a B.A. from Maine in 1977. He returned to earn his M.A. in 1989. Having served as a state legislator for eight years (including service as majority leader), Diamond understands and appreciates the integral part the university plays in the economic and social well-being of Maine.

"This department is the outreach arm of the university to the public," says Diamond, "and more than ever the public should know how valuable the university is as an education resource and for its public service efforts."

Guy Gomis '90 against Michael Jordan? Almost.

In the back and forth of a basketball game, four points don't seem like much. But for Guy Gomis '90, four points were everything. That's all that separated him from guarding the likes of Michael Jordan or Larry Bird in the 1992 Olympics.

Gomis, a 6 foot 7 inch forward from Dakar, Senegal, who played at Maine from 1986 to '90, played for the Senegal national team that recently competed in the '92 African Olympic Qualifying Tournament. His team lost to Angola in the finals by a score of 86-83.

If Senegal had won, Gomis and his teammates would have been preparing for a first round game against the U.S.A. Dream Team in Barcelona in place of Angola. For Gomis it would have been a chance to fulfill a fantasy.

"I wanted to play against the best player in the world—Michael Jordan." Considering Gomis' position and defensive skill, the job would have been all his.

"I've been thinking about it ever since I left Cairo," said Gomis. "It was a back and forth game, we came so close." So close yet so far away. Four points that Guy will think about for a long time to come.

Guy and his wife, Margaret, are currently living in Orono, and he recently received his master's in business administration from the university.



John Diamond '77 is now the acting director of public affairs at the University of Maine.

Frank Gilley '44 honored as U.S. Tree Farmer of the Year

Most people would think it rather extraordinary for a person to have combined careers as different as orthodontics and tree farming. But not Frank P. Gilley, Class of 1944. He thins out strands of white pine and spruce on his 545-acre Tip Top Farm with the same precision with which he straightens out a row of teeth in a child's mouth.

Gilley has been extremely successful in both his careers. The most recent recognition of that success occurred last summer when he was named America's Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year. Twice before, in 1971 and 1983, Gilley had been honored as Maine's top tree farmer.

Before Gilley entered the University of Maine in 1940, he was undecided about whether to pursue forestry or dentistry. At the time dentistry won out and after earning his bachelor's degree he entered the University of Maryland Dental School. He later earned a master's in orthodontics from Northwestern.

Gilley served as an orthodontist in the Navy Dental Corps after W.W. II and again in the Korean War. He retired from the military reserve with the rank of Com-

mander.

Gilley got into the tree business quite a bit later after hearing of another orthodontist who owned a tree farm in New Hampshire. Gilley asked himself the question: "If he can do it, why can't I?"

And so in 1958, Gilley acquired the 142-acre Tip Top Farm. That farm now includes a total of 545 acres split between Holden and Surry. It is largely a family operation in which Gilley is assisted by his wife Mary, five daughters, sons-in-law, and nine grandchildren.

"Most of the grandsons enjoy helping me in my tree farm activities," Gilley says. "I do 25-30 percent of the total work myself and supervise the rest."

The Gilleys also open their land up to all sorts of users—snowmobilers, cross-country skiers, and hunters.

"We're happy to share our land, but we ask people to respect it, that's all," Gilley says.

In 1987, Gilley and his wife set up a trust with the university's College of Forest Resources.

(From an article by Norman Soderberg)

FINAL THOUGHTS

I Sent a Check, so I Must be a Member. Right?

By Max Burry '57
Alumni Association President



Earlier this year I met an alumnus who wanted to know why he wasn't receiving *Mainely People*, our class notes newspaper, or any other Alumni Association benefits. He said he had been "a member for years."

Naturally, I was concerned. After checking our records we discovered the alumnus had never joined the Alumni Association. He thought his Annual Alumni Fund donation automatically made him a member.

Unfortunately, this kind of misunderstanding is not unusual. In the hope of adding some clarity to the situation, I offer this condensed explanation of the fundraising and dues-paying programs run by your Alumni Association.

- **Membership Program:** Annual membership dues (\$25 single, \$35 joint) go directly to support Alumni Association publications such as this magazine, as well as reunions, Homecoming, alumni awards, student and faculty recognition, alumni career services, and student recruitment. Annual membership entitles you to full benefits and privileges in the Association. We also have specially-priced decade memberships. Every membership dollar supports the University of Maine Alumni Association and our advocacy efforts on behalf of the university and its alumni.

- **Annual Alumni Fund:** The fund, administered by the Alumni Association, solicits much-needed private support to supplement decreasing state allocations and rising tuition. Appeals are usually made by mail or through calls by UMaine students during phonathons. There are two types of Annual Alumni Fund gifts, nondesignated and designated.

Nondesignated gifts are critically important. They allow the Association to direct your money to areas where it is most needed.

Designated gifts are directed for a particular purpose or unit on campus. If you contributed to a memorial scholarship, for example, your money would only be awarded under that scholarship. If you restricted your gift to a particular college, the money could only be used within that college.

- **Other Fundraising Groups:** Many other worthwhile groups affiliated with the University of Maine also solicit contributions from alumni. Among these groups are the Patrons of the Arts, the Black Bear Athletics Education Fund, and Fogler Library Friends. The Alumni Association is not involved in these fundraising efforts but we do work diligently to make sure that alumni who contribute to these groups receive credit through the Annual Alumni Fund.

Both membership dues and Annual Alumni Fund gifts provide direct, much-needed support to the university and alumni programs. But remember gifts to the Fund do not make you an Alumni Association member. Our hope is that you will choose to be a dues-paying member and also provide financial support through the Annual Alumni Fund. As I have noted many times before, membership coupled with Annual Alumni Fund giving is a winning combination for UMaine and its alumni.



Your gift to Maine Athletics makes a difference in the lives of our student-athletes by providing the opportunity for them to compete and excel in the classroom and on the field. Please send your contribution today to the Black Bear Club, and keep alive the tradition of Maine Athletics of which we are all so proud.

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ALUMNI ASSOCIATION MEMBER PROFILE

ANNE E. POOLER '72G

EDUCATION: B.A. College of New Rochelle. M.Ed. and Ed.D. from Maine

JOB: Associate Dean for Academic Services/
Associate Professor in the College of Education at Maine



As an associate dean and associate professor in the College of Education, Anne Pooler '72G works closely with UMaine students. She knows the value of an education. And she understands how a strong Alumni Association is critical in advocating support for the University of Maine. That's why she joined the Alumni Association, and that's why she renewed her membership.

Anne also likes the benefits of membership. Benefits such as subscriptions to *MAINE* magazine and our classnotes publication, *Mainely People*, as well as discounts on merchandise and travel.

Join Anne and thousands of other fellow alumni who know membership matters.
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