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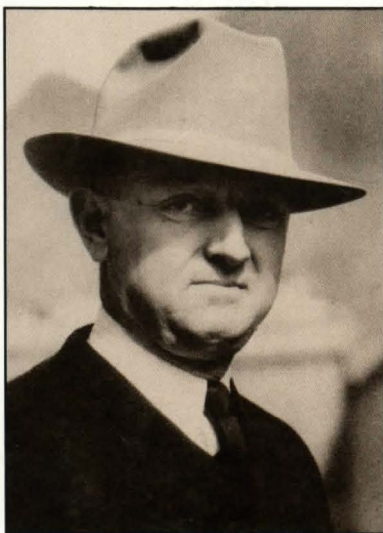
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MAINE

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

125th Anniversary Issue

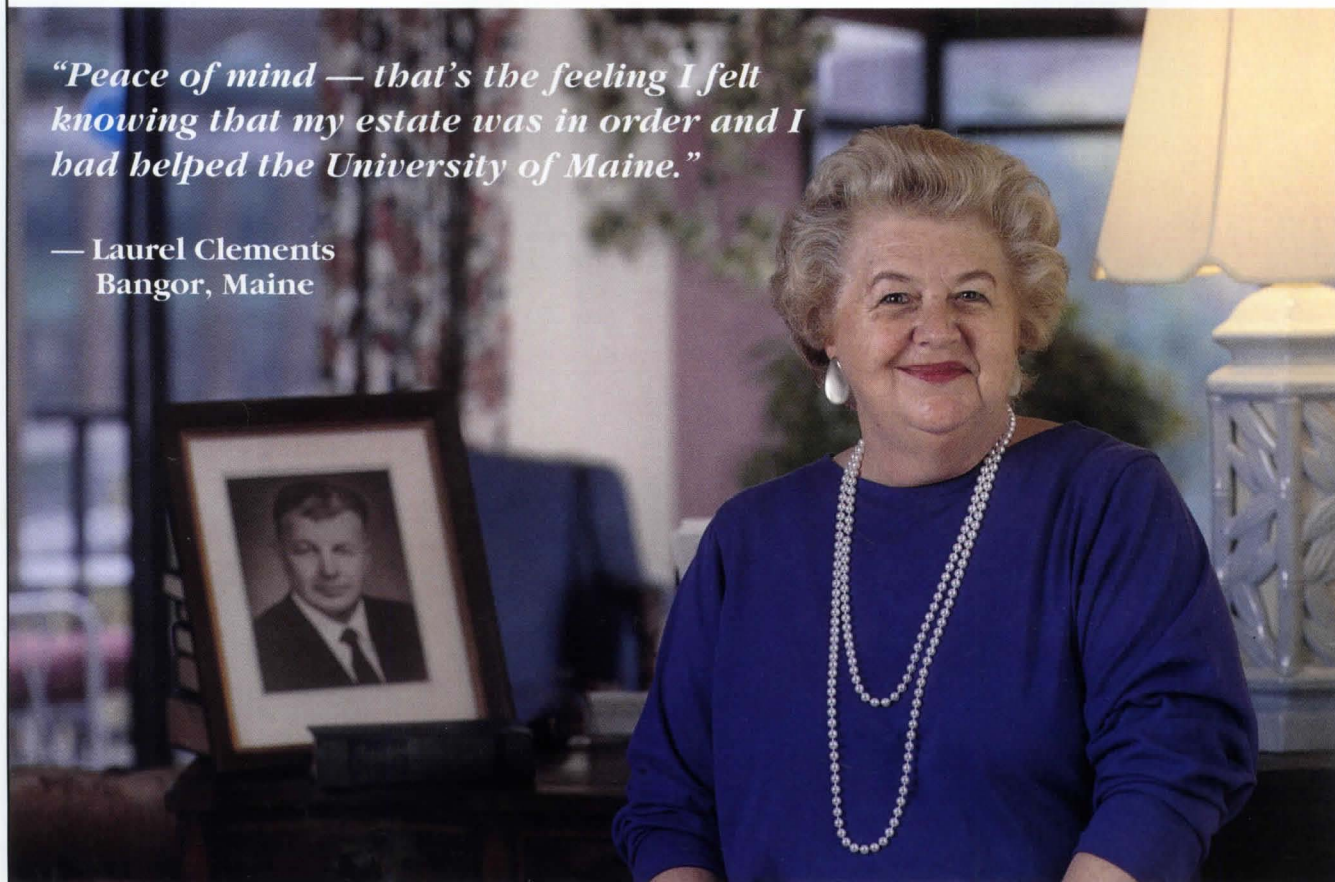


125 Alumni Who Have
Made a Difference

"IT WAS AS IF A GREAT BURDEN WAS LIFTED FROM MY SHOULDERS."

*"Peace of mind — that's the feeling I felt
knowing that my estate was in order and I
had helped the University of Maine."*

— Laurel Clements
Bangor, Maine



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OUR THANKS

To all the UMaine Classes Who Supported This
Special 125th Anniversary Issue of MAINE



Senior Alumni and the classes of:

1915, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928

1931, Ethel Thomas Sezak, president
1932, Margaret Fowles Houston, president
1933, Freeman G. Webb, president
1934, Cmdr. John E. Stinchfield, president
1935, Frances Knight Norris, president
1936, Lowell N. Weston, president
1937, Hope Wing Weston, president
1938, Robert L. Fuller, president
1939, Herbert A. Leonard, president
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1941, George L. Nystrom, president
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1985, Susan A. Johnson, president
1986, Jon F. Sorenson, president

A Message from the Alumni Association

One important measure of the quality of an institution of higher education is the achievements of its graduates. We're delighted to bring you this special commemorative issue of MAINE magazine with sketches of 125 alumni whose contributions have made a significant difference to the world. These selected people represent thousands of other UMaine alumni—self-sacrificing men and women willing to give freely of themselves to advance their chosen fields and improve their communities and the world in which we live.

Here at the Alumni Association we've been working hard to enhance the UMaine experience for today's students in order that they might follow in the footsteps of our impressive alumni body. We never stop reminding ourselves that we are dedicated to the advancement of education and academic excellence at the University of Maine. Our tagline, "Proudly serving the university and its alumni since 1875", serves as the beacon to guide us into the future as well as provide a brightly lit trail back into our past.

Substance and quality have become the criteria against which we measure the value of all of our programs. To do less would be a breach of faith with the more than 75,000 graduates who are proud to proclaim that our alma mater is "the college of their hearts, always."

And that goes for alumni education programs as well. We were pleased to offer a unique educational experience for alumni this year with the premier of Alumni College—where alumni returned to campus for three days of classroom and hands on learning about Penobscot Bay, drawing from the expertise of our talented university faculty. The response was overwhelming. Next year's offering, "Mount Desert: The Rest of the Story," promises to be equally as exciting.

Another new dimension of our portfolio of activities is a travel program with a focus on learning. The enrichment of our knowledge of the world around us is presented as a complement to the warm fellowship that has long been a hallmark of UMaine gatherings.

In February when we visit the classic

cities of the Soviet Union, we will be provided with an unparalleled opportunity to learn about the incredible changes in that nation from members of our own UMaine family... a group of university of Maine students and faculty who are at Kharkov State University as part of UMaine's Soviet Pairing Project with that institution. Further enhancing our visit there will be Dr. Yelena Morozova, an associate professor in the English Language Department at Kharkov State and a special guest of Interim President John Hitt at this year's Homecoming. Small wonder that the logo for the university's 125th Anniversary bears the inscription "Serving with a Global Vision for 125 Years"!

International issues and educational

opportunities are critically important areas for the university in the 1990s. And as we move toward the next century we would like to have your input about what direction the university and the Alumni Association should take in the future. Remember we are your voice on the UMaine campus.

Hoping that you will continue to involve the university and the Alumni Association in *your* future, I remain... Yours for the University of Maine,

Max Burry

H. Maxwell Burry '57
Executive Director



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- English-speaking guides
- Two theater performances
- Gala farewell dinner

February 12-23, 1991

For more information contact:

Cathy Billings '78, Crossland Alumni Center, UM, Orono, ME 04469
(207) 581-1134

125th Anniversary Issue

MAINE

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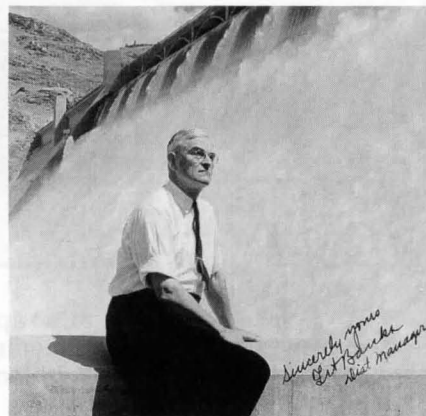
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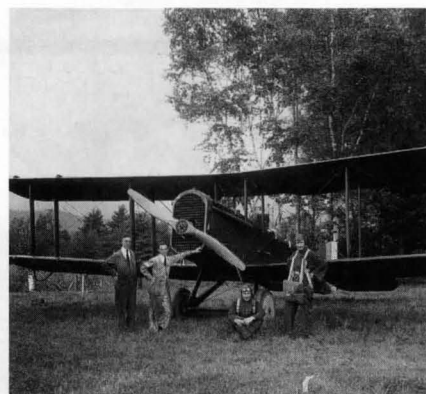
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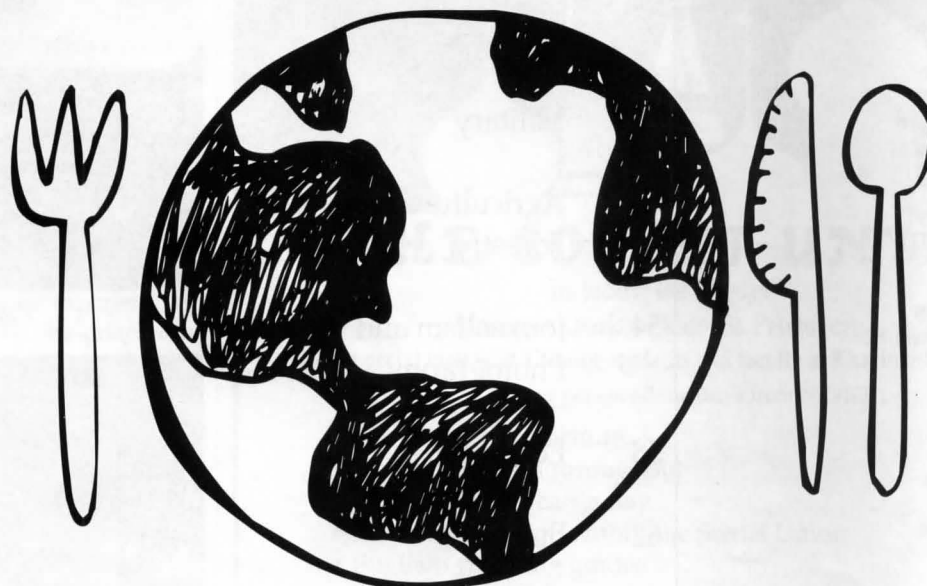


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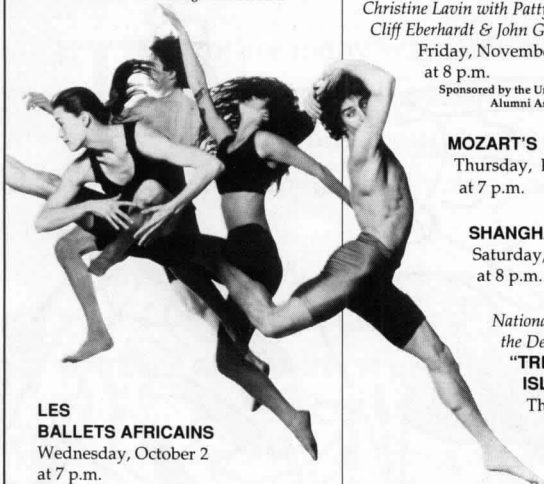


The Wonder of it All

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JUNGE DEUTSCHE PHILHARMONIE

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Saturday, September 21 at 8 p.m.
Presented with funding from Fleet Bank



**LES
BALLETS AFRICAINS**
Wednesday, October 2
at 7 p.m.

ELLIS MARSALIS & MARCUS ROBERTS

Duo Jazz Piano
Homecoming Weekend
Saturday, October 5 at 8 p.m.
Sponsored by the University of Maine
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BATSHEVA DANCE COMPANY
Wednesday, October 16 at 7 p.m.

CHICAGO BLUES FESTIVAL
James Cotton with Katherine Davis &
Sidney James Wingfield
Friday, October 18 at 8 p.m.

GUILDHALL STRING ENSEMBLE
Michala Petri, Soloist
Saturday, October 26 at 8 p.m.

THE MAGIC FLUTE BY MOZART
Minnesota Opera
Sunday, October 27 at 7 p.m.
Presented with funding from the
Opera League of Maine

PHILIP GLASS
Solo Piano
Friday, November 1 at 8 p.m.

"CAJUN EXTRAVAGANZA"
with Michael Doucet & Beausoleil
Saturday, November 9 at 8 p.m.

CANADIAN BRASS

Sunday, November 10 at 7 p.m.
Presented with funds provided through the
Canadian American Center

ON A WINTER'S NIGHT

Christine Lavin with Patty Larkin,
Cliff Eberhardt & John Gorka
Friday, November 22
at 8 p.m.
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MOZART'S REQUIEM

Thursday, December 5
at 7 p.m.

SHANGHAI QUARTET

Saturday, January 18
at 8 p.m.

National Theatre for
the Deaf presents
"TREASURE
ISLAND"
Thursday,
January 23
at 7 p.m.

PHILHARMONIA HUNGARICA

Yehudi Menuhin, Conductor
Saturday, January 25 at 8 p.m.



NY City Opera National Company presents

TOSCA
Monday, February 3 at 8 p.m.

Co-Sponsored by the
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Presented with funding from
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WORLD SAXOPHONE QUARTET WITH AFRICAN DRUMS

Friday, February 7 at 8 p.m.

BOBBY MCFERRIN WITH "VOICESTRA"

Friday, February 14 at 8 p.m.

THE BIG BAND SALUTE TO BENNY GOODMAN

Wednesday, February 19
at 7 p.m.
Presented with funding from
Key Bank of Maine

BALLET CHICAGO

Saturday, February 22 at 8 p.m.
Sponsored by the University of Maine
Alumni Association

GATHERING OF THE CLANS
Wednesday, March 4 at 7 p.m.

VIENNA CHOIR BOYS

Saturday, March 21 at 8 p.m.
Presented with funding from
Bangor Hydro-Electric and Maine Yankee

EINER STEEN NØKLEBERG

Solo Piano
Sunday, April 5 at 3 p.m.

ISO DANCE THEATER

Friday, April 10
at 8 p.m.



LOUISIANA REPERTORY JAZZ ENSEMBLE

Friday, April 17 at 8 p.m.
Sponsored by the University of Maine
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ORION STRING QUARTET
Sunday, April 26 at 3 p.m.

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125th Anniversary Issue

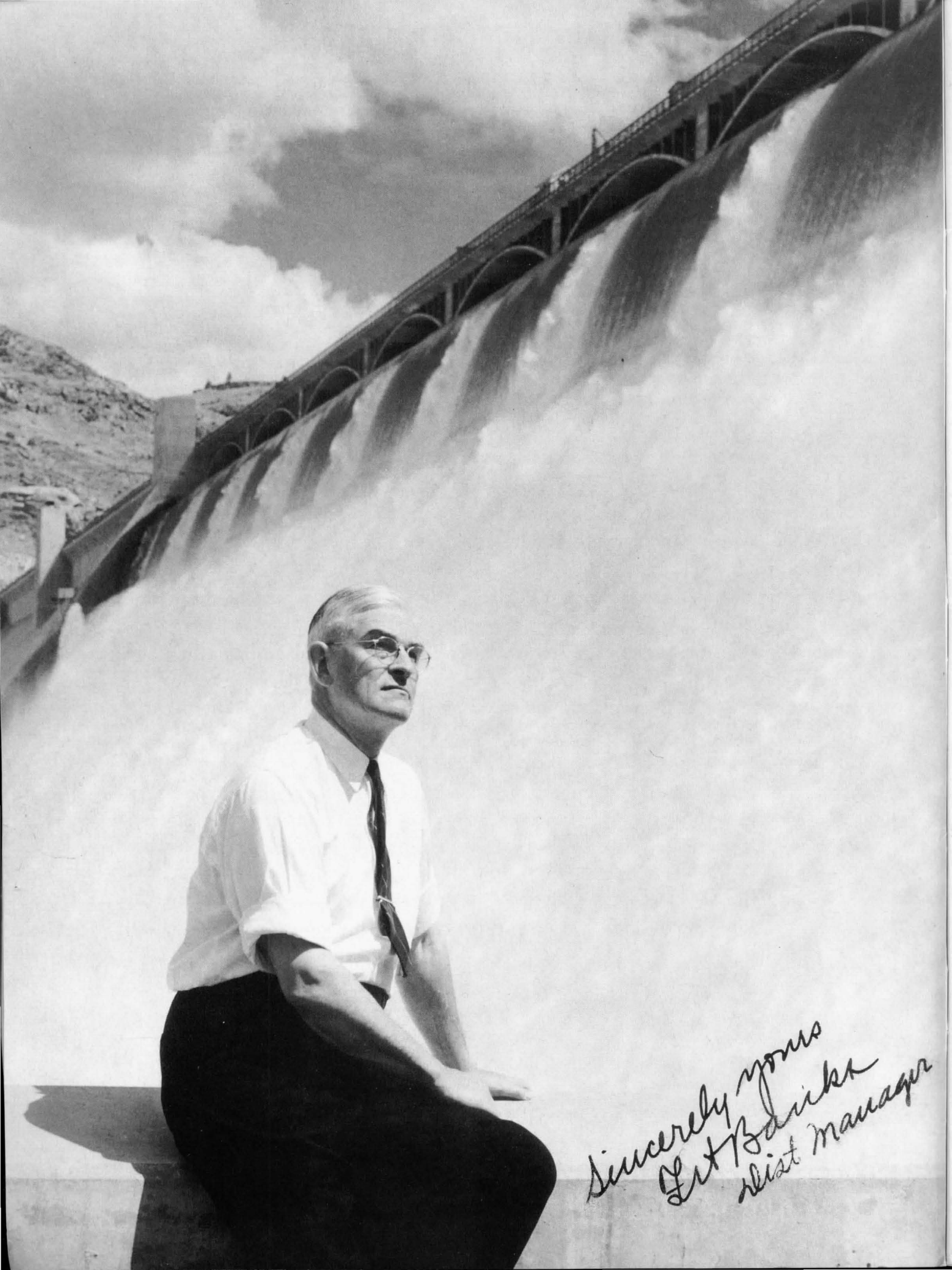
125 Maine Alumni Who Have Made a Difference

There are many ways of telling the story of a university—especially one with as long and rich a history as the University of Maine. But perhaps nothing reveals more about the essence of an institution of higher learning than the accomplishments and values of its alumni. By that important measure Maine stands tall.

On the following pages we present 125 University of Maine alumni who, from the beginning of the institution to today, have made a difference in the world. They range from one of the earliest graduates, Frank Lamson-Scribner, Class of 1873, to Anne Turbyne-Andrews, Class of 1981. They include men and women who have made a contribution in a wide range of fields—engineers, physicians, novelists, Olympians, mountain climbers, photographers, politicians, foresters, farmers, economists, educators, and war heroes. Among them are a Nobel laureate, the world's best selling author, America's greatest dam builder, the pioneer of aerial photography and the CEO of one of the country's largest corporations. What strikes you about so many of these alumni is that UMaine, being affordable and accessible, gave them their opportunity—their chance to achieve.

We have arbitrarily chosen 12 fields into which all of the 125 alumni are placed. Each category contains a profile of a representative of that field, followed by shorter sketches of the others.

This magazine is not a "Who's Who." There are hundreds of distinguished and accomplished Maine graduates who are not included. Our selections, made by a committee of seven alumni after several months of staff research, are meant to represent the spirit of the university—a spirit of innovation, vision, and service.



Sincerely yours
L. J. Barick
District Manager

Francis Crowe '05
and Frank Banks '06



The Men Who Built the Great Dams

Not long after his graduation from the University of Maine in 1905, Francis Crowe went out west to build dams. And did he ever build dams—19 in all, more than any man in history. The most notable of those dams was the Boulder; at the time, considered to be one of the greatest engineering accomplishments of the world, second only to the construction of the Panama Canal.

And although few lay people would recognize his name, he was a legend in his own time among America's engineers and contractors.

Crowe not only built the world's largest dam, he completed it two years ahead of schedule (it was expected to take seven years to complete, the actual construction took less than five). He also kept the cost of the project close to the original estimates.

The project was not only an engineering wonder, but a great management feat as well. With 4,000 men working under him, Crowe was considered a master of organization and preparation. An article in the *Los Angeles Times* in 1933 gave an indication of his management skills.

"Behind all of this great activity here and at the dam, is an army of employees with Frank T. Crowe in charge," the *Times* wrote.

"It would be worth your trip to the dam to talk to this man who today is an outstanding figure in construction history. But he is too busy to do much talking. He talks with action.

"As general superintendent, Crowe has risen to heights that seemingly belong only to the superhuman. He has revised all measuring sticks of construction."

And *Fortune* magazine in a 1943 feature article on Crowe wrote, "to the extent it can be said to belong to any single man, Boulder was Frank Crowe's triumph."

Crowe, himself, was modest about his accomplishments. That was reflected in his words at the Boulder Dam opening ceremony. "Take it, it's yours now," was all Crowe said to the government representatives present at the ceremony.

Crowe also gave much of the credit for his successful career to his professors at UMaine—particularly Professor Boardman.

"Whatever I've been able to accomplish since I was handed

my diploma, I attribute more than any other factor, to the inspiration supplied by my contacts with Professor Boardman who capped off his fine educational influence upon me by the practical and vital service of helping me get my first job," Crowe once said.

In addition to the Boulder Dam, he was in charge of the construction of the Shasta Dam (twice the size of the Boulder), the Jackson Lake Dam, the McDonald Lake Dam, the Teton Dam, the Guernsey Dam, the Comble Dam, the Deadwood Dam, the Arrowrock Dam, the Washington/Auburn Dam, and the Copper Basin Dam.

Crowe was a demanding leader, but also a boss who was both loved and respected by his workers.

"From the personal angle," said a 1934 *Maine Alumnus* article, "one of his men in trouble can always have his ear, while a high-powered salesman or executive may warm a chair meanwhile. Hard boiled in nearly everything, the only things which really get under his skin are the loss or serious injury of one of his men."

One time when Crowe was surveying his project, he thought a worker was not exercising enough caution. "Watch what the hell you're doing or you'll fall and break your neck," Crowe shouted out. "Well, it's my neck," answered the worker. But the witty Crowe had the last word. "Yes, it's your neck now," he said, "but as soon as you break it, it's mine!"

Maine's other great dam builder was Frank A. Banks, who graduated just one year after Crowe in 1906. As with Crowe, Banks is credited with creating one of the great engineering feats of his time, the Grand Coulee Dam in north Washington.

The Grand Coulee was the biggest dam ever built, and one of the largest construction projects undertaken.

When Banks got out of a dusty car and first looked at the site where the dam was to be built, a local sheep ferry operator came up the bank of the river and stood beside him.

"Looking for something?" the operator asked.

"Ever hear of the Pyramids of Egypt," Banks inquired.

The operator nodded.

"Well," said Banks, "I'm looking at a place where someday there will be a dam as big as four Great Pyramids."

As the story goes, the engineer and the ferry operator stood

Photograph at left: Frank Banks '06 in front of his great engineering achievement, the Grand Coulee Dam. Above: master dam builder Francis Crowe '05.

Continued from previous page

quietly together for some time watching the Columbia River roar through the granite canyon.

Banks would have been a noted engineer even if he hadn't built the Grand Coulee. He also built six other dams in the United States, including the Snake River Dam, American Falls Dam, the Arrowrock Dam, Boise River Dam, the Owyhee River Dam, and the Thief River Dam.

All of his work was undertaken during his 44 years with the Bureau of Reclamation, which he joined shortly after graduating from UMaine. For most of those 44 years, he was instrumental in the bureau's many dam and irrigation projects.

Even after he officially retired from the bureau in 1950, he continued to serve as an advisor on several projects around the world, principally in India.

"Our progress thus far has been in no small way due to Frank Banks' vision and construction genius," the former bureau commissioner said. "Nearly every structure he has built has been a pioneering venture setting new standards in dam construction and river control work."

On May 11, 1950, at the formal dedication of the Grand Coulee Dam, President Harry Truman presented Banks with the Gold Medal for Distinguished Service, the highest honor of the Department of the Interior.

Banks' distinguished friend Frank Crowe also paid tribute to his fellow UMaine graduate.

"Had he never gone to college, Frank Banks would no doubt have been a great engineer, because he is a natural engineer," Crowe once said. "But having gone to Maine and absorbed all the engineering science handed out by Jimmie Stevens, Harold Boardman, Janie Hart, and Charles Weston, and other members of the grand old faculty, he has gone far in the engineering profession and today is rightfully on top of the biggest engineering job in the United States." □

OLIVER CROSBY (1876)

Oliver Crosby combined an inventive genius with a keen business sense to build one of the most successful machinery companies in America. In 1882, he opened a small machine shop in St. Paul and in 1885, the business was incorporated as the American Hoist and Derrick Company.

Crosby's business expanded rapidly, eventually covering an area of many city blocks, employing over 1,000 people, with branches in New York, Chicago, New Orleans, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle.

Perhaps the company's most notable service was in furnishing the U.S. government with the modern machinery to construct the Panama Canal.

Crosby's inventions were a major catalyst to his company's success. Among his patents were the Crosby wire rope clip, the American log loader, the American railroad ditcher, the American locomotive crane, and dozens of other devices.

Crosby died in 1922. He was born and raised in Dexter, Maine.

FREDERICK D. POTTER (1879)

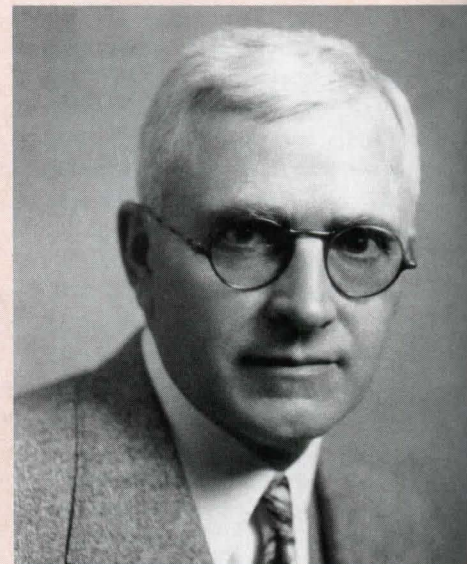
Fred Potter graduated from the University of Maine in 1879—the year that Thomas Edison invented his incandescent lamp. Three years later in 1882, Potter became one of Edison's associates. He was employed in the fledgling Edison Isolated Lighting Company of New York, in charge of installing light and power units in hotels, theaters, factories, and public buildings which generated their own power units.

In 1883, Potter laid out the first pole line for the very first electric light plant in Roselle, New Jersey. He also drew up the plan for the first use of electricity in the palace of Japan's emperor.

In 1913, he helped to organize the Combustion Controls Company of New York, for which he served as vice president and chief engineer until his retirement. Even after retirement,



Above: Fred Potter (1879) was an associate of Thomas Edison. Right: C.A. Morse was one of America's most distinguished railway engineers.



Above: Frank Weymouth was the engineer in charge of the construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct, a 12 year project that required 45,000 workers.

Potter stayed active as an engineer, securing a patent for an optical pyrometer which was used for reading boiler temperatures.

In 1918, he co-founded the Edison Pioneers—an organization of people who were associates of Thomas Edison in his early enterprises. Potter died in 1946.

CHARLES A. MORSE (1879)

A native of Bangor, C.A. Morse became one of America's most distinguished railway engineers. Soon after getting his degree in civil engineering from Maine, Morse became employed by the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. In 1881, he took a job as division engineer of the Mexican Central Railway until that road was completed in 1884. Soon after that he entered the service of the Atchison, Topeka, and the Santa Fe, where he rose rapidly, becoming chief engineer of the entire Santa Fe system.

In 1913, Morse moved to the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad where he also served as chief engineer until his retirement. He is credited with the making of that railroad. During World War I, when the nation's railroads were under federal control, he agreed to serve as assistant director of the U.S. Railroad Administration.

In a 1949 memoir from the American Railway Engineers Association (of which Morse once served as president), Morse was remembered as "a pioneer in railway construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance who left a valuable heritage to the railway engineering profession."

FRANK E. WEYMOUTH (1896)

Frank Weymouth was the chief engineer for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation when he was given the monumental job of getting the water of the Colorado River across six mountain ranges to Southern California. It was a 392-mile journey, requiring a lift of 1,600 feet. The result was the Colorado River Aqueduct,

considered one of the engineering wonders of the world.

The project took 12 years and required 45,000 workers and 300 engineers. The aqueduct is the world's largest domestic water system.

RAY H. MANSON (1898)

Ray Manson, a pioneer in radio engineering and a leading authority in communications, helped establish the technical standards for AM and FM broadcasting. He was also responsible for the wiring of the UMaine campus for electricity, doing much of the work himself.

Manson spent a good part of his career with Stomberg/Carlson, rising from chief engineer to company president in 1945. He was a president of the Institute of Radio Engineers, a lifetime member of the Telephone Pioneers, and a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Rochester Engineering Society, and the Institute of Radio Engineers.

RAY P. STEVENS (1898)

It's quite an accomplishment to become president of one major company in a lifetime—Ray Stevens was president of more than a dozen. He made an impact in the railway and electrical industries as an inventor and as an innovative administrator.

His first major career accomplishment was the construction and design of the first electrified steam railroad in America for Samuel Mellon's Northern Pacific Railway in Snohmish, Washington.

Steven's first company presidency came at the Lehigh Valley Transit Company, now the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company. During his administration Stevens initiated pioneering employee relations practices which later became standard in the industry. He increased wages by over 30 percent, instituted free insurance, sick leave, and pension plans.

These liberal policies paid tremendous dividends—the

ENGINEERING

EDWARD R. BERRY '04: The Inventor of Fused Quartz

When Edward R. Berry invented a means for manufacturing clear-fused quartz in 1924, it was hailed by the great Albert Einstein as "a very important discovery."

It was indeed an important discovery, for the process that Berry invented opened the way for the use of ultra-violet rays in medicine. At the time, Berry's product was the most transparent substance in existence.

He developed the fused quartz (while working for the General Electric Company) with the aid of specially-made electric furnaces operating at times in a vacuum, and at times under 1 million pounds of pressure, at temperatures of 4,000 degrees centigrade.

For his work on fused quartz, Berry was awarded the prestigious Grasselli Medal by the Society of Chemical Engineering.



company's earnings increased 70 percent under Stevens' presidency.

He went on to become president of Mahoning & Shenango Railway & Light Company, Penn-Ohio Edison Company, Allied Power & Light Corporation, and Niagara Hudson Power Corporation. In addition, he was president of the American Electric Railway Association and on the boards of a dozen railways and utilities.

Stevens was also a noted inventor who designed much of the fire alarm apparatus in use at the time.

PERCIVAL H. MOSHER '02

P.H. Mosher's great engineering accomplishment was the construction of Boston's Sumner Tunnel. It was a project that presented many difficult problems which his innovative thinking overcame. The tunnel took two years to complete. The Sumner, which runs under Boston Harbor, is 5,000 feet from the entrance to exit portal. Interestingly, the muck removed from the excavation was used as fill for Boston's Logan Airport.

A tribute to his engineering ability is the fact that the tunnel broke ground on the opposite side of Boston Harbor just .03 feet off the established grade and .02 feet off the established line.

Mosher spent most of his career as a trouble-shooting engineer. In addition to the Sumner, he built several other subaqueous tubes, including brick-lined tunnels under the Mystic and Saugus Rivers and a submarine tunnel under Fort Point Channel.

HORACE P. HAMLIN '02

Horace Hamlin was an engineer with many firsts to his credit. Among his most notable "firsts" were the design of the Gandy Bridge in Tampa, the country's first toll bridge, and the San Mateo Bridge, with the longest span of its type in the world.

Hamlin, who worked as chief engineer for the Raymond Concrete Pile Company, also designed the first concrete pier (the Baltimore Municipal Dock), the first concrete shipway, and the first concrete coke and ore bins. He was also responsible for many designs and improvements in the heavy construction industry.

For all his contributions, Hamlin was awarded a life membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers. His uncle was George H. Hamlin (1873), one of the university's first graduates and the very first president of the Alumni Association.

ARTHUR E. SILVER '02

A.E. Silver was a pioneer in electrical engineering during the first half of this century. In 1911, he designed and supervised construction of the first high-voltage, outdoor substation. In 1917, he was involved in a preliminary design for a 220 kv-transmission line. He initiated the industry-wide development of coordinated insulation levels for all lines and equipment throughout all power systems. And in the 1930s, he guided the extension of low-cost electric power to rural farm areas through his designs for simplified, farm-type transformers.

Silver was chief electrical engineer for Ebasco Services, Inc. (formerly Electric Bond and Share Co.). He was a member of numerous professional organizations and was the recipient of the prestigious Lamme Medal in 1951 for achievement in electrical engineering. He also was awarded an honorary degree from UMaine in 1954.

Silver was born in Silvers Mills, Maine, in 1879. He died in 1975.

GEORGE L. FREEMAN '03

George Freeman (to his classmates he was known as "Freak") was one of America's foremost experts in foundation engineering. He was the chief engineer responsible for the design of the caissons (base) of the San Francisco Bay Bridge which were the deepest (243 feet below water level) in the world.

He was also consultant for the foundation of the Delaware Memorial Bridge which consisted of the largest floating caisson in the world (95 feet by 221 feet).

Freeman, a native of Lewiston, served as chief engineer for The Foundation Company of New York and later for his own company, Moran, Proctor, Freeman, and Mueser.

His firm prepared the ground and buildings for the New York World's Fair, directed the building of dry docks at the Brooklyn and San Diego Naval Yards, planned and supervised the building of the Austin Dam, planned the foundation for the 12,400 foot Palace of the Soviets in Moscow, and built the U.S. air and coast defenses on Jamaica during World War II. In Maine, he designed the foundation for the Carleton Bridge at Bath and the Bingham Dam over the Kennebec.

WALTER H. BURKE '06

In 1950, 90 percent of Greece was still without electricity. The chief engineer who planned the nation-wide power system to serve the Greek mainland was UMaine graduate Walter Burke. At the time, it was the largest project ever undertaken in Greece.

In addition to his engineering skills, Burke was a highly respected utility executive. He was vice president and a director of Ebasco Services Inc., of New York and a former president of Minnesota Power & Light Co. After his retirement he was also a director of the Central Maine Power Company. In 1956, he was awarded an honorary doctorate from UMaine.

ARTHUR R. LORD '07

Arthur Lord planned and executed the first test for actual stresses on a reinforced concrete building in Minneapolis. His paper on this work was presented to the American Concrete Institution in 1910, and was published around the world.

In 1911, Lord moved to Chicago and became chief engineer of the very large Leonard Construction Company. He later served as vice president, president, and a director of the American Concrete Institute. He was the primary consultant on the design and construction of Wacker Drive for the City of Chicago. His paper describing the construction of the drive earned him the Wason Medal of the American Concrete Institute. He also authored one of the most widely-used handbooks on concrete design.

HAROLD H. BEVERAGE '15

Harold H. Beverage had two job offers when he graduated from the University of Maine. The first was with General Electric Company for \$11.20 a week to test products. The other offer was to play trombone at Loew's Theater in New York City for \$22 a week.

Beverage chose to go with the lesser paying job at General Electric. It was a wise decision. He went on to become a pioneer in the field of radio engineering. In addition to rising to the

positions of vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America and director of the RCA Laboratories, he held more than 40 patents in the field of radio communications. He was the co-inventor of the wave antenna and the diversity system for high frequency reception.

Beverage's first important work came during World War I, at the U.S. Naval Station in Bar Harbor. He helped discover improved methods for transatlantic radio communications. His findings eventually led to the development of the Beverage Antenna, which was hailed for speeding the growth of long distance radio communications. Later in the early 1920s, he helped develop a method which automatically selected the receiver getting the strongest signal.

During World War II, Beverage served as consultant to the Secretary of War. In 1957, he was awarded the prestigious Lamme Gold Medal by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In 1938, he was awarded an honorary degree from the University of Maine.

RAY M. BOYNTON '20

Ray Boynton was a bridge builder/designer who believed that a bridge was not just a means of travel from one side of a river to the other, but a part of the landscape. To him, a bridge was a creation of beauty from steel and concrete.

One can see Boynton's bridge-building philosophy in numerous places around the world. Among the bridges he helped design and build are the Waldo-Hancock Bridge, the Bosphorus Bridge in Turkey, the Garden State Parkway Bridge across the Raritan River, the Kingston-Rhinecliff Bridge across the Hudson, the Salazar Bridge in Portugal, and the third longest steel-suspension bridge in the world, the Mackinac Bridge in Michigan. If measured between anchorages, the Mackinac Bridge is the longest in the world at 1.58 miles. The bridge's design won the 1958 Artistic Bridge Award of the American Institute of Steel Construction. He was also involved in the 1948 reconstruction of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Boynton received the UMaine Alumni Association's Alumni Career Award in 1970, and the university awarded him an honorary degree in 1959. He belonged to many professional organizations and served as both president and secretary of the New York Chapter of the American Association of Engineers.

Boynton was born in Fort Fairfield and grew up in Skowhegan. He died in 1984 at the age of 85.

LAWRENCE W. DAVEE '22

Lawrence Davee was part of the team that first recorded sound on film for Bell Laboratories. It was just one of many "firsts" in the field of cinematography with which he was involved. Davee used polarized light to create the first ever 3-D projection method. He invented cinerama and a technique called Vista-Vision, which allowed film to go through a camera horizontally.

Davee was president, general manager, and chief engineer for Century Projector Corporation of Tenafly, N.J. At the time of Davee's retirement, more than 75 percent of the movie theaters in the country used Century equipment. During his long career, he also worked for Fox Film Company, Western Electric, and Edison Studios.

In 1962, Davee was awarded the Samuel L. Warner Award for outstanding developments in sound reproduction. In 1975, he was given an honorary doctorate by the University of Maine, and in 1984 he received the Alumni Career Award.

HERBERT E. BRAGG '25

As far as is known, Herbert Bragg is the only Maine graduate to win an Oscar from the Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received it in 1954 while working for 20th Century Fox for his contribution to CinemaScope.

Bragg also received a Presidential Certificate of Merit from President Truman for his outstanding work in the instruments and electrical engineering section of the physics division of the National Research Committee during World War II. At that time he was employed by the Office of Scientific Research and Development in Washington, D.C.

Bragg was a native of Bangor. He died in 1987.

JOHN A. PIERCE '28

John Pierce was the prime contributor to the development of the Loran and Omega navigation systems. Those systems had a major impact in the U.S. naval and air effort during World War II and are now in common use by both yachtsmen and fishermen.

"It allowed people to navigate off-shore and in any type of weather," Pierce says about his work. It sounds simple, but it has, in fact, revolutionized sea travel.

Pierce spent most of his professional life as a research associate at Harvard. He has won numerous awards including the Navy's Robert Dexter Conrad Award for scientific achievement and the Morris Liebmann Memorial Prize. In addition, he received the 1990 Alumni Career Award.

Pierce is the grandson of UMaine's first faculty member, M.C. Fernald.

THOMAS E. LYNCH '38

Thomas Lynch was a pioneer in underwater acoustics. He was one of the principal designers of an early anti-submarine-warfare torpedo and was a major contributor to the advancement of underwater sound technology.

During the 1960s, he was totally involved in the design and development of the most sophisticated underwater system known in the free world. Such operating systems are still the mainstay of the U.S. Submarine Fleet.

During the time of his great contributions to the field, Lynch worked for the Brush Development Company, the Clevite Corporation, and Gould Inc. where he served on the board and in the position of vice president.

In all, he holds 15 patents on recording and underwater ordinance devices.

In 1985, he received UMaine's Distinguished Engineering and Science Award.

Lynch was born in Mexico, Maine. After leaving Maine he did graduate work at Case Institute of Technology and at the Sloan School of Business at M.I.T.

LOUIS C. COSTRELL '39

When Louis Costrell graduated from Maine in 1939, the atomic bomb was still a theoretical concept. But shortly after his leaving Maine it became a frightening reality.

Radiation testing became the major work in Costrell's life. While serving as the Chief of the Nuclear Instrumentation Section of the National Bureau of Standards (a position he held until 1985), he was one of the three engineers who worked out the overall design for a remote control radio system which

automatically measured radiation intensities in the vicinity of an atomic explosion and transmitted the data by radio to a centrally-located headquarters.

For his contributions, Costrell has received the Department of Commerce's Meritorious Service Silver Medal, Special Service Award, and Distinguished Achievement Gold Medal. In addition he was awarded the Fellow Award and the Harry Diamond Memorial Award (Institute of Electrical Engineers).

CHARLES E. BARTLEY '43

Charles Bartley is a pioneer in rocket engineering. He founded three companies specializing in solid rocket propellants. One of those companies, the Grand Central Rocket Company, developed the fuel which propelled the first American satellite into orbit.

Specifically, Bartley was responsible for the third stage rocket of "Project Vanguard," the one that gave the satellite its final thrust into space.

"Some of us had stars in our eyes for a long time, hoping to see the day when man breaks the link with Earth and begins to find out what goes on in the universe," Bartley reflected at the time of the satellite launch.

Under Bartley's leadership, the Grand Central Rocket Company also developed the main propulsion stages of the Nike-Zeus, America's defense against ICBM's.

In 1952, Bartley was awarded the C.N. Hickman Award for the discovery and application of rubber fuels for solid propellants. The discovery was the first breakthrough in the use of solid propellant rockets.

JOHN W. WENTWORTH '49

John Wentworth's rise to prominence in electrical engineering occurred very soon after his graduation from Maine. Not long

after joining RCA in the early 1950s, he was associated with many of the most important advances in the field of color television. More than 100 commercial products related to color television were aided by his combination of engineering and administrative ability.

He also taught and lectured extensively on the subject, and in 1955 he wrote a widely used textbook, *Color Television Engineering*.

Wentworth was also a pioneer in instructional television. In 1960, he was appointed manager of educational electronics at RCA and during this period he produced an award-winning 90-lesson TV course in basic electronics in collaboration with the South Carolina Educational Television Center. He later became director of operations for RCA Institutes, Inc.

Among his many awards are the RCA Victor Award of Merit and the Ohio State Award for outstanding achievement programs relating to natural and physical sciences. In 1959, he was named one of the four outstanding young electronic engineers in the nation, and in 1981 he received UMaine's Distinguished Engineering and Science Award.

EDWARD T. BRYAND '52

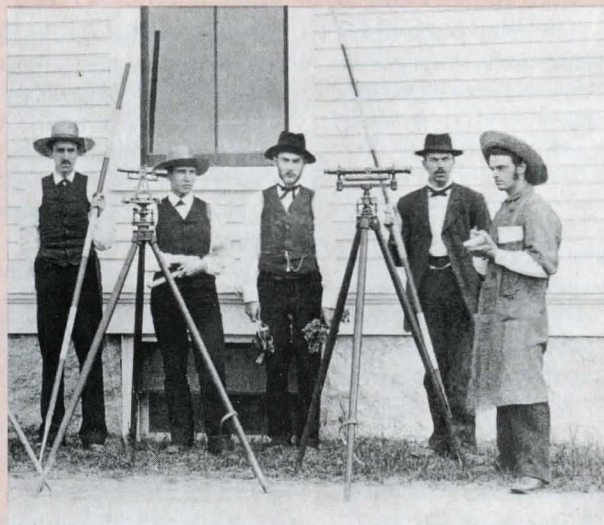
Edward Bryand is the inventor of honeycomb rolls which are now widely used in the paper industry to dry paper rapidly, economically, and with energy efficiency.

In 1960, he founded his own company, Honeycomb Systems, formerly Metal-Tech, Inc., to manufacture honeycomb structures which were initially used as seals in jet engines.

Later the honeycomb systems became widely used in the paper industry. Today, Honeycomb manufactures "thru-air systems" which are large stainless steel rolls composed of a honeycomb shell. Air is drawn through the rolls, which are used to dry permeable paper or other nonwoven material.

Bryand built Honeycomb from a two-man shop in South

ENGINEERING



Above: Some early UMaine engineering students practice their surveying skills.

Left: Arthur Lord '07 executed the first tests for stress on a reinforced concrete building.



A.E. Silver '02 was a pioneer in electrical engineering.

Windham to an innovative, multi-national enterprise. He sold his company in 1988, and is now retired and living in Florida.

RAYMOND R. McHENRY '53

Ray McHenry's research into transportation safety made his name a household word with major U.S. car manufacturers. As head of Cornell Lab's transportation research department and later as head of Calspan Corporation's transportation research department, he developed highly complex mathematical computer models used to provide greater understanding of automobile crashes.

One McHenry model was programmed for computer simulation of body motions of an auto crash victim and helped scientists explore new safety restraining systems as well as auto interiors and structures. Another model helped engineers reduce damage to cars and injuries to their occupants in single car accidents.

In addition to improving the safety of automobiles, McHenry's work also led to a new and safer design for highway guardrails.

In 1968, he received the first "Man of the Year Award" from the magazine *Science and Technology on the Niagara Frontier*. In 1969, England's Institute of Mechanical Engineers awarded him the English Crompton-Lanchester Medal.

McHenry also received some notoriety for his design of the computer model that created the famous spiral car jump in the James Bond movie "The Man With the Golden Gun."

HENRY P. SHENG '54

Henry Sheng has the distinction of being both a highly respected engineer/inventor and an accomplished concert pianist.

As an inventor he holds many patents relating to resources

recovery and phase separation. His "Phase Separation Apparatus" is used to separate two nonmixable fluids that have become combined such as oil and water. Sheng's separator has only two moving parts: an inner tube that rotates inside a stationary tube and a gear to drive the tube. The inner tube has holes to allow the heavier liquid to be evacuated and is made of a secret material.

As a concert pianist, Sheng has performed with several symphony orchestras. In 1976, he performed the U.S. premiere of the Mongolian Suite by Ma Sitson in Youngstown, Ohio. He is an expert on both the music and herbal medicine of China.

In addition to his degree from Maine, Sheng has a master's from Purdue and a Ph.D. in chemical engineering from the University of Oklahoma.

He is currently a professor at California State Polytechnic University where, in 1988, he was awarded the Meritorious Performance and Professional Promise Award.

JAMES E. SMITH '57

A critical aspect of the U.S. Navy's submarine fleet is to travel quietly, undetected under the sea. And no one person contributed more to keeping America's submarines quiet than James Smith.

Most of Smith's work was done at the U.S. Navy's Annapolis Laboratories in Bethesda, Maryland. He served as senior project engineer from 1965 until his retirement.

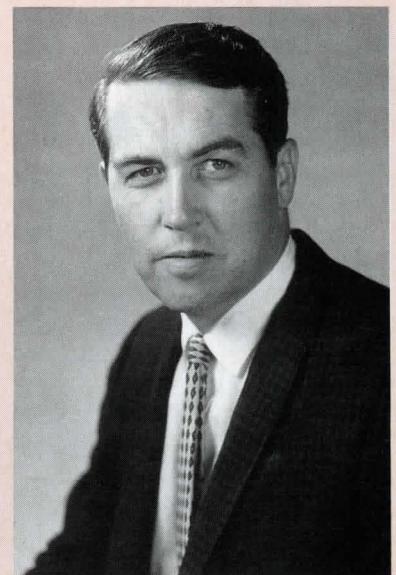
Smith received numerous awards, including the Navy's George W. Melville Award, for his contribution to the silent running of subs. He also authored many papers on silencing technology and lectured on the subject throughout the United States.

Smith was born in Saco. Before attending UMaine he served as a Russian language interpreter in the U.S. Air Force. He died suddenly in September of 1990.

ENGINEERING



Above: Wingate Hall. Right: Edward Bryand '52, inventor of the honeycomb drying roll.



Ray McHenry '53 made a major contribution to automobile safety.



Wallace R. Farrington (1891)

Maine Man in Hawaii

The day that Wallace Farrington died, October 6, 1933, the governor of Hawaii ordered all government offices closed. The courts heard no cases and schoolchildren had the day off. Flags were lowered to half-mast. And Honolulu's radio stations interrupted their broadcasts for five minutes while they made the announcement and played "Abide by Me."

Farrington was a very important person in Hawaii. As governor of the territory from 1921-1929, he, as much as any one person, started Hawaii on the road to statehood. He was also the Island's leading newspaperman, who at the time of his death was president and publisher of the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*. And it was Wallace Farrington who framed the bill which created the University of Hawaii.

The story of how a deeply-rooted Yankee became a major figure in tropical Hawaii starts in New York City when he was working for the *Commercial News*. It was here that he met Henry N. Castle, editor of Honolulu's morning newspaper. Looking for opportunity and adventure, he took Castle up on a job offer and shipped to Hawaii in 1884.

At the time the new republic that replaced the Kingdom of Hawaii was only five months old. Honolulu was a city of fewer than 25,000 people. Politically, the Islands were very unstable, with poor relations between Japanese workers and Westerners. And although there was some talk of annexation, Washington was not friendly to the idea.

Once in Hawaii he quickly rose to the editorship of several small newspapers and then to the position of general manager of the newly-created *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*.

Even when he was a young newspaper editor, Farrington was affectionately called "the old man," in recognition of his leadership. He was short-tempered when small things went wrong, but always calm in a crisis. He believed in hard news over soft features. And according to those who worked with him, he had a great eye for detail.

"He was a stickler for accuracy. He read the completed paper as he used to read galley proofs—with a speeding and discerning eye," wrote former *Star-Bulletin* editor Riley H. Allen. "He was able to keep larger purposes plain in view even while supervising with utmost care the detail of present operations. He was both an exacting and an inspiring newspaper chief."

"Put first things first," Farrington told his staff. "If you have a thing to say in print, say it." His editorials were always brief and to the point.

Farrington dedicated his life's work to three areas—public information, public education, and popular government.

Newspaper work fulfilled his commitment to public information. And when President Warren Harding appointed him governor of the Hawaii Territory in 1921, Farrington had a chance to work on his dreams for popular government and public education.

Farrington was a dynamic governor who devoted himself to securing the principles of democracy in Hawaii, including a system of local government. He also devoted himself to the establishment of public higher education in the territory. He was a leader in the development of the University of Hawaii, and an active supporter of that institution until his death.

"He was always ready to help in any worthy undertaking that would advance the cause of education or that would be of benefit to the youth of Hawaii," said former UHawaii president David L. Crawford. "He presided at meetings, addressed assemblies, judged debates, and gave freely of his time in consultation on problems."

In 1934, the university dedicated one of its major buildings to Farrington's

"Wallace Farrington
will always stand out
in history as a great
personality,...."

memory.

But more than any one thing, Wallace Farrington is remembered as the man who set the stage for Hawaii's eventual inclusion in the United States. It was a cause to which he devoted much of his time and energy. He was intolerant of anything that posed a stumbling block to Hawaii's statehood.

He knew that the process would take a long time. Hawaii's plantation owners had great power and little interest in changing the status quo. And Washington looked upon the Islands strictly as a possession.

With foresight and forbearance, Farrington set about the task of both getting the federal government's respect and bringing the Islands to the point of political legitimacy. He worked hard to get Hawaii's fair share of conservation, transportation, harbor, and education funds. And he developed, signed, and carried to Washington two documents—the Hawaii Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Rights.

His efforts met with success. During his term, Hawaii was given equal status with the states in gaining federal appropriations. Back home he overhauled the budget and accounting system, advanced transportation and education projects, and influenced people with his populist ideas.

Unfortunately, Farrington did not live to see his dream of Hawaii statehood become a reality. But his efforts were not forgotten.

"Wallace Rider Farrington will always stand out in history as a great personality," Crawford said, "one of those rare figures who towers above the crowd of common folk."

EDWIN F. LADD (1884)

Edwin Ladd has the distinction of being elected to the United States Senate without even trying. His nomination came unsolicited by the voice of the people of North Dakota.

At the time of his nomination in 1920, Ladd was president of North Dakota Agricultural College. He was also an outspoken consumer advocate who was known as the "pure food man" for the fight he waged for pure food and honest products.

Although Ladd never ran for any elected office, he did serve in government positions before becoming a senator. For 20 years he was North Dakota's food commissioner. During that time he fought for the inspection of food, drugs, paint, feeding stuffs, oil products, and hotels. This, combined with his own research in improving the milling qualities of wheat and the marketing of agricultural products, made him a hero among North Dakota's farmers.

His work did not make him popular among manufacturers. "I guess there has never been a time since Dr. Ladd took up his work at the state university that he has not had a damage suit pending against him for \$15,000 to \$100,000," one of his aides once said. "This was because of the publicity he gave to the analysis of various products. The manufacturer would sue him for damaging his business, but he never lost a case."

H. STYLES BRIDGES '18

H. Styles Bridges went from his humble roots on a poor Washington County farm to Washington, D.C., where he became one of the most powerful members of the U.S. Senate.

Even though his family was poor and fatherless (his father died when Styles was 9), Bridges was determined to get a college education. He knew he couldn't afford four years of

higher education, so he enrolled in Maine's two-year agricultural program. He worked in the dairy and cattle barns at the university to earn money. Later he would earn a master's degree from Dartmouth.

Bridges began his political career as executive secretary of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau. His work in this position impressed the state's Republican leaders and he was asked to direct the campaigns of New Hampshire governors Winant and Tobey. The success of those campaigns led him, at age 33, to be appointed as public service commissioner.

In 1934, Bridges ran for governor of his adopted state and, to the surprise of everyone, was elected. He was one of just six Republican governors in the United States to survive the '34 Roosevelt landslide. And at age 38, he was New Hampshire's youngest governor.

After one successful term, Bridges pulled another upset by defeating an 18-year incumbent for a seat in the U.S. Senate. In a short time he became one of the senate's most influential members, and was chosen as chairman of the powerful appropriations committee. In 1940, he ran unsuccessfully for the Republican nomination for president.

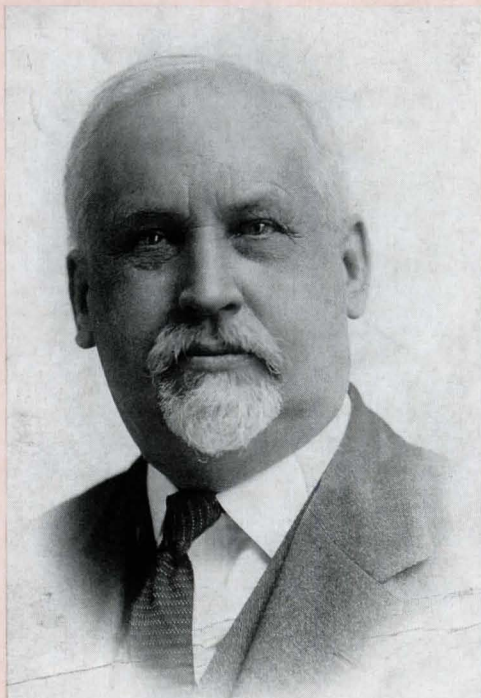
MARION E. MARTIN '35

Marion Martin has been called Maine's Joan of Arc. Her verve, intelligence, and determination, earned her national prominence in the male-dominated world of politics in the pre-1970s.

She was a major figure in Maine government for over 40 years, beginning with her election to the legislature in 1930 and ending with her retirement as commissioner of labor and industry in 1972.



Marion Martin '35 (above) achieved national prominence as a leader of the Republican Party and as one of the first women in the U.S. to head a state department.



GOVERNMENT

Left: Edwin Ladd (1884) was elected to the U.S. Senate from North Dakota without running for election. His nomination came from a groundswell of popular support.



H. Styles Bridges '18 (left) was a successful governor of New Hampshire and in the 1940s became a powerful member of the U.S. Senate.

While serving as a member of the Maine Senate, Martin became the first woman to be chosen assistant chair of the Republican National Committee. She was highly successful in that job and served the committee in Washington for 10 years. During that period she founded the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs.

Being a top leader in the Republican Party wasn't the only "first" to Martin's credit. In 1947 when she became Maine's commissioner of labor and industry, she was the first woman ever to head a state department. In fact, for many years she was the only woman in the nation to hold such a high state job.

Having a woman department head was so resented that when she started the job no one even offered to show her to her office. Once she found that office however, the department was never the same. And when she told them what she planned to do legislatively, it knocked them out of their chairs. "They learned I was more than a suffragette," she once said.

Her accomplishments as commissioner included development of standards for working conditions, inspections of working conditions, implementing child and women's labor standards and wage and safety laws.

In addition to her degree from Maine, Martin also attended Yale Law School and Northwestern University. In 1977, she was awarded the UMaine Alumni Career Award.

ARTEMUS E. WEATHERBEE '39

Artemus Weatherbee served for eleven years (1959 to 1970) in the highest career management post in the U.S. Treasury Department, as assistant secretary for administration. In that time he served under five Treasury secretaries and four United States presidents.

To culminate his more than 30 years of distinguished government service, Weatherbee was appointed by President Nixon

to serve as ambassador to the Asian Development Bank in 1970.

Weatherbee got his first taste of government work in 1939 when he was selected as one of just 40 graduating seniors in the country to serve an internship in public administration for the National Institute of Public Affairs. After duty in World War II as a naval officer, he worked in numerous government agencies including the State Department and the Postal Service.

His work at the Treasury won praise from Lyndon Johnson in the 1960s when the President learned that Weatherbee's management improvement system had resulted in savings of more than \$100 million.

In 1968, he was presented a Rockefeller Award by Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School. The award was established by John D. Rockefeller to honor "unsung heroes" of government service. Among his other honors are the National Civil Service League's Career Service Award and the Alumni Career Award.

JOHN H. REED '42

After serving in the Navy in World War II, John Reed became a successful potato farmer in Aroostook County. In the early 1950s, he entered the Maine political scene as a state legislator. In 1956, Reed was elected to the senate where in very short order, he ascended to the senate presidency.

When Maine governor Clinton Clauson died in 1959, Reed was the next person in line to replace him in the Blaine House. Reed served out Clauson's term and was elected on his own in 1961.

After his successful time as governor, President Johnson appointed Reed to the National Transportation Safety Board in Washington. Reed later served as chairman of the NTSB.

In 1976, President Ford selected Reed to serve as ambassador to the Asian country of Sri Lanka. He currently works as a consultant in Washington, D.C.

GOVERNMENT



Above: John Reed '42 at the governor's desk in Augusta in the 1960s. Left: Artemus Weatherbee '39 in the early 1970s. Weatherbee rose to the highest career management post in the U.S. Treasury Department.

WILLIAM R. PATTANGALL (1884)

He was called the most charming and witty man in Maine. He was also known as one of the state's most brilliant minds, one of the best public speakers, the most clever writer, and one of the ablest lawyers.

William Pattangall employed all of those qualities in his long and distinguished career as Maine's Chief Justice from 1930 to 1935, and as a trial lawyer, state legislator, an attorney general, a newspaper editor, and a candidate for high public office.

"Justice Pattangall's brilliant mind and great personal magnetism made him one of the greatest trial lawyers who ever practiced in this state," a colleague once said.

It was said that no man in the nation had a greater influence in Washington during the eight year administration of Woodrow Wilson than Pattangall. He was a leader in the Democratic Party.

After several terms in the House of Representatives, he ran for election to Congress and also was a candidate for governor in 1924. He was more feared by Republican Party leaders than any Democrat had been in several generations. It was therefore a relief to them, when in July 1926, Governor Brewster appointed Pattangall as a justice of the Supreme Court, and thus took him out of politics.

After Pattangall's death in 1942, a colleague, Attorney General Cowan, said of him: "A man like Justice Pattangall comes along once every hundred years."

EDWARD M. CURRAN '25

After growing up in Bangor and graduating from the University of Maine, Edward Curran went to Washington, D.C., and worked his way through Catholic University Law School. He decided to make Washington his home, and went on to a brilliant legal career in the nation's capital.

Curran was the youngest person ever to be appointed a judge in the police court of the District of Columbia (he was 32). While in this position, he introduced many important reforms in the police court. The U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce selected Curran as "the young man who contributed most to the civic life of Washington" in 1937.

In 1940, he was chosen by President Franklin Roosevelt to serve as U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. As the U.S. Attorney, he was the chief prosecutor in the city. In 1946, he was named to the District of Columbia U.S. District Court by President Harry S. Truman. He was chief judge from 1966 to 1971. He then took senior judge status, hearing only selected cases, until 1986.

Throughout his 40 year career on the bench, Curran was known as a judicial pragmatist.

During the early part of his career, Curran taught law at both Catholic University and at Georgetown University. He received honorary doctorates in law from the University of Maine and from Catholic and Georgetown Universities. In 1961, Catholic University presented him with its Alumni Achievement Award in Law.

Curran died on January 10, 1988.

WILLIAM W. TREAT '40

William Treat is a modern Renaissance man. He has distinguished himself as a probate judge, a banker, a national political leader, and most recently in the field of diplomacy as a United States delegate to the United Nations.

Treat displays other Renaissance qualities as well. He integrates all aspects of his life and his work. And he views life as a continuing learning experience—"a quest for the elusive ideals of truth, beauty, and justice."

He pursued learning, formally, with almost 10 years of higher education.

After graduating from Maine and service in World War II, Treat earned his law degree from Boston University, and later an MBA from Harvard.

Once Treat started his career, it didn't take him long to make his mark in the world. In 1952, he became one of New Hampshire's youngest municipal court judges, and in 1958 he was appointed as a probate judge.

Treat served in that capacity until 1984. During that time, he introduced numerous new procedures into the probate court.

"It's not just an application of what you learned in law school," he says. "It is also an understanding of what people's motivations are."

His most important contribution to the field of law was the founding of the National College of Probate Judges in 1972. He served as president of the college for 10 years, and the institution now presents the Treat Award every year in his honor.

A college wasn't the first institution that Treat started. In the late 1950s, he helped form the Hampton National Bank and served as its first president. Later, he played a prominent role in banking policy when he served on the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

And while he was distinguishing himself as a judge and a banker, Treat was also climbing the ladder of leadership in the Republican Party. He was chosen as New Hampshire state chairman. He has known every Republican president since Eisenhower, and was invited numerous times to the White House.

Ronald Reagan started Treat off on his latest career in 1987 when he appointed him as an alternate representative to the United Nations. In 1990, Treat was appointed by President Bush to be one of the U.S.'s official four delegates to the General Assembly.

At the U.N., Treat became very interested in human rights and asked to serve on the Human Rights Committee. He also serves as the U.S. representative on the Sub-Commission on Human Rights in Geneva. In that position, he has been very involved with establishing international standards for a fair trial.

Perhaps Treat's influence is best described by his good friend Senator Robert Dole: "His zest for life has inspired everyone with whom he has crossed paths."

GENE CARTER '58

Gene Carter has been called one of the best trial lawyers that Maine has ever produced. He practiced law in Bangor for 16 years before Governor Joseph Brennan appointed him to the Maine Supreme Judicial Court.

"Gene was a consummate trial lawyer," one colleague has said. "He faced each trial fully prepared. He understood the facts, understood the law, and was an advocate par excellence."

In May, 1983, President Reagan personally called Carter to inform him that he had been nominated for U.S. District Judge for the District of Maine. Carter was sworn into that office July, 1983.

The man who nominated Carter to the federal court, Senator William Cohen, said he did so because Carter was "a man of principle." He remembered a case when both men were attorneys in Bangor.

"We were in court, fighting over \$500, and we took the case all the way to the Maine Supreme Court and back for another trial. Another lawyer would have just given my client his \$500. Gene Carter refused to do that. He believed I was wrong."

At his confirmation hearing for U.S. District Judge, Carter committed himself to cracking down on drug smuggling along the Maine coast.

At UMaine, Carter was a star student and he earned one of 20 national scholarships for young people— with "unusual capacity for unselfish public leadership"—to the New York University Law School.

Carter does not fit the stereotypes. His friends say he has a great sense of humor and is very approachable. He is a very human figure who attributes the success he has had in his career to the people he has known.

"I think I've been very fortunate at every point in my life to have had the support and affection of a great many people who were very helpful to me in achieving the things that at various points in my life I set out to achieve," he said.

FRANKLIN S. VAN ANTWERPEN '64

Not many lawyers have a bachelor's in engineering physics. Franklin Van Antwerpen does. As an undergraduate at Maine, Van Antwerpen majored in engineering physics and did not even take a pre-law course.

But after leaving UMaine he decided to enter into the legal field. He earned his J.D. from Temple Law School in 1967.

In 1988, Franklin Van Antwerpen was sworn in as United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania after being nominated by President Ronald Reagan (who telephoned him personally to give him the news). Van Antwerpen is the 61st judge to serve on the District Court since George Washington appointed the first Judge of the Court in 1789.

Prior to serving as a district judge, Van Antwerpen was on the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton County where he served from 1979 to 1987.

He began his legal career as a corporate lawyer with Hazeltine Corporation in New York City. In 1970, he became the first full time chief counsel of the Northampton County (PA) Legal Aid Society. Later he served as solicitor for Palmer Township and a partner in the firm Hemstreet, Smith, and Van Antwerpen.

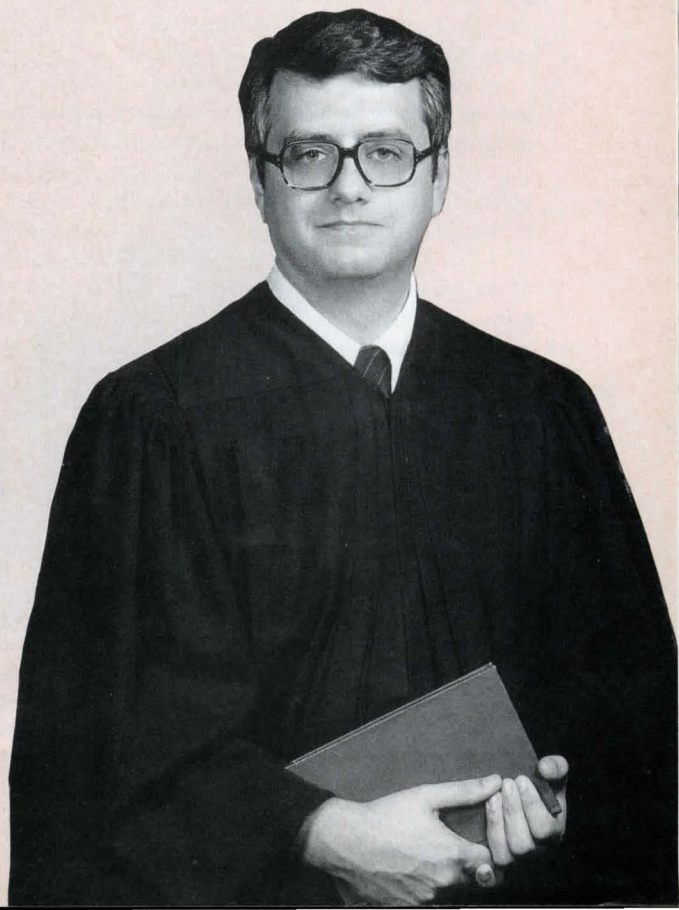
In 1988, Van Antwerpen made news when he presided over the racketeering and conspiracy trial of Nicodemo Scarfo and 16 of his associates (they were convicted). It was hailed as one of the biggest organized crime trials in recent times in Philadelphia.

Van Antwerpen is listed in *Who's Who in the World*, *Who's Who in the East*, and *Who's Who in Law*. In 1981, he was named Northampton County Distinguished Citizen of the Year. He is on the American Bar Association's education committee.



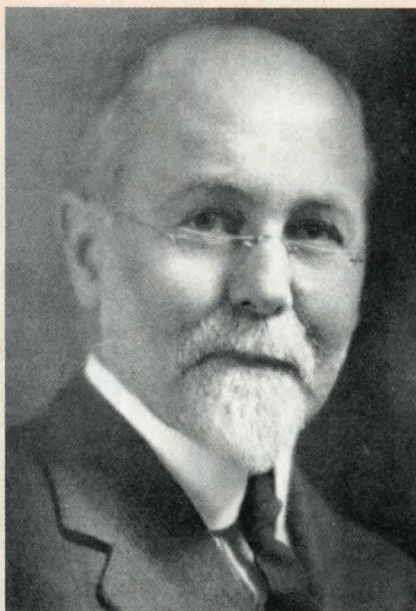
William Treat '40 as a young municipal court judge in the early 1950s. He is currently a U.S. delegate to the U.N.

Below: United States District Judge Franklin Van Antwerpen '64.

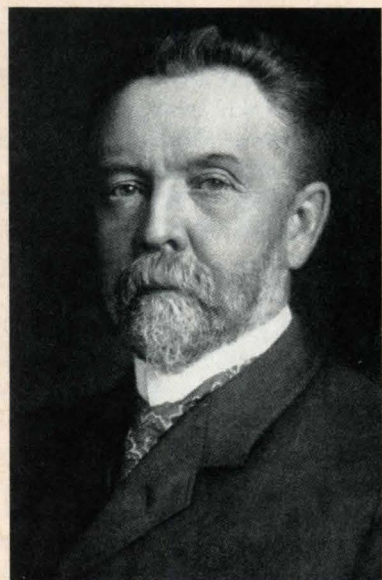




Elmer Merrill, Class of 1898.



Merritt Fernald (1894) attended Maine for one year before he transferred to Harvard. He became a leading botanist and curator of the Grey Herbarium.



George Merrill, Class of 1879, was one of America's leading geologists. He worked as geological curator for the Smithsonian.



One of UMaine's most valued researchers, Edith Patch '10.

Edith Patch '10

A Woman Can Climb Trees



When Edith Patch '10 came to the University of Maine in 1903 to teach entomology, there were few women in science, fewer still teaching science at the university level. Her appointment at Maine by Charles D. Wood brought considerable criticism from members of the agricultural community. One critic argued that a woman could not be an entomologist because "a woman could not climb a tree."

Another leading entomologist replied to the Patch appointment with amazement. "Why did you do that?" he asked Wood. "A woman can't catch grasshoppers."

Wood's reply to this expert was reflective of the supportive attitude among Patch's UMaine male colleagues. "It will take a lively grasshopper to escape Miss Patch," he said.

Her acceptance by the UMaine community in 1903 confirmed Patch's instincts about accepting the job, for no pay, against advice of family and friends. After receiving her bachelor's degree from the University of Minnesota, she had sent letters of inquiry from Florida to Alaska—all received a negative reply, indicating there was no opportunity for a female in entomology.

Dr. Wood at Maine was the only person insightful and open-minded enough to see the potential of this young woman from the Midwest ("It doesn't matter to me if my workers wear trousers or a skirt as long as they do the work," he once said.). It proved to be a good decision for her and the university. In the ensuing 30-plus years, Patch would become an internationally known and respected expert on aphids and a much-loved author of children's books.

Patch's interest in nature began as a young child growing up on the family farm in Worcester, Massachusetts. She spent much of her time wandering through the woods and fields, learning the names of flowers and birds. When her family moved to Minnesota when Edith was 8, she started to bring insects and other small animals home. Out of the frustration of having crickets, butterflies, and turtles on the loose, her mother gave her a room of her own to keep her collection.

As a teenager Patch's interest in insects grew even stronger. When she was a senior in high school, she won a \$25 prize for an essay, "The Life of the Monarch Butterfly." The essay also showed her natural talents for both science and writing.

Patch took part of that \$25 and bought a book on insects authored by John H. Comstock, the man who some years later she would do graduate work with at Cornell.

At UMaine, Patch found much of her time was spent re-

sponding to requests for information on particular pests and ways of controlling them. She found herself becoming more and more interested in aphids, and that group of insects became the focus of a lifetime of brilliant work.

As head of entomology at the Experiment Station, Patch worked on her master's degree, which she received from Maine in 1910. A year later she received her Ph.D. from Cornell.

From that point on, she devoted almost all her time to research. As head of the department of entomology from 1903 to 1937, she completed 80 technical papers and economic publications on insects. And her experiments benefited farmers throughout the country.

Although Patch was concerned with helping farmers control destructive pests, she was equally concerned about the widespread use of pesticides. As early as 1937 Patch eloquently warned about the effects of pesticides at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. And in

the 1940s, years before Rachel Carson's classic book, *Silent Spring*, Patch cautioned about the possible hazards of DDT.

She was held in such high esteem by her peers that she became the first woman president of the Entomological Society of America. And her last publication, *The Food-Plant Catalogue of Aphids of the World*, is still a standard reference in entomology.

Patch also achieved distinction as a writer of nature books for children. This interest was stirred from memories of outrage at having to read inaccurate, silly stories as a child.

"When I grow up, I will write stories about outdoor things for children and they shall be true stories," she vowed to herself as a youth in Minnesota.

Between 1915 and 1940 she authored 18 such books, and a 100 stories in children's magazines. Her books received praise for combining accuracy and charm. Many of her books were used in schools to help children develop an interest in natural history and the scientific method.

"Dr. Patch has the rare gift of being a great scientist who can write on the subject in such a manner that a child cannot only understand, but appreciate the wonders of science," wrote one reviewer in the *Bangor Daily News*.

Patch had a research position at UMaine, and for most of her career did not teach classes. Still, she had a good deal of contact with undergraduates, graduate students she advised, and any UMaine student who expressed an interest in natural history. And her help extended beyond academic guidance. Many former students remember both her moral and financial support in times of need.

Edith Patch died in Orono in 1954.

"It will take a lively grasshopper to escape Miss Patch."

FRANK LAMSON-SCRIBNER (1873)

Frank Lamson-Scribner was a botanist of some note before he ever entered the University of Maine. At the age of 18, still living on his family's farm, he prepared a treatise titled "*The Weeds of Maine*," an illustrated paper of 62 pages written for the State Board of Agriculture. It was the beginning of a long and distinguished career that established Lamson-Scribner as a botanist of international fame.

In 1885, he went to work for the fledgling U.S. Department of Agriculture. In fact he was one of a small group responsible for organizing the department. Later he held the positions of chief of the division of agrostology (the study of grasses) and as special agent and expert on exhibits. In this later position he was in charge of all U.S. agricultural exhibits throughout the world.

After leaving the agriculture department, he held jobs at several museums, including the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia. He also served as technical advisor to numerous exhibitions including the Chicago International Exposition of 1933.

Lamson-Scribner's most important research work was introducing the Bordeaux mixture in America for spraying vinelands and fruit trees to prevent diseases affecting grapes. For that work he was awarded the honor of Chevalier du Merite Agricole, by the French government in 1889. In 1920, the University of Maine awarded him an honorary doctorate degree.

GEORGE P. MERRILL (1879)

George P. Merrill was one of America's leading geologists and perhaps the country's leading expert on meteorites. For 40 years he worked at the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution—for most of that time serving as head curator of geology.

Merrill wrote many of the standard geology books of his day, and altogether wrote close to 60 publications. He did extensive investigations of meteorites and even had a new substance he discovered in a meteorite named for him (Merrillite).

He also did a great deal of work on soils and was praised by one scientific colleague as "the most complete authority on soils we have. The greatest work on the genesis of soils we owe to Merrill."

In addition to his work at the Smithsonian, Merrill was a

highly respected professor at George Washington University. That institution awarded him an honorary doctorate in 1917. Merrill also received an honorary degree from UMaine in 1889.

He was one of the first UMaine graduates elected into the National Academy of Sciences. That distinguished group awarded him the J.L. Smith Gold Medal for his research on meteorites.

In addition to earning two degrees himself from Maine (master's 1883), four children, his wife, and brother were all Maine graduates.

MERRITT L. FERNALD (1894)

By the time Merritt Fernald was ready to enter college, he was well acquainted with the University of Maine community. His father, Merritt Caldwell Fernald, was the university's first faculty member and second president.

And by the time he entered UMaine, Fernald was also positive that he was going to make botany his career. After attending Maine, he decided his interests would be better served by attending Harvard, where he graduated in 1897. He lived to become one of the country's greatest botanists—a leading authority on the flowering plants of North America, a botany professor at Harvard, and curator of the Grey Herbarium of Harvard.

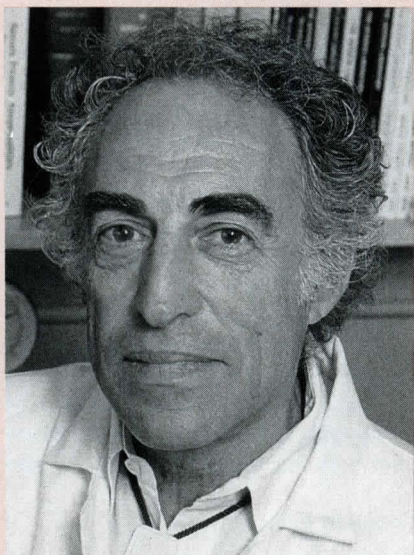
In 1940, the Academy of Natural Sciences awarded Fernald the prestigious Leidy Award in recognition of his correlations of the present-day distribution of plant life in North America with geologic history.

ELMER D. MERRILL (1898)

Elmer D. Merrill always had a love of nature and a sense of adventure. As a young child in Auburn, he explored the countryside, learning the names of plants and trees and collecting bird's eggs.

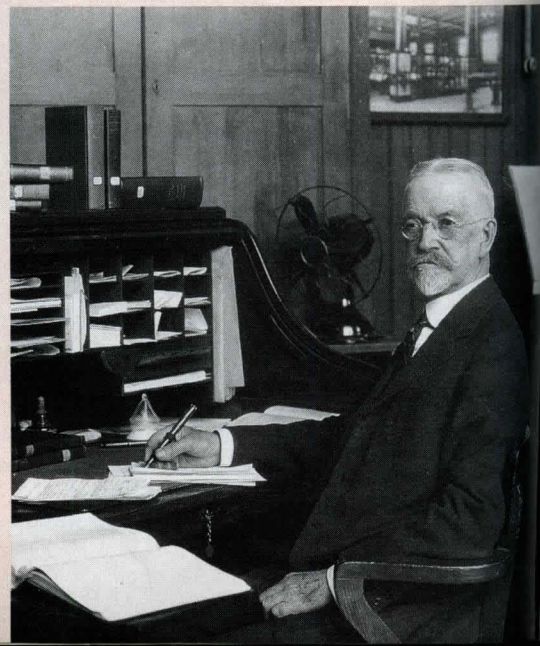
After receiving both his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Maine he was able to combine adventure and natural history when he was offered a job as director of the Bureau of Science in the Philippines. Merrill lived in the Philippines for the next 22 years. In

SCIENCE



Left: Seldon Bernstein '49 studied inherited diseases for 32 years at the Jackson Laboratory.

Right: Frank Lamson-Scribner, Class of 1873, helped to organize the Department of Agriculture.



that time he established a herbarium that contained more than 300,000 specimens, and he built an extensive science library (both were destroyed by the Japanese army one day before the liberation of Manila in 1946). Merrill also established the *Philippine Journal of Science* and served as that publication's editor. He wrote guides about the natural history of Manila as well as several other Asian countries. By the time he left the Philippines, he was considered one of the world's leading authorities on the flora of much of Asia.

Merrill's ability to identify plants was legendary. In 1936, years after he left the Philippines, he was sent 300 unidentified specimens from that island that had been gathered in an expedition of 1815. Merrill sat down, without any reference material, and in no time identified every one of the 300 plants.

"This is easy," he said. "It's just like recognizing old friends."

When Merrill performed that feat, he was administrator of botanical collections and Arnold Professor of Botany at Harvard University. Prior to arriving at Harvard, he served as dean of agriculture at the University of California at Berkeley (where he was credited with making that college one of the best in the country). And for six years he was director of the New York Botanical Garden, at the time the third largest botanical garden in the world.

Merrill founded many scientific journals and wrote countless books and articles. His amazing lifetime of plant identification around the world earned him the title "the American Linnaeus." In fact, he won the prestigious Linnean Medal in 1939, presented by the Linnean Society of London.

JOHN W. GOWEN '14

John Gowen was a pioneer in the science of genetics. He was known the world over for his studies on inherited resistance to diseases and the effects of long-term, low-level radiation, which he conducted at Colorado State University. His research was conducted with 12 strains of inbred mice which he began to develop in the late 1920s while at the Agriculture Experiment Station at UMaine. His mice were in great demand by scientists around the world.

Gowen received a master's from Maine and later a Ph.D. from

Columbia University. From 1926 to 1937 he worked for the Rockefeller Institute in Princeton University. In 1938, he joined the staff of Iowa State University where he eventually served as head of the genetics department. In 1959, he retired from this position to devote full time to his research. In the early 1960s, he returned to academia as a professor at Colorado State.

He served as president of the Genetics Society of America, and was a consultant to many cancer institutes as well as to numerous committees of the National Institutes of Health.

At the time of his death in 1967, Gowen had written over 400 scientific articles and four books.

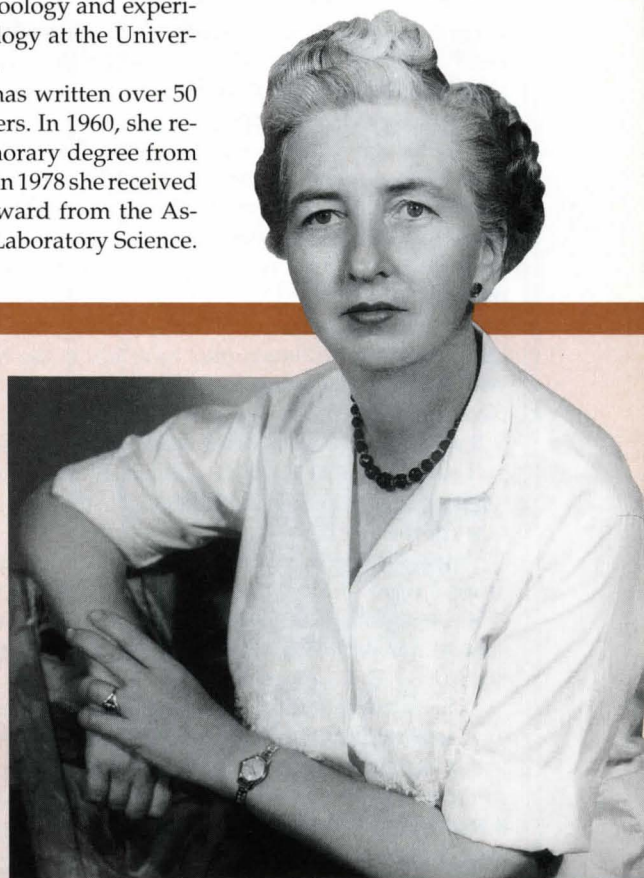
WILHELMINA F. DUNNING '26

Wilhelmina Dunning spent over fifty years of her life in cancer research. She helped to pioneer many efforts, including the establishment of the first medical school in Florida (University of Miami) and the Detroit Institute for Cancer Research.

Dunning was the first person to demonstrate that acute leukemia can be transplanted from one animal to another by injecting blood into experimental rats. She also made important contributions in developing materials for cancer research, including transplantable neoplasms that can be used as models for testing the effectiveness of chemotherapeutic agents. These models are used around the world for work with acute leukemia, hormone-responsive breast and prostate cancer, as well as other forms of the disease.

After receiving her Ph.D. from Columbia, Dunning began work at that university's Cancer Research Laboratory. Later after helping establish the Detroit Institute, she moved to Miami where she retired after 26 years as professor of zoology and experimental pathology at the University of Miami.

Dunning has written over 50 scientific papers. In 1960, she received an honorary degree from UMaine, and in 1978 she received the Griffin Award from the Association for Laboratory Science.



Wilhelmina F. Dunning '26



Fernald Hall once housed the chemical laboratory.

SCIENCE

MARGARET MCQUISTON DICKIE '46

Margaret Dickie was internationally known for her research on mutant mice at the Jackson Laboratory. One of her major contributions to biomedical research was the discovery of many naturally-occurring mutant strains of mice which now serve as animal models of human diseases.

"She could spot spontaneous mutants as no one else could," says former colleague Seldon Bernstein '49 (see next story). "And she provided the scientific community with some perfect models for neurological research."

Bernstein also remembers Dickie as a generous scientist who always invited visiting scientists into her lab and freely shared information with anyone who was interested. "To her, science was an open and sharing society," he says.

Her research focused on spontaneous mutation rates, new neuromuscular and neurological mutations, and the propagation of dominant lethal mutations in the mouse. In addition to her research, Dickie had the important job of supervising the genetic quality control of the over 2 million mice housed at the Jackson Laboratory, and used in research around the world.

Dickie was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Genetic Society of America, the American Genetics Association, the Association for Cancer Research, and she served on the editorial board for *Journal of Heredity*.

In addition to her master's degree from Maine, Dickie earned a Ph.D. from Brown University. At the time of her death at 47, Dickie was in her eighth year of service as regional vice president of the American Association of University Women.

SELDON E. BERNSTEIN '49

If it wasn't for the University of Maine, Seldon Bernstein would most likely not have gone to college, let alone receive a Ph.D. from Brown and become an internationally-recognized geneticist.

"It's the only place I could have gone," Bernstein has said. "I grew up a poor kid in Bangor and had to work at a shoe factory all through high school, and at Bangor Mental Health Institute while I was a student at the university. Working so hard as a young man made me realize that it was better to use my brain than my back."

Bernstein admits that he drifted as a young student at UMaine. His education was interrupted by a stint in the Navy in World War II. When he came back, he knew he wanted to study biology, and he made the dean's list every term.

It would have been a loss to the world of genetics if Bernstein had not been able to go to college. He spent 32 years as a researcher at the Jackson Laboratory, studying inherited diseases of the blood.

Along with his mentor, Elizabeth (Tibby) Russell, he performed some of the world's first bone marrow transplants in 1956. He and Russell also pioneered the development of animal models for numerous blood disorders that also occur in humans.

The transplantation techniques that they helped develop were used many years later to help human patients.

Bernstein has also been a valued consultant to four different medical schools, including the University of Pennsylvania and Rockefeller University, and to committees of the National Science Foundation. He was a driving force in the founding of Bar Harbor's College of the Atlantic, and served a term as chairman of that school's board of directors.

In 1983, he was an honorary fellow in human genetics at the University of Wisconsin.

After retiring from the Jackson Laboratory, Bernstein began a psychotherapy practice on Mount Desert Island. He sees his second career, looking at mind/body connections, as a natural outgrowth of his lifetime work in physiology.

DAVID A. SHIRLEY '55

David Shirley is a UMaine graduate with many "firsts" to his credit. He was the first chemist to practice x-ray photoelectronic spectroscopy, and he became the leading North American scientist in this field.

He was also the first chemist to employ Mossbauer spectroscopy, contributing to the understanding of isomer shifts and leading to many chemical applications.

The unifying theme of Shirley's pioneering research is studying the structure of matter through nuclear properties.

"His work is brilliant in conception and masterful in execution, as well as broad in scope," stated the American Chemical Society. "His work has been of a truly pioneering nature."

Shirley has received more than just praise for his work. He is the recipient of the California Section Award (American Chemical Society), the E.O. Lawrence Award, and most recently the prestigious Humboldt Award. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Chemical Society, and a fellow of the American Physical Society.

The Science Citation Index listed him as one of the 300 most cited scientists in the world during the period from 1965 to 1978.

Shirley earned his Ph.D. at the University of California, Berkeley where he is now professor of chemistry and, in 1980, became the director of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

STANLEY FALKOW '55

In his three decades of research, Stanley Falkow has made many major contributions to the field of microbiology, most recently in the area of how genetic factors influence bacterial virulence.

He now conducts his research at Stanford University where he is professor of microbiology and medicine.

In the late 1970s, Falkow and his team of researchers at the University of Washington made news with their work on "jumping genes"—little pieces of genetic material that almost seem to jump from one species of bacteria to another as part of plasmids.

He studied the gene that carried instructions for making an enzyme called penisillinaase. This enzyme causes the bacteria to become totally resistant to penicillin even if there was no previous exposure to the drug.

Falkow observed this phenomenon in *Homophilus influenzae*, and raised awareness in the medical community about the possibility of jumping genes causing resistance to antibiotics in venereal and other diseases.

Falkow's work has not gone unrecognized. For his many breakthroughs in biomedicine, he received the Becton Dickinson Award from the American Society of Microbiology, the Paul Ehrlich-Ludwig Darmstaedter Prize, and the Squibb Award from the Infectious Diseases Society of America.

He is a member of the American Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and he has received honorary degrees from the University of Umeo and the University of Maine.



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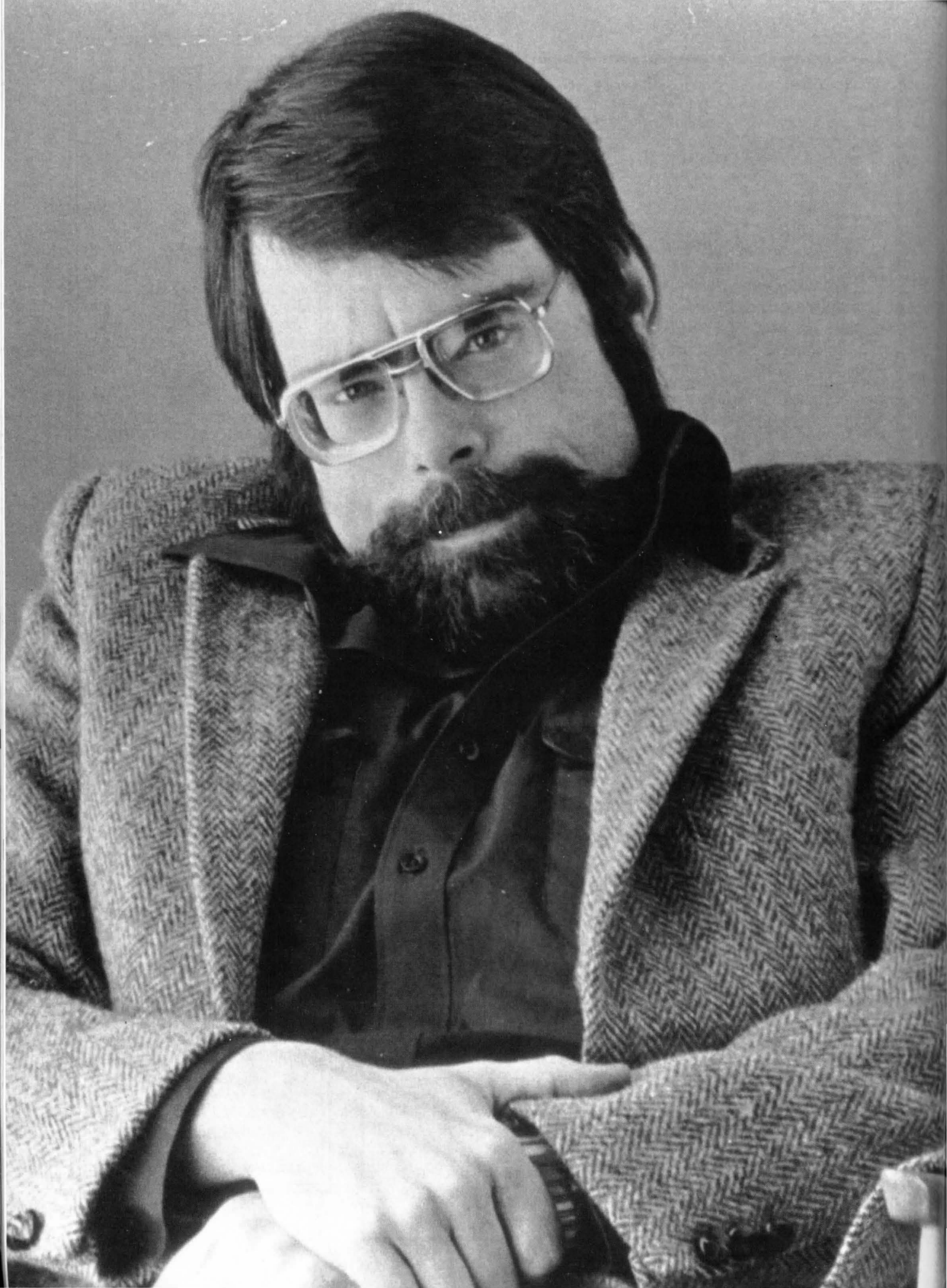
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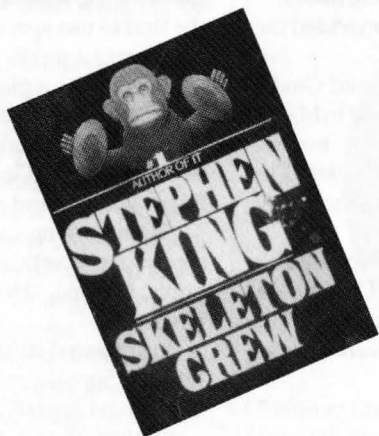
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Stephen King '70

America's Boogeyman

What can you write about Stephen King that hasn't been written a dozen times? He's the world's best selling author. He's UMaine's most famous graduate and the state of Maine's best known resident. He has more of his books made into movies than just about anybody in America. And those books and movies have made him a very, very wealthy man.

As fellow Maine writer Sandy Phippen '64 said, "Stephen King is more than a national literary phenomenon, he's an international cultural phenomenon."

Amazingly enough, all the fame and fortune hasn't changed Stephen King, the person. After all, the guy could live anywhere in the world and he still chooses to live in Bangor, Maine. He coaches his kid's Little League Team. He eats at the local pizza parlor. He still loves good old Rock and Roll and the Red Sox. He still believes in most of the causes he was so outspoken about at UMaine, and he and wife Tabitha '71 support those causes and community projects with generous gifts.

People who were King's friends before his success are still fond of him—a testament to his character. Other than being more worldly, wealthy and wise, they say he acts the same, and conducts his life the same as when he graduated from UMaine.

"People have very warm feelings about Steve," said English professor Connie Hunting. "And it's not just that he's the world's best selling novelist. It's because he's Steve and we know him...He's the neighborhood."

King's success as a writer is unparalleled. There are well over 80 million of his books in print around the world. But his importance as a writer is the subject of much debate. Everyone agrees that he is a spell-binding story teller, but are his books good literature?

One veteran of UMaine's English department thinks they are. Burt Hatlen has said that King is one of the most serious writers working today. And Connie Hunting disregards the criticism that King's works are shallow. "They're always saying Steve doesn't say anything," she says, "but *The Stand* does say something."

Another of King's former UMaine teachers goes even further. In his book *Stephen King: Man and Artist*, Carroll F. Terrell compares King favorably to Chaucer, Dante, Dickens, Sarte, Twain, and Joyce.

"Just as Joyce was, Steve King is a dedicated writer who has no axe to grind," he writes. "Just as Joyce did, King merely looks, sees, hears, thinks, and records. In his works the story is everything. In telling a story, he presents us with typical people in our own culture going about their daily lives..."

Terrell argues that King's works penetrate deeply into late twentieth century culture—his horror is just a way of getting to the great themes of the human condition.

"The horror-suspense-thrills of King's novels are a device in the way whaling and cetology are a device in *Moby Dick*," he writes.

Terrell believes that King will be one of the few contemporary writers who will be revered in the future. But he admits that few scholars share his opinion.

"None at all," Terrell said in a recent interview. "But then, they don't read him. They don't realize that the popular fiction of one century are the classics in the next."

King once told *TIME* that it hurt him when people asked when he was going to write something serious. "My answer is that I'm as serious as I can be every time I sit down at a typewriter," he said.

Part of the seriousness of Stephen King is that beneath the horror he exposes the dark side of our collective unconscious—our childhood fears.

"I'm writing for that buried child in all of us, but I'm writing for the grown-up too. I want grown-ups to look at the child long enough to be able to give him up. The child should be buried."

His style is realistic, without sugar coating. We have to hear the obscene, witness the grotesque, and experience the fear. But his themes, as Terrell says, are propelled by love and compassion.

Stephen King's phenomenal success has moved him beyond being an observer of American pop culture—he is now part of American pop culture. How often have you heard someone describe something as being, "like a Stephen King novel."

"I've sort of become what I was writing about," King told Gail Caldwell of the *Boston Globe*. "And in a way it's the ultimate horror and the ultimate comedy at the same time."

"I think America needs Santa Claus...and America really needs Ronald MacDonald. But America needs a boogeyman too. And Alfred Hitchcock's dead, so I got the job."

MARY E. CHASE '09

Roots were very important to writer and Smith College professor Mary Chase. She was born and raised in Blue Hill, Maine—her ancestors were seafarers. And the Maine coast provided the setting for most of her finest books.

Two of her most famous works, *Goodly Heritage* and *Goodly Fellowship*, were autobiographies about her childhood in Maine and her teaching career at Smith. And her many novels, *Windswept* (the name of her summer home), *Silas Crockett*, *The Plum Tree*, *The Edge of Darkness*, *Dawn in Lyonese*, and the *Lovely Ambition* were also set on the Maine coast.

In all she wrote 30 novels, short stories, and biographies. She sold her very first story while still a student at UMaine—a football story published by *American Boy* magazine.

As a teacher Chase was a legend. Her courses were always among the most popular at Smith.

"Her students emerge from her courses as different people," one of her former students wrote, "for her greatest achievement as a teacher lies not in the wealth of scholarship which is hers, but rather in her ability to infect her students with her own enthusiasm not only for literature but for life itself."

Smith College has named a building in Chase's honor. She was awarded honorary degrees by Smith, UMaine, Bowdoin, Colby, and Wilson College. In 1948, she became the first woman to receive a doctor of literature from Northeastern University. She died in 1973.

RUDY VALLEE '25

Rudy Vallee was only at the University of Maine for one year, but he probably did more to put the institution on the world map than anyone in history. He accomplished that, of course, with his hit recording of the UMaine "Stein Song." His upbeat, 1930 version of the tune sold over 600,000 copies, becoming a phenomenal hit in the United States and around the world.

Vallee was "America's Number One Crooner" but he was also responsible for a number of firsts in the entertainment industry. He was the first to use a megaphone for amplification; the first to use special lighting effects; and the first to have his band carry a public address system.

He was also a pioneer in the early days of radio. In 1929, he was chosen to host the Fleischman Radio Hour, the first radio variety show. It was there that he introduced such future stars as Kate Smith, George Burns and Gracie Allen, Bob Hope, Edgar Bergen, and many others.

Vallee's long career also included theatre, television, recordings, concerts, and movies. His trademarks to the American public became, "Heigh-Ho Everyone" and "My Time is Your Time."

He appeared in over 30 feature films, including the 1961 hit, "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," in which he received critical acclaim for his role as J.B. Biggley.

Vallee always felt tied to UMaine, and in 1975 made a triumphant return to campus during Homecoming. When asked what words he wanted on his tombstone, he smiled and replied, "Let's Fill the Steins to Dear Old Maine."

WENDELL GILLEY '25

After he graduated from the University of Maine, Wendell Gilley followed in his father's footsteps and became a plumber.

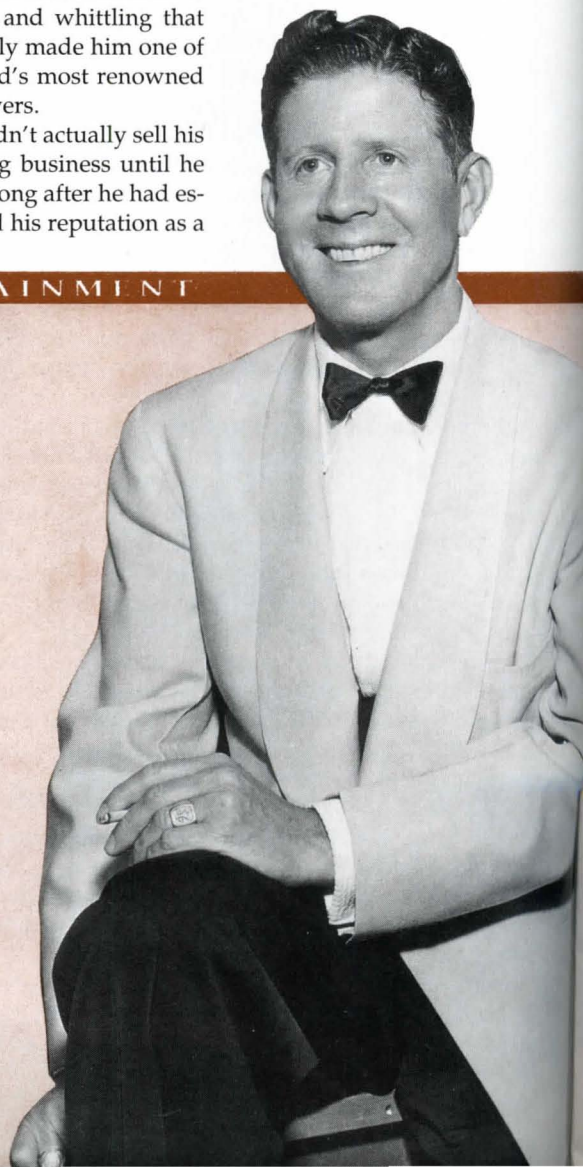
But it was his combined love of birds and whittling that eventually made him one of the world's most renowned bird carvers.

He didn't actually sell his plumbing business until he was 55, long after he had established his reputation as a



Acclaimed writer/teacher, Mary Chase '09.

Rudy Vallee '25 (right) made the Stein Song into an international hit.



carver.

In the 1930s, the New York store Abercrombie and Fitch began purchasing his wooden birds. As time went on, his works became valued around the world.

As Gilley's reputation increased, his Southwest Harbor workshop started to attract a crowd. Fledgling carvers sought the master's advice. Patrons came to make purchases and place special orders. By the late 1970s, there were often more than 100 visitors a day flocking to the Gilley residence.

Gilley was an entirely self-taught artist who carved birds with which he was extremely familiar from his days of hunting and his taxidermic work. He carved everything from small-scale chickadees, to large scale replicas of eagles, ospreys, geese, and owls, to life-sized ducks, and herons.

Steven Rockefeller, son of the late Nelson Rockefeller, recognized the importance of preserving Gilley's work and presenting it to the public. He spearheaded a drive to erect a Wendell Gilley Museum in Southwest Harbor. The museum opened in 1981.

RAY STOREY '54

Ray Storey is a television art director/designer. As he says, "I create the look of the film." In the early 1980s, he was chosen to design the sets for the ABC mini-series "East of Eden." It was an involved project, one which required Storey to work 12 to 18 hours a day for several months. The hard work paid off—in 1982 he was presented with an Emmy for "best art direction for a limited series."

Besides "East of Eden," Storey has worked on many other TV shows and movies including, "Hunter," "My Daughter," "Rockford Files," "High Ice," and "The Stranger Within."

Before moving to California, Storey was an art teacher in Portland. He got his start in set design at UMaine when Professor Herschel Bricker hired him as technical director for



Francis Bacon (1876) was an architect, a highly successful furniture designer, and an archeologist. He was the designer of the marble shrine that contains the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States in the Library of Congress.

In addition to Maine he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

the production of *Comedy of Errors*, *Night Must Fall*, *Antigone*, and *Caesar and Cleopatra*.

While Storey continues to design sets for television and the movies, he has also undertaken new endeavors including writing a feature film script and working on a feature film.

ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT



Wendell Gilley '25 was one of the world's most renowned bird carvers.



Right: Ray Storey '54 with his Emmy Award in 1982.



Bernard Lown, M.D. '42

Saving Hearts and Humanity

Start with one of the medical professions most brilliant, creative minds. Add a large dose of courage, conviction, and compassion. Then put it all into a charismatic personality, with an outspoken voice and global vision, and you can begin to get a picture of Dr. Bernard Lown.

His contributions to the world can be measured in lives saved—directly, as the result of his pioneering research at Harvard in sudden coronary death; and indirectly, as the result of his 30 plus years as an internationally-famous peace activist.

For his work in both areas, Lown has been showered with awards and honors, including acceptance of the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize for the organization he co-founded, Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. He's also received the Gandhi Peace Award, the George F. Kennan Award, the Modern Medicine Award for Distinguished Achievement, the Cummings Humanitarian Award (American College of Cardiology), the Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Award (American Heart Association), and most recently the Golden Door Award, given annually to distinguished Americans of foreign birth.

And in 1988 the UMaine Alumni Association established The Bernard Lown Humanitarian Award in his honor.

As with most mavericks and visionaries, Lown's career has often been immersed in controversy. He has always followed his own ideas and convictions; and, most of the time those ideas and convictions run against the grain of the medical and political establishment.

Certainly Lown's greatest medical achievement, discovering a way of preventing sudden coronary death through the use of DC electric shock was one such case.

Cardiologists had used electric current before Bernard Lown, but only to revive hearts that had stopped. Even in those cases it was considered a drastic step and was used reluctantly.

But in 1960, Lown had a patient with a very serious heart rhythm disorder that would not respond to any of the conventional treatments. The doctor knew his patient was dying.

"I was up with him three days and nights, and his heart was beating 180 to 190 beats per minute," Lown recalled in a *Technology Review* interview. "He kept saying, 'I know you'll pull me through.'"

In a last attempt to save the man's life, Lown plugged in an AC defibrillator and gave the patient electric shock. It was the first time a defibrillator was used on a heart that was still beating.

The patient survived and was released from the hospital. But the hospital's administration and lawyers were extremely upset with Lown for using such a radical technique.

In typical fashion, Lown was unfazed by the criticism. His success with the procedure led him to press forward with his research into heart irregularities.

At the time, most experts believed that heart irregularities (arrhythmias) couldn't be controlled. They thought the problem was an inevitable result of severe heart disease.

But Lown was convinced that these irregularities were an electrical accident that could be reversed. He experimented for several years and refined a procedure termed cardioversion, where DC current was applied to patients in short bursts.

Lown's procedure was not immediately accepted by the medical community, but his successes made headlines, and cardioversion became a standard procedure when runaway heart action occurs.

As Lown said in an interview, "The cardioverter wiped out abnormal rhythm like pulling a tooth."

Lown pushed on with his research and introduced the use of lidocaine to protect heart attack victims from fatal cardiac electrical failure. (The use of this drug reduced the rate of death among heart attack victims by 40 percent.)

To be a good doctor, Lown says you also have to be perceptive of the human condition. He believes strongly in the connection of the body and the mind. And his recent research has shown that psychological factors such as stress can predispose an individual to potentially life-threatening heart rhythm disturbances.

He also believes that a physician's concern should extend beyond individual patients to all of humanity. And no issue ignited that concern in Lown more than the nuclear arms race.

In the early 1960s, he decided to organize a group of Cambridge physicians and produce factual information about the effects of nuclear war. That group became the Physicians for Social Responsibility, and in 1963 they published an article on the effects of nuclear war in the *New England Journal of Medicine* that made headlines around the country.

"That article abolished the whole concept that we could survive a nuclear war," Lown said.

But the arms race rolled on and years later Lown decided to make the physician's movement an international one. He wrote to a fellow cardiologist Eugene Chazov in the Soviet Union and thus began the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. The group grew rapidly and had a major influence on waking up the world to the medical realities of a nuclear exchange. On a personal level, Lown made trips to the Soviet Union, having several long meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev.

The end of the cold war and the radical changes in the Soviet Union bring a special satisfaction to Bernard Lown (he was born and spent much of his childhood in Lithuania). But he remains concerned about the dangers of the thousands of Soviet weapons in such an unstable political climate.

As usual, Lown has turned his concern into real action. "I've sent messages to the presidents of the republics urging that they make their places nuclear-free zones."

And while Lown continues in his positions as senior physician at Brigham and Women's Hospital and as professor of cardiology at Harvard's School of Public Health, he is also embarking on new ventures.

One such venture was the founding of an organization called SatelliLife, of which he is also chairman and co-president. After launching its own satellite, the group is now utilizing space to communicate health information to the developing world, particularly to Africa.

His ultimate goal, of course, is to bring peace to the world. No one has worked harder than Bernard Lown to make that goal a reality. □

ALBERT B. FERGUSON '14

At an age when most teenagers are adjusting to high school, Albert Ferguson was adjusting to college. He entered UMaine at 15 and Cornell Medical School at 18.

And the precocious child continued to achieve as an adult. Ferguson was one of the country's first roentgenologists (x-ray specialists). He was a pioneer in that field and headed the roentgenology department at New York's Orthopedic Hospital.

He wrote the textbook *Roentgen Diagnosis of the Extremities and Spine*, as well as a number of articles in medical journals. The orientation of these works was toward new diagnosis and treatment of orthopedic cases and cancer. He lived to see many of his radical ideas adopted into standard medical practice.

Ferguson later moved to Boston and taught at Tufts, Boston University, and Harvard Medical Schools. His father, Jeremiah Ferguson, was also a Maine alumnus, 1889, and a famous New York City physician.

THEODORE F. HATCH '24

Long before it was fashionable to talk about air pollution, Theodore Hatch was trying to understand why "air" could kill and maim human beings.

Hatch actually graduated with a degree in civil engineering, but he never took that as a directive of what to do with his life. For most of his career, he worked on ways to keep the machines of industry from destroying the machine of the human body.

Along the way he became one of the most distinguished public health scientists of the 20th century. Hatch's accomplishments in occupational health cover the entire time-span of the field, from the 1920s through his retirement in 1966. Among his most significant contributions were the development of a heat stress index, which serves as a basis for determining excessive heat exposure, and his guidance in formulating the model for deposition and clearance of particles in the human lung.

According to a professor of industrial hygiene engineering, "Both models have withstood the test of time, and research in the past two decades has yet to produce better or more comprehensive models which can be used under realistic circumstances."

Hatch was responsible for finding a substitute for the beryllium in fluorescent lamps that used to poison workers who worked with it. And he learned why so many New England stonecutters would come down with tuberculosis (a result of "silicosis" caused by dust in the lungs). Hatch collaborated with the inventor of the iron lung David Drinker on the publication

of "Industrial Dust," one of the first articles to arouse public awareness of health problems in the workplace.

In 1962, the American Public Health Association awarded Hatch the Bronfman Award for his distinguished service to public health in the United States and the world. In 1967, Hatch was awarded an honorary doctor of science degree from the University of Maine for "his many contributions in the environmental health sciences, genius in relating engineering principles to the physiology of man, and original research into the hygiene of an increasingly industrialized world."

LOUISE BATES AMES '30

The work of child psychologist Dr. Louise Bates Ames is so well-known and respected that she was nominated for the 1974 Alumni Career Award by a UMaine alum who had never met her, but was familiar with her writings on child development.

After completing her bachelor's and master's degrees at UMaine, Ames got her Ph.D. from Yale, studying under Dr. Arnold Gesell. From 1936 to 1948, Dr. Ames was associated with the Yale Clinic of Child Development as a staff member, personal research assistant to Dr. Gesell, assistant professor and curator of Yale Films of Child Development. In 1950, she and Dr. Frances Ilg founded the Gesell Institute of Child Development, a private nonprofit corporation for clinical work and research in child behavior. Her work at the institute included clinical work, teaching, lecturing, and research. She was one of the early pioneers of Rorschach psychological testing in children and has written a great deal about it.

She co-authored more than 17 books on child development and was a collaborator on a syndicated newspaper column, "Parents Ask." Her writings have become landmarks in the field of child study. The many books on which she collaborated dealt with the behavior of the infant and small school-age child. "Stop School Failure" and "Don't Push the Preschooler" were among her most acclaimed books.

"Children should be started in school and subsequently promoted on the basis of behavior not age," she once said.

A member of numerous professional societies, Ames has done extensive public lecturing and television broadcasting. For more than three years, she did a television talk series with WBZ in Boston called "Child Behavior." In 1967, she received an honorary ScD degree from Wheaton College. She also has an honorary doctorate from UMaine and in 1974 was the recipient of the Alumni Career Award.

In looking back on her career Ames said, "Any success which I personally may have achieved is partly due to a combination of reasonably good heredity, my good professional start here at Maine, hard work, and fortunate timing in starting my career in the pioneer field of child psychology. Perhaps the best advice for me has been to be ready for what fate hands you, don't get hung up on the past—be ready for what the future has to offer."

CHARLES A. HALL '41

Charles Hall was a leader in certain areas of hematology and nutrition. He was responsible for the description of Transcobalamin II and other discoveries in enzymatic defects in cobalamin (vitamin B12) metabolism.

His investigative and educational career spanned more than

35 years. During that time he wrote nearly 200 articles, papers, and other publications in his field of expertise. Hall served on numerous national committees in both hematology and nutrition including extensive work with the National Institute of Health. In 1960, he was awarded a Fulbright Fellowship in Turku, Finland.

At the time of his death, July 27, 1991, he was principal medical investigator for the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Albany, New York, a position he held for 20 years.

HARRY ALLEN '49

Harry Allen rose to the rank of rear admiral and the position of chief medical officer of the U. S. Coast Guard. In that position he was responsible for the planning and health care delivery to 40,000 active personnel, as well as to retirees and dependants, at 200 different medical facilities. He was also the medical advisor to the Secretary of Transportation and Coast Guard Commandant. He is credited with improving programs and facilities at Coast Guard stations around the country. For his service he was awarded the Legion of Merit on October 1980.

After graduating from Maine, Allen earned master's degrees from Harvard and Northeastern before completing medical school at New York Medical College. Prior to his work for the Coast Guard, Allen spent 18 years with the Public Health Service. For a ten-year period, he provided leadership in implementing the major federal health legislative programs in conjunction with the health commissioners of the six New England states. He was widely recognized for his promotion of alternative health delivery systems, improved nursing home care, comprehensive planning and regionalization of health services.

MARY VESTA MARSTON-SCOTT '46

To Mary Marston-Scott the University of Maine made the difference in her life—It gave her the foundation to go on and do the things she considered most important and rewarding.

After receiving her bachelor's from UMaine, Marston worked for a time at the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor. She then returned to school, earning her master's in nursing from Yale. She was then employed for some years in the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service in Washington, D.C.

In 1957, she received a master of public health from Harvard and in '64 a master of psychology from Boston University. She earned her Ph.D. in psychology from Boston University in 1969, making a total of five degrees.

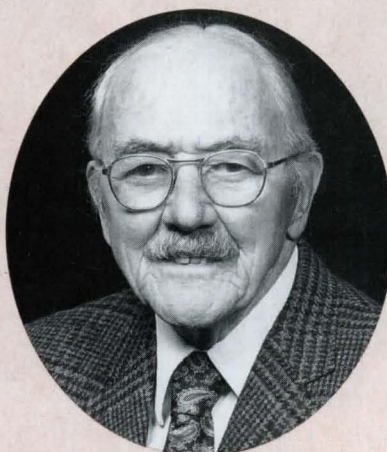
Currently, she is an associate professor of public health nursing at the University of Illinois. Prior to that she was a professor of nursing at Boston University.

Through her research and the numerous papers she has published, Marston-Scott has made major contributions in the field of nursing. Her 1970 paper, a review of the literature on compliance with medical regimens, was designated as a "citation classic" by *Current Contents*, 1984 for having been cited in more than 185 different publications since its original publication date.

In 1985, the *Social Science Index* identified Marston-Scott as the most-quoted nurse author. She is listed in *Who's Who of American Women* and *Who's Who in America*.

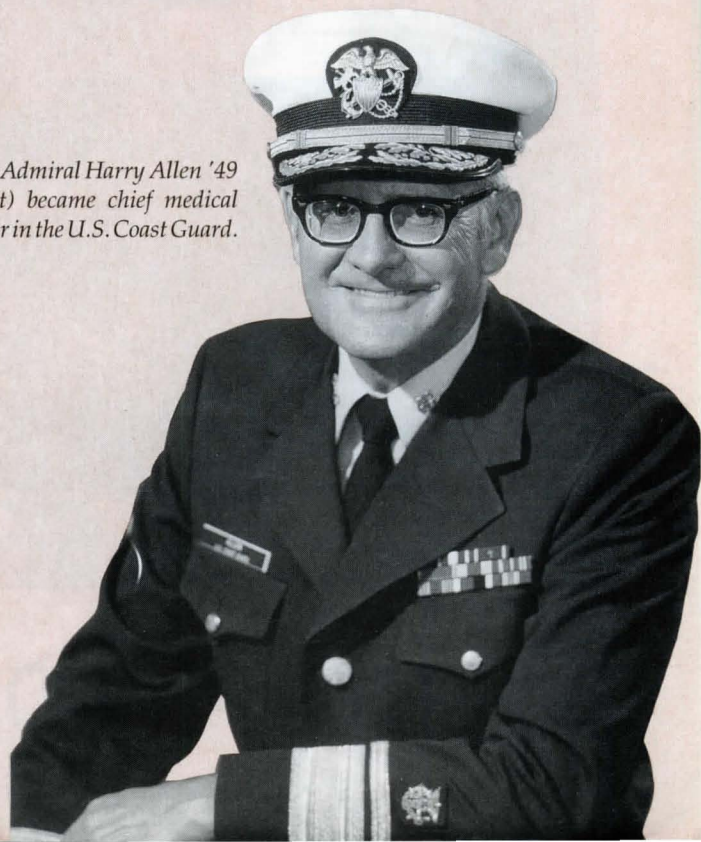


Louise Bates Ames '30, a leading child psychologist, when she was at the Gesell Institute.



Theodore F. Hatch '24 (left) pioneer in public health.

Rear Admiral Harry Allen '49 (right) became chief medical officer in the U.S. Coast Guard.





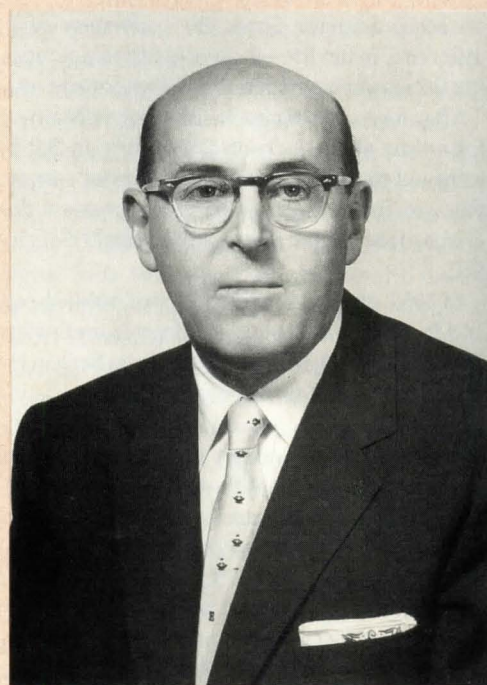
Renowned social worker Joanna Colcord Bruno '06.



Doris Twitchell Allen '23, founder of the Children's International Summer Villages.



Mary Crowley Mulvey '30, a pioneer in aging studies and an advocate for the elderly.



Philip Lown '18, an American Jewish leader and a great supporter of education.

Doris Twitchell Allen '23

The Power of Love

When you ask Doris Twitchell Allen about how she views the future, she responds with her favorite quote—"The power of love is greater than the love of power." It's a philosophy that she grew up with, lives by, and incorporates into her whole life.

"In my family you never did things for yourself," Allen has said. "You did things for a societal need. My parents were interested in the quality of society."

It's this strong sense of compassion and love for others that compelled her to start the Children's International Summer Villages (CISV) in 1951. The basis of CISV was to promote world peace through enduring friendships among children from all over the world. Through these friendships children discover how alike people from all countries really are.

The idea for a program that would foster peace by bringing children of the world together came to Allen in the summer of 1946 after thinking about the terrible destruction of World War II. World peace, she decided, would only be achieved by bringing up future generations with a new, global way of thinking.

"We had to do something after the suffering and the waste and the annihilation of 6 million (people)," Allen says.

The theme was to start with the child," she says, "before their prejudices are too set." She explains that four 11-year-old children and one adult from each participating country attend a CISV camp for four weeks. "That is long enough to make friends for a lifetime."

The idea possessed Allen. But it took five years before the first children's village took place in Cincinnati. At that first village there were 55 children from nine countries: It was a great success. Articles about the village appeared in *Look*, the *New York Times*, and other publications around the country.

The villages are set up with a camp-like atmosphere. There is a great deal of play and organized activities—a minimum of rules and lectures. "We don't want to be dictatorial," Allen says.

CISV now have more than 92 member countries and since its formation in 1951, over 50,000 children and adults have participated in the program. Allen is a life trustee of the national CISV council.

"It was a radical idea back then, to try to make the world peaceful," Allen says. "Especially to start with children. With my background that is the way I had to think. My whole philosophy was of human growth. But it is precisely the way other people did not think. At the time there were still a lot of isolationists in this country. But I knew we were coming into an era where we would have to start thinking worldwide."

Her continuing efforts for CISV earned her one of the 56 nominations for the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize. She received a letter of commendation in 1976 from President Gerald A. Ford and an award in 1961 from the French government "for a distinguished contribution to scientific and social thought through Children's International Summer Villages." She was named "Woman of the Year" in Cincinnati in 1970 and that city proclaimed August 3, 1976, as Doris Twitchell Allen Day.

The University of Maine recognized her accomplishments by awarding her an honorary doctorate in 1965 and the UMaine Alumni Association presented her with the Alumni Career Award in 1987. And just this year the university opened the Doris Twitchell Allen Village, a community-oriented student residence in her honor.

Besides her work with the CISV, Allen was a member of the Department of Psychology at the University of Cincinnati for 37 years, worked as a clinical psychologist at the Bangor Mental

Health Institute, and was a lecturer at the University of Maine. Her contributions to the field of psychology as a teacher and researcher are substantial. She was the creator of the Twitchell-Allen Three Dimensional Personality Tests, an innovation that took analysis to a new nonverbal level that was free of biases of culture. She was also a leading figure in the development of psychodrama both as an academic offering in psychology and as a method of promoting better human relationships.

"I saw immediately the meaning of psychodrama to society," Allen said in a recent interview. "Psychologically I appreciated it. People live through action. If you want to learn something, live it out. If you don't know how to get along with your family, you set up a group to stand for your family and live it out."

Those who knew Allen at UMaine were not surprised by her great contributions to the world community. She was one of the founders of All Maine Women and an outspoken advocate for bringing women's sports to the university.

After graduating from UMaine, she stayed in Orono for her master's degree before moving on to Michigan to earn a Ph.D. in psychology.

Doris Twitchell Allen has lived a long, distinguished life. But she avoids being specific about her most rewarding or satisfying accomplishments.

"If you are giving to others, you are always receiving satisfaction," she says.

She is living proof of the validity of her philosophy—the power of love is greater than the love of power.

"It was a radical idea back then, to try to make the world a peaceful place."

JOANNA COLCORD BRUNO '06

Although she had a bachelor's in chemistry and a master's in biology, Joanna Colcord Bruno decided to explore the world of social work. Bruno was not content to leave the fate of the poor up to the government. She helped work miracles through private means and her own resourcefulness.

Bruno's career in the social work field started in 1910 when she went to New York's School of Philanthropy and the next year landed a job with the New York Charity Organization Society (COS). By 1914 she had risen to supervisor of its 12 district offices; except for a sabbatical as Red Cross field representative for the Virgin Islands in 1920, she remained with COS until 1925 when she became general secretary of the Minneapolis Family Welfare Association.

Bruno was chosen as director of the charity division of the Russell Sage Foundation in 1929. In that position, she rapidly won fame as a national figure in the public assistance and social welfare fields. She was a capable administrator and also wrote numerous articles, pamphlets, guides and manuals for welfare workers and the general public, many of them seminal works which were to prove very influential. A book she wrote in 1939, *Your Community: Its Provisions for Health, Safety and Welfare*, was a milestone in self-help and resource development guidance for local leaders.

By the time World War II began, Bruno was probably the country's most important and best known social welfare official. She was a popular speaker and was a regular contributor to the leading social work journals. During the early part of the war, she served as a consultant to the Office of Defense Health & Welfare Services.

In 1932 and 1936, Bruno traveled abroad as an American representative to international social work conferences in Europe, helping to establish a hospice for refugee social workers fleeing Nazi Germany.

In 1932, UMaine awarded her an honorary degree.

ELIZABETH HANLY DANFORTH '15

In her 30 years living in Brazil, Elizabeth Danforth gained a reputation both as an ambassador of good will and a poet. Her public service in Rio de Janeiro was great. She was a director of the Niteroi Rest Home (for aged people) for over 15 years, president of the American Women's Club, a member of the P.E.N. Club, an officer and director of the Instituto Brasil-Estados Unidos, a patroness of the American Society, a member of the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women, a contributing supporter of the Cultura Inglesa and the Academia Britanica.

Alberto Torres Filho and Jose Thomas Nabuco, two outstanding Brazilians, felt that Danforth deserved the highest regard for her poetry about Brazil. "To work materially for the progress of a new country is good indeed, but to sing its unknown beauties as this poet has done, is so much rarer.

"Love and comprehension of our tropical nature vibrate through her poems in a way deeply moving to Brazilian hearts, and she is able by her real poetic talent to express it in a far-reaching manner to those for whom Brazil is a mere name."

The American Society of Rio de Janeiro established a Memorial Fund in Danforth's name. And the Academia Britanica dedicated its Poetry Section of its library to her.

PHILIP W. LOWN '18

Philip Lown was born in Lithuania and came to the United States, by himself, in 1907 at the age of 17. Even at this young age Lown had a deep work ethic. Realizing how important a college education was but having very little money, Lown asked the dean of the engineering school at the University of Maine if he could work in return for free tuition at the university.

Lown proved himself a hard worker and in 1918 he graduated from UMaine with a degree in chemical engineering.

Remembering how much the help of others had meant to him, Lown devoted the rest of his life to helping others, especially the advancement of Jewish causes and education.

Two of Lown's major educational interests were Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, and Hebrew College in Brookline, Massachusetts. He had dreamed of a center for contemporary Jewish studies in the Western world and succeeded in achieving this with the establishment of the Philip W. Lown School of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies at Brandeis.

Lown was also a major figure in the evolution of Hebrew College, serving as trustee, president, and chairman of the board. The college honored him in 1972 by establishing the Philip W. Lown Division of Education. In that same year, he was the first recipient of the college's medallion for leadership in Jewish education.

In addition, he underwrote three facilities in Jerusalem: The Lown Community Health Center, the library of the School of Education of The Hebrew University, and a special Hadassah program to help North African immigrants.

Lown was a board member of the United Jewish Appeal and the Development Corporation for Israel. He was an honorary fellow and later a member of the board of governors of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

He was also the guiding spirit in the creation of the children's summer camp known as Camp Lown in Belgrade, Maine.

And for many decades, he was a national leader of the Hillel Foundation movement and treasurer of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Commission.

Lown was also actively associated with the establishment of the State of Israel and with the United Jewish Appeal. He was a co-founder of the State of Israel Bonds.

In addition to his philanthropic work, Lown had a successful career in the shoe manufacturing industry. He was president of Lown Shoes Inc. and Penobscot Shoe Company of Old Town and treasurer of the Old Town Shoe Company. In 1954, he was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws by UMaine.

He died in November 1976.

LOUIS SCHWEITZER '19

Louis Schweitzer was a major philanthropist. But he didn't just give money away, he also got involved with the causes he supported. Backed by a family fortune made in the cigarette paper business, Schweitzer founded the Vera Institute of Justice. Through the Vera Institute, Schweitzer contributed some \$2 million to experiments designed to break bottlenecks and reduce case loads in the criminal courts.

The idea for the Vera Institute came after a friend told Schweitzer there were "2,000 boys who had been in a Brooklyn jail for 10 months or more just waiting for trial." Schweitzer didn't believe it and went to see for himself.

"When I saw that jail I was appalled," Schweitzer said.

At first Schweitzer just wanted to lend bail money to the poor who needed it. But gradually, he decided that something more drastic had to be done. With the help of the New York University Law School, the newly founded Vera Institute began the Manhattan Bail Project, supplying judges with facts about defendants and recommending for or against their release without bond.

President Lyndon B. Johnson invited Schweitzer to witness his signing of the Bail Reform Act of 1966, calling the work of the Vera Institute an example of what "one man's outrage against injustice" could do.

Another one of Schweitzer's philanthropic endeavors was his purchase of the radio station WBAI in New York in order to assure excellent programming with no commercials. He later donated the station to Pacifica Foundation but continued his financial support of it. He also established the Meyer Berger Award in Journalism in memory of Meyer (Mike) Berger, a *New York Times* reporter.

In 1965, Schweitzer was granted the first Alumni Career Award for the honor brought to the University of Maine by his active interests and achievements in business, the arts, and philanthropy.

He died on September 20, 1971.

ANN GREEN ROBISON '24

Ann Green Robison followed a career of civic work that not only encompassed her home area of New Jersey and New York but spread to many parts of the globe where she was an unofficial ambassador of good will from the United States.

She gained international recognition as a nongovernmental observer at the United Nations. She was a National Council of Jewish Women's representative to the U. N. from 1947 until 1951. In 1948, while attending the United National General Assembly in Paris, she visited West Germany and West Berlin with General Lucious Clay. Her broadcasts on the Berlin Airlift and the Displaced Persons Camps were heard throughout the United States.

Robison believed that by speaking before audiences on the lecture platform, on radio and television, she could arouse her listeners' interest in world affairs and the United Nations.

She did radio and television broadcasts for Israel in the late '40s from all over the globe. And she was co-chairperson of Council's Second Summit Conference in Israel, a member of Council's national board, member of NCJW Research Institute and chair of the task force for the Research Institute and Israel.

Robison was listed in "Who's Who of American Women," "Who's Who in World Jewry," and many others. She was the Woman of the Year for the UJA and was the first Woman of the Year for the YHMS-YHWA (all previous ones had been men). And she has had speaking engagements in both Hebrew and English on five continents.

Among some of the honors bestowed on her have been the naming of a girl's dormitory in her honor at the Fairleigh Dickinson University Campus in 1964 and the Medal of Merit also given to her by Fairleigh Dickinson. She holds an honorary doctorate of Human Letters from the University of Maine.

MILDRED BROWN SCHRUMPF '25

Since Mildred Brown Schrupf, known to everyone as "Brownie," retired from most of her paying jobs (4-H club agent,

a part-time instructor in food preservation and camp cookery, food columnist, and assistant executive director of the Alumni Association) some twenty years ago, she has spent her time in service to her community and the University of Maine.

Brownie is a regular visitor at nursing homes in the Bangor area and over the years she has spent thousands of hours visiting patients. Several times a year she does cooking demonstrations and hosts "coffee hours" for the patients, bringing with her the old-time cooking tools they remember from days gone by and enough "goodies" to feed all who attend her demonstrations. She stops at many different rooms and chats a little with each patient.

The patients in the nursing homes are just a few of the people Brownie helps. There are many others she shuttles to the doctor or takes grocery shopping. Especially in bad weather she runs all their errands.

"Those old people don't like to drive in bad weather, you know," she responds, when asked why she does it.

As a volunteer for the Orono Health Association, Brownie drives elderly people to appointments. She also organizes the canteen at the Association's annual Red Cross Blood Drive.

At Christmas time Brownie is Santa Claus personified. She makes literally hundreds of pounds of candy (especially the butter crunch for which she is so famous) and distributes it throughout the community. In addition, she donates many pounds to food sales for worthy causes throughout the year, to the American Field Service Auction, to her church fair, and to other special gatherings.

In most of the ten years of its existence, Brownie has visited the Orono Community Preschool and taught the children to bake cookies. She also visits Asa Adams Elementary School each year to share her love of people and her knowledge of food.

In addition to Brownies' community service, she has also given much of her time and energy to the University of Maine. She was class secretary and has continued as class notes editor for more than 40 years. And her most valuable service to the university is an ongoing one as a constant resource for alumni information.

"Brownie supports and actively helps in every good cause. And her attitude while doing all of this is never pious or saintly or with the air of a do-gooder but instead is pure pleasure for her," says Nancy Dysart, director of alumni activities at the University of Maine Alumni Association. "Brownie has a wonderful capacity to enjoy life and to help others do the same."

CURTIS M. HUTCHINS '29

"He gave more, perhaps than any other single individual, towards improving life in eastern Maine," says a colleague of the late Curtis Hutchins. "He was a great business and civic leader."

At the time of Hutchins' death (September 15, 1985) at the age of 78, he was still giving of his time and energy to the community. He was chairman of the board, Dead River Company of Bangor; commissioner of Roosevelt Campobello International Park; trustee of the College of the Atlantic, Bar Harbor; member of the University of Maine Pulp and Paper Foundation; trustee of the Bangor Theological Seminary; and a member of All Souls Congregational Church.

In addition to the many positions he held, he was a member of numerous community and civic organizations.

Although Hutchins sat on many boards, he was never merely a figure-head. "In all of his endeavors he soon reached a place of leadership," says a Portland attorney who was associated with Hutchins on business, political, and charitable matters.

"He was a unique individual who made contributions to his community while developing a national reputation," said banker William Bullock.

Hutchins was also known for his keen interest in the Maine environment. He was a driving force in persuading the paper industry to go along with an accelerated timetable for cleaning up the rivers in Maine.

Hutchins was also a major contributor to the University of Maine. The university named the concert hall at the Maine Center for the Arts in his honor.

Honorary degrees from Colby College, the University of Maine, Husson College, and Thomas College were bestowed upon him. And prior to his death, he had been selected for the Vernon P. McFadden Award from the Eastern Maine Development Corp.

MARY CROWLEY MULVEY '30

Mary Crowley Mulvey started her work with the elderly in the 1950s, when she was earning her master's degree. Her thesis, "Changes in the Mental Ability and Social Adjustment of People As They Grow Old," was a pioneering work and with its release, Mulvey became an instant authority on older Americans.

The thesis was the beginning of Mulvey's lifelong commitment to the problems of the elderly—a commitment that took the form of scholar, teacher, administrator, and political activist. Today, at 82, she remains one of the leading advocates for the rights and welfare of America's growing population of senior citizens.

"I don't believe there is such a thing as acting your age. I have always kept active, I still go out every day. And I try to adapt to whatever comes along in life," Mulvey said.

The list of Mulvey's accomplishments is long and impressive. She was a major force in the drafting and passage of historic legislation such as the Older Americans Act and Medicare (she is the proud owner of pens used by President Johnson to sign those bills). She was a participant in the first White House Con-

ference on Aging in 1961, and subsequent ones in 1971 and 1981. She is a co-founder and vice-president of the National Council of Senior Citizens. And in 1979 she was appointed to the Federal Council on Aging under President Carter.

In her own state of Rhode Island, Mulvey is associated with just about every advance made for the elderly.

For her work, Rhode Island's Clayborne Pell paid tribute to Mulvey before his Senate colleagues: "Dr. Mulvey has devoted her life to making education, health care, and meaningful work a right available to all of our citizens, and especially for those who are over 65."

The University of Maine awarded Mulvey an honorary degree in 1991 for her work for the elderly.

EUNICE BAUMANN-NELSON '39

Eunice Baumann-Nelson was the first Native American to graduate from the University of Maine and the first Penobscot Indian to earn a doctorate. Since that time, she has dedicated her life to helping others.

"As long as one person is denied rights,

I have to do something about it," she says.

That liberalism—that concern for human rights, human welfare, and education—became the direction of her life. When the Peace Corp. formed, Baumann-Nelson, with her husband, served for seven years in Peru and Bolivia. In the Peace Corp., Baumann-Nelson administered a tuberculosis control program, a handicapped school project, a nurses' aid program for hospitals, and made an attempt at organizing the mine workers.

Eventually, Baumann-Nelson's commitment to helping people, led her home—to her own community on Indian Island, where she was appointed director of Indian health and human services. She looks at her return to Indian Island as a paradox.

"I was at a point in my life where I realized that my education, my training, my experiences around the world, everything I had left Indian Island to obtain, were also what gave me the understanding that I had to return to my heritage—to help my community."

In 1977, the University of Maine awarded her an honorary degree.



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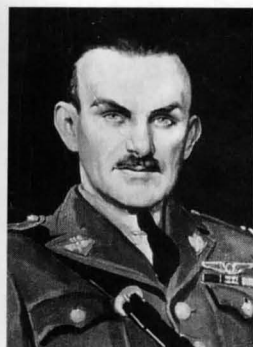
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Albert W. Stevens '07

Daredevil of the Skies



Colonel Albert W. Stevens, Class of 1907, may be the only person in history to have set world records by both exploiting and defying the law of gravity.

On June 12, 1922, he parachuted from a Martin bombing plane at 24,206 feet, far and away the highest altitude from which anyone had ever jumped.

And on November 11, 1935, he co-piloted a helium-filled balloon to the height of 72,395 feet—an as-

tondounding record that no one was able to break for over 20 years.

Stevens spent his entire career defying the odds. He was known around the world for his breath-taking feats and dangerous adventures. But Stevens didn't seek thrills for their own sake. His aerial accomplishments were secondary to scientific or military research; or to advancements in the thing to which he was most dedicated—photography.

Stevens got into aviation during World War I, when he joined the air corps. He had long been an avid photographer, and while he was in training, he convinced his superiors of the value of aerial photography. He was commissioned, and spent the war performing the dangerous job of taking aerial photos of gun emplacements and troop movements behind enemy lines.

He was involved in the Chateau Thierry, Verdun, Meuse, Argonne, and St Mihiel offenses. But despite being a sought-after target of the Germans, Stevens made it through the war uninjured.

In fact, through all his hair-raising adventures, Stevens never suffered a serious injury. But he came close.

Once, his plane crashed into the side of a house and came to a stop on the first floor. The incident was recorded in the November 1922 *Maine Alumnus*.

"One narrow escape from death came while returning to Mitchell Field, Long Island from Washington. He ran into a terrific rain storm over the Island and hit a steel flag pole while going nearly 100 miles per hour. The plane did a full "barrel" or revolution and fell, upside down, with the engine full on, through the roof of the commanding officer's house...Captain Stevens, with his customary luck, escaped with only minor bruises."

When the war ended, Stevens knew he had found his niche in life in combining the two things he loved the most—aviation and photography. He decided to stay in the army on the hunch that it offered him the best opportunities in the fledgling field of aerial photography.

He was right. As an army officer, Stevens made aviation and photographic history.

In 1930, he took the first photograph of the curvature of the earth's surface. The hazards of this accomplishment were writ-

ten up in the *National Geographic*, a co-sponsor of the project.

Two years later Stevens took the first photograph of the moon's shadow on the earth during an eclipse of the sun. He also took the longest distance photograph—a shot that showed Mount Shasta's peak from 331 miles away.

Even Stevens' record parachute jump was prompted by a serious scientific experiment—making negatives at an altitude over four miles. In making the jump, Stevens lost his oxygen tank and battled winds blowing 120 miles per hour. "The parachute jump was simply another way of getting down after the real work was done," he said in his typically understated fashion.

But the event that Stevens was best known for was his record-setting balloon flight in Explorer II in 1935. That flight was co-sponsored by the National Geographic Society and the U.S. Army Air Corps. Stevens and his co-pilot took off from the Black Woods of South Dakota. The trip took eight hours and 13 minutes, reaching a height of more than 13 miles.

Public interest in the flight of Explorer II was great. Millions were glued to the radio as the balloonists rose and then descended, giving first-hand radio accounts of "the intense cold, the bluish blackness of the sky, the hollowness of the Earth."

But the real purpose of the trip was scientific—the altitude record was incidental. A ton of scientific apparatus produced new data on the direction of travel, the distribution of ozone in the upper atmosphere, the spectra and brightness of sun and sky, the chemical composition and electrical conductivity of the air above 70,000 feet, and radio transmission from a high altitude.

Many of the findings produced major benefits to the U.S. effort in World War II. In particular, a great deal was learned from the use of a magnesium alloy for the hull of the nine-foot gondola, the success of the gondola's pressurized cabin, the two-way communication system used, and personal items such as flying suits.

"Today, in retrospect across two decades, aviation recognizes their flight as vital to research that followed," said a 1955 *National Geographic* article. "Research that now promises unmanned earth satellites; and eventually, voyages by man into space."

After the successful flight, the gondola from Explorer II became a permanent fixture at the Smithsonian Museum.

Stevens' life reads like an adventure novel. But those who knew him well said he was actually a quiet, cautious man who, ironically, was scared to death of automobiles ("I feel much safer in the air").

"He is not at all a fatalist," said his classmate, Arthur Lord '07, adding that Stevens was one of the most cautious people he ever met. "He believes in the most thorough preparation for every enterprise, and in energetic action when danger strikes."

Stevens died of natural causes in 1949.

DANA T. MERRILL (1898)

Brigadier General Dana Merrill's long and distinguished military career took him around the globe and won him honors both at home and abroad.

When he was 23, Merrill began three years of service in the Philippine Islands, participating in numerous operations and several battles. He saw service in ten states, in army headquarters in Washington, D.C., in the Canal Zone, in Hawaii, and in France.

During World War I, Merrill was chief of staff of the 37th Division and participated in the Meuse-Argonne and Lys-Ypres offensives. For his World War service, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States, the Croix de Guerre and the Order of Leopold by Belgium, and the Decoration of the Legion of Honor by France.

Merrill retired from active service on October 31, 1940.

SUMNER WAITE '11

Brigadier General Sumner Waite was an army officer for 37 years. He began his military career in 1911.

In the first World War, he served as assistant chief of staff of the 37th Division and as chief of staff of the 3rd Division. In World War II, he commanded the 13th Infantry Division at Fort Jackson, S.C., and later became assistant chief of staff of the European Theatre of Operations. While in that post, he served in France as the United States Army representative with General Charles De Gaulle.

From December 1945 until April 1946, he was assistant chief of staff of the China-Burma-India Theatre. He returned to the United States and retired in September 1948.

Waite was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, French Legion of Honor, French Croix De Guerre with palm, Belgium Croix De Guerre, and the Belgium

Military Cross.

He died in June 1952.

GEORGE R. HENDERSON '16

Rear Admiral George Henderson entered the Navy in 1917 and worked his way up through the ranks to admiral, one of the few Navy men to ever accomplish this. He was executive officer on the *Hornet* on the occasion of Doolittle's famous Tokyo raid.

And he was also aboard that carrier during the epic battle of Midway.

Later, he commanded the *Princeton* for a year, participated in the fighting off Okinawa, and in general saw much of the air combat of the Pacific campaign during World War II.

ARCHELAUS L. HAMBLÉN '16

Brigadier General Archelaus Hamblen became famous for his daring reconnaissance trip through French North Africa with General M. W. Clark to prepare the way for the triumphant landing of American forces there during the early days of World War II.

Landing on the African shore from a submarine at night in response to a signal light, the party met important French officers and officials. There they were able to obtain valuable military information with particular reference to the attitudes of the local leaders and people. Nearly discovered by the police, they crouched in a wine cellar. When the police left, the group emerged in possession of information which made it possible to evaluate in advance the success of the invasion which wrested the initiative from Hitler.

Hamblen was one of only nine U.S. officers to receive the Legion of Merit in Officers' Degree, awarded for his role with General Mark Clark's mission in North Africa.

MILITARY



Archelaus L. Hamblen '16



Above: Sumner Waite '11



Right: Dana T. Merrill (1898)

Among the other honors he received were two awards of the Distinguished Service Medal, the Bronze Star, and decorations from the governments of Italy, Great Britain, and Brazil, and the Legion of Honor from France.

He died on October 8, 1971.

FRANK W. FENNO, JR. '23

Rear Admiral Frank Fenno was a Navy man's Navy man with a penchant for being in the middle of the action.

He began his service on battleships and in 1929 he entered submarine duty, where he excelled. He became a lieutenant commander in 1940, prior to his command of the *U.S.S. Trout*, the very famous war vessel itself in commission in 1940. With this ship, he and 69 officers and men stole past enemy shore batteries into Manila Bay, shortly before the fall of Corregidor, to put ashore a supply of anti-aircraft ammunition with which Army batteries repulsed wave after wave of bombing attacks by the Japanese. After delivering the anti-aircraft ammunition, the *Trout* carried out to safety a vast amount of gold, silver, and securities belonging to the Philippine Commonwealth and to banks, mines, and residents of the islands. Enroute home, the *Trout* sank several Japanese ships, including a 5,000 ton freighter.

Fenno was decorated by the Army and Navy for his feat at Corregidor, receiving the Distinguished Service Cross and the Navy Cross. The *U.S.S. Trout* and his command received a Presidential Unit Citation. Fenno received two additional Navy Crosses, the Silver Star, Bronze Star, and the Legion of Merit. In 1951, the University of Maine conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

GEORGE R. ACHESON '26

Brigadier General George Acheson was one of the Army's youngest brigadiers. As a wing commander with the Fifteenth

Army Air Force in Italy, Acheson's job was to put into action through the powerful force of bombers under his command the strategic plans of Allied air chiefs.

His headquarters was the nerve center of the squadrons which made up the wing's groups. Missions accomplished under his direction included enemy supply lines in Yugoslavia, long range flights over the Balkans to the oil refineries in Rumania, and trip after trip through the shell-dotted skies of Germany. The bombs flown and aimed by his men fell on the enemy lines in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, France, Poland, Germany, and Rumania.

The wing he commanded received more than 400 awards of the Distinguished Flying Cross, over 3,000 Air Medals, and thousands of Oak Leaf Clusters added to the Air Medals. Acheson himself was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal.

FRANK P. BOSTROM '29

Colonel Frank Bostrom was the pilot of the plane in which General Douglas MacArthur made his historic flight to Australia in 1942. MacArthur and his party left Bataan in speedboats. For three days they braved many dangers on the Pacific Ocean. On the third day there was a rendezvous with two planes—B-17s. One of those planes was Bostrom's.

Although he was often in life-threatening positions during his career with the Air Force, Bostrom believed that "every bullet has a man's name on it and if it's your name—why, that's all there is to it."

His task in the rescue of MacArthur was monumental. First it was necessary to locate the rendezvous—a fly-spec in the Pacific. And, when Bostrom had on board the passenger on whom the hope of a nation rested, his task had just begun. For then there was the deadly, dangerous flight through the jungles of the skies. Skies swarming with Japanese planes.

In an interview right after that incident Bostrom said that "it

MILITARY

In the Hall of Fame

When retired Major General Robert Rushworth was inducted into the National Aviation Hall of Fame a while back, he was enshrined with the likes of Charles Lindbergh, Chuck Yeager, John Glenn, and the Wright brothers.

And just recently Rushworth was inducted into the International Space Hall of Fame.

Rushworth earned these honors because of his courage and talent as a test pilot. Not just an any test pilot, but the prime pilot of the X-15. The X-15 was a spaceship as well as an airplane. In 1963, it carried him four miles out of the earth's atmosphere, earning him the rank of Air Force astronaut and a place of honor alongside the Mercury Seven Astronauts.

Rushworth also served in Vietnam. He flew 189 missions as a fighter wing commander.



was one of the happiest moments of my life when I learned MacArthur was my passenger. But I was even happier when I landed him safely in Australia."

Bostrom also proved his valor when he arrived at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, right in the middle of the Japanese attack. Five Japanese Zero fighters chased Bostrom's bomber, but he evaded them: He came down in a 30-mile cross wind on a golf course on the outskirts of Honolulu. Twelve Japanese bullets had ripped into his plane—but plane and pilot survived.

For his courage and service, Bostrom was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, with three clusters; the Distinguished Service Cross; the Air Medal, with two clusters; the British Distinguished Flying Cross; and the Croix de Guerre.

ALBERTO C. EMERSON '31

The last time anyone saw Alberto Emerson alive was on February 4, 1943. He was flying a Navy fighter plane near the island of Guadalcanal when he was attacked by a squadron of Japanese Zeros.

Emerson hadn't been scheduled to go up on that day. Many of his regular squadron had gone back for a rest period and it was a group of replacements who were taking to the air on that mission over New Georgia Sound. Emerson had volunteered to go along and command the squadron.

Such an action was typical of Emerson. It was why he was featured in *Look Magazine* as an example of America's finest fighter pilots.

After graduating from UMaine, Emerson went directly into the Naval Reserve. In May 1941 he joined the Pacific fleet and became deck officer aboard the plane carrier *U.S.S. Yorktown*. He served on that ship up to the time that it was torpedoed in June 1942. He went overboard but returned to the ship with

some of the crew in the hope of salvaging the big craft. But a Japanese submarine finished off the job and all hands were ordered to abandon ship.

He joined the 72nd Fighter Squadron attached to the *U.S.S. Hornet* until that, too, was sunk in October of 1942. Emerson was then assigned to the *U.S. Enterprise* for a month before being given command of the flying fighter squadron on Guadalcanal where he lost his life.

Emerson received a host of medals and citations for his valor and bravery, including the Distinguished Service Cross, the Air Medal, the Purple Heart, two presidential citations, two letters and ribbons of commendation from the commander-in-chief of Pacific operations, the American Defense Service Medal, and the Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign Medal with seven bronze stars.

DAVID J. ALLEN '58

Brigadier General David Allen began his career as a Distinguished Military Graduate of the University of Maine. He was commissioned in June 1958. His first assignment was with the 24th Infantry Division in Augsburg, Germany, and later assignments took him through two tours of duty in South Vietnam.

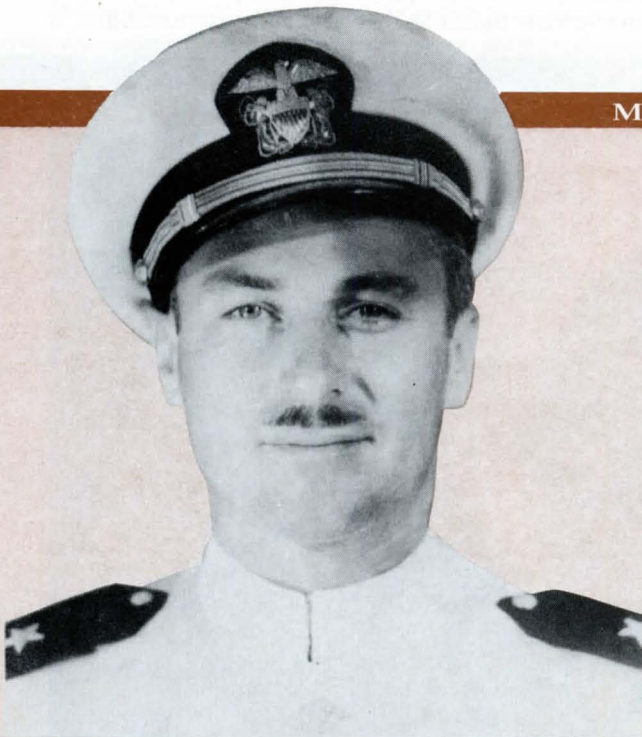
In Vietnam, Allen served with the 1st Air Cavalry Division from 1965 through 1966, and later with the 10th Aviation Battalion and Capitol ROK Division from 1967 through 1968.

He served as a field officer and aviation advisor, while in Vietnam, and later held many command and staff assignments in the United States.

For his actions during two combat tours in Vietnam he was awarded two Distinguished Flying Crosses, two Bronze Stars, two Army Commendation Medals, two Purple Hearts, 51 Air Medals, the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry, and the Vietnamese Special Forces Airborne Wings.

Allen retired from the United States Army on July 31, 1991. At the time of his retirement, he was Chief of Staff for the First U.S.

MILITARY



Alberto C. Emerson '31, a fighter pilot who was shot down near Guadalcanal.

Frank Bostrom '29, the man who flew MacArthur's rescue plane out of the Philippines.



Army and Deputy Commanding General of Fort Meade, Maryland. As a Master Army Aviator he logged more than 5,300 flight hours—1,500 of those in combat.

JOHN D. ROBINSON '61

Major General John Robinson entered active duty with the Army in 1961. During two tours in Vietnam between 1966 and 1970, Robinson first was a rotary wing aviator and a flight operations officer with the 4th Cavalry and then a battalion adjutant with the 101st Airborne Division and later an aide-de-camp to the commanding general of the XXIV Corps.

From 1974 to 1979, he was a cavalry troop commander and an infantry company commander. From 1983 to 1985, he was cavalry brigade commander and from 1986 to 1988, he was commanding general of Training and Doctrine Analysis at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1988, he was appointed deputy for force structure at the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington.

Robinson holds the Legion of Merit, with Oak Leaf Cluster; the Distinguished Flying Cross; the Bronze Star, with Oak Leaf Cluster; the Meritorious Service Medal, with three Oak Leaf Clusters; and several Air Medals. He also wears the Expert Infantryman Badge, the Master Army Aviator Badge, and the Army General Staff Identification Badge.



Major General John Robinson '61

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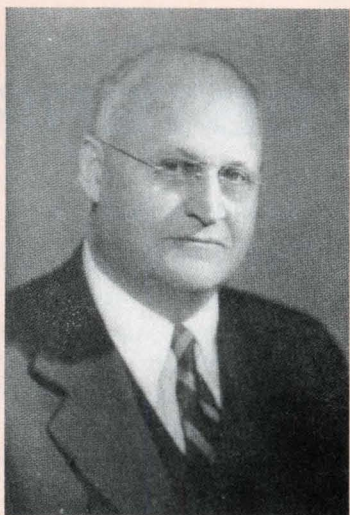
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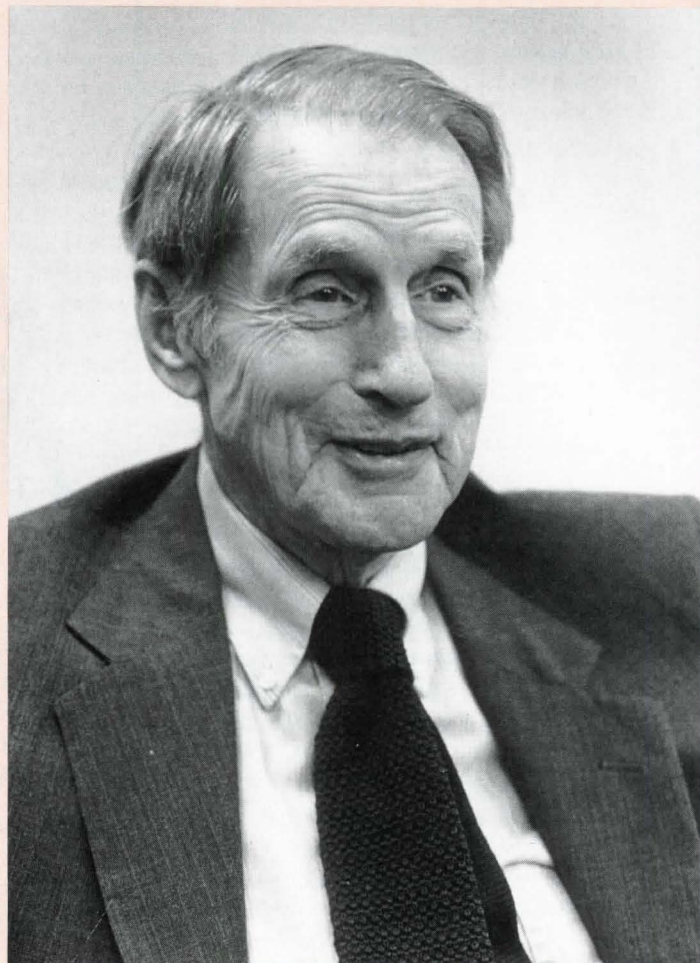
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Marcus L. Urann (1897)



Robert F. Chandler '29



Whitman H. Jordan (1875)



Lore A. Rogers (1896)

Robert F. Chandler '29

The Rice Man

In the late 1950s, the population of Asia was growing at an alarming rate. At the same time, production of the primary source of food for the region, rice, was stagnant. Simply put, the availability of food was not keeping pace with the ever-increasing number of mouths to be fed. And the experts were predicting widespread famine.

That was the situation Robert Chandler faced in 1959 when he agreed to start up the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines under the joint sponsorship of the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations.

The IRRI was astoundingly successful. Under Chandler's direction the institute proved the experts wrong. As the result of a concentrated, highly focused research effort, a new strain of rice, IR8, was developed, which when fertilized, doubled and even tripled rice yields.

Use of the new rice, developed at the IRRI, spread rapidly, and over the next few decades, rice production in Asia increased by 84 percent.

The famine, which had been thought to be inevitable, was averted.

The problem that Chandler and his colleagues solved at the rice institute was this: when Asian rice was grown without fertilization its potential was low, seldom more than 2.5 metric tons per hectare. Yet when fertilizer was applied to increase yield, the traditional rice plant grew so tall that it fell over before harvest time and rotted in the flood water.

The answer came with a cross between a tall Indonesian rice variety and a semi-dwarf indica variety from Taiwan.

"Of the many selections from this cross, one proved to be outstanding," Chandler explained. "The plant (IR8) opened up new vistas for rice yields. Under proper management, grain harvests were two to three times higher than what could be obtained from the traditional varieties."

Being a stiffer plant, IR8 could take fertilization without falling over. The results were phenomenal. Countries that had to spend huge amounts of their scarce resources to import rice became self-sufficient.

In addition to research, the IRRI trained over 4,000 rice growers at the institute.

Chandler is typically modest about his contribution to the development of "miracle rice."

"I was enthusiastic, and it caught on," he says. "I tried to give every scientist the freedom to develop his own innovative ideas, and yet not forget the objective."

The objective was always paramount to Chandler. One time

an IRRI researcher approached Chandler and said he had been doing work on the forms of phosphorus in the soil.

"I said to him, 'Just hold on a minute, that is work a university can do. What we have to do is increase the yields of rice.'"

The scientist returned to his lab and later produced a rice production record of 10 metric tons per hectare.

"He's been at it ever since," Chandler said. "He never did go back to phosphorus in the soils."

For his prominent role in the rice revolution of the 1960s, Chandler was awarded the \$200,000 World Food Prize given by General Foods to recognize outstanding contributions to increasing the availability of food around the world.

At the presentation of the award, Chandler was called "a man whose singular efforts have made food available for billions of people in developing countries... who has blended science, teaching, and management to help expand the food supply for much of the world."

Having helped a continent avert famine, Chandler decided to leave the IRRI in 1972, to become the founding director of the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center in Taiwan. As with the IRRI, the center thrived under Chandler's direction. His work again earned him international praise.

Chandler spent the early part of his career (after receiving a Ph.D. from the University of Maryland) in academia, first at Cornell and later at the University of New Hampshire. At UNH, he became dean of agriculture and then in 1950 was named president of the university. He served in that position until 1954, when he joined the Rockefeller Foundation.

Although he is officially retired, Chandler's interest in world food problems remains strong. He has worked with the Near East Foundation, a private, voluntary organization which concentrates its support on small-scale projects to increase food production in the Middle East and Africa.

And after receiving the World Food Prize, Chandler was in great demand as a speaker. But what he tells people these days is not very encouraging. He doesn't think that the agricultural miracles that took place in Asia and Mexico can be duplicated in other regions such as Africa.

"In central Africa you have such sandy soils that they are unable to hold fertilizers," Chandler said. "On top of that, Africa makes poor use of irrigation. Only 10 percent or less of available water is used for irrigation."

But the biggest obstacle to feeding Africa, Chandler believes, is population growth.

He says that Africa is caught in a demographic trap where the death rate is controlled, but the birth rate goes unchecked.

In Africa now, most countries are experiencing a 2 percent growth rate. That doesn't sound like much, but in reality it means a country's population is going to double every 35 years."

When he is not addressing world problems, Chandler splits his time between his summer cottage in his native Raymond, Maine, and his winter home in Florida.

This fall, he was on campus for the opening of the Doris Twitchell Allen Village. One of the dormitory buildings in that village is named in Chandler's honor. He was also the second recipient of the Alumni Association's Bernard Lown Humanitarian Award.

WHITMAN H. JORDAN (1875)

As the son of a Maine farmer, Whitman Jordan seemed destined to follow a career in agriculture. But he also went on to use his expertise as a scientist and chemist to become one of the pioneers of the American system of agricultural research. As professor of agricultural chemistry at the then Pennsylvania State College (now Penn State), he founded the famous soil fertility test plots, as part of the oldest continuous field fertility experiments in the United States in 1881. He used his knowledge in chemical science to help solve the problems of nutrition of both man and beast.

At the time he was an agricultural chemist at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, then one of only nine in the country. He was called back to his native state in 1885 to be director of the newly organized Maine Agricultural Experiment Station at Orono, where he served for 11 years. Then came 25 years of service as director of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva (NY), where he attained an international reputation as a scientist and administrator, and where he was also professor of animal nutrition at Cornell University.

He wrote two books, *Feeding of Farm Animals* and *Principles of Human Nutrition*. He received a degree of doctor of science from UMaine in 1896, and an honorary doctor of laws degree from Michigan Agricultural College in 1907.

LORE A. ROGERS (1896)

Lore Rogers was a scientist, inventor, author, and museum curator. His many contributions to the scientific advancement of the dairy industry won him a place preeminent among the dairy research workers of America, while his work as a bacteriologist has carried an influence far beyond the confines of the dairy world.

Among the most important of Rogers' studies was his discovery that butter made from pasteurized sweet cream had better keeping quality than butter made from sour, ripened cream. This discovery revolutionized the theory and practice of butter manufacturing and saved the industry millions of dollars. For his work he was awarded the Borden Award in Dairy Manufacturing in 1937 (he was the first recipient of this award).

As a bacteriologist, methods developed by Rogers were adopted as a standard for the sanitary analysis of water; and one of the modes of preparing typhoid vaccines employed by the United States Army during World War I made use of a method devised by Rogers some years previously for the preparation in quantity of dried bacterial cells.

Other contributions to bacteriology were studies of the factors controlling growth and multiplication of bacteria, the fermentative production of lactic acid, the use of pure cultures in the manufacture of Swiss and Cheddar cheese from pasteurized milk, and the development of one of the first processes for curing and marketing consumer-sized packages of Cheddar cheese.

In 1923, Rogers received an honorary degree from the University of Maryland and a second one from UMaine in 1925. In 1928, his colleagues published a book in his honor entitled, *"Fundamentals of Dairy Science."* This book, revised in 1935, became the classic reference in the field for at least 25 years and

was a tribute to the stature that Rogers achieved.

When Rogers retired to Maine, he began a lumbering museum in Patten. The museum grew and became a major attraction in the region.

But it is for his pioneering work in the dairy industry that Rogers will always be remembered. As a colleague once said: "There is not a branch of our industry that has not felt the helping hand of his genius."

Rogers died in 1975.

MARCUS L. URANN (1897)

Known as the Cranberry King, Marcus Urann is credited with developing the nationally famous Ocean Spray Company.

Urann bought his first cranberry bog on Cape Cod in 1906 and started the Cape Cod Cranberry Company. As a cranberry producer, he was disturbed when he saw that each year only a portion of the cranberry crop was sold fresh and the remainder was left to rot. Each year heaps of rotting berries stood as mute testimony to an incomplete marketing procedure.

In an effort to alleviate some of this waste, Urann began experimenting with canning cranberries in 1912. These early experiments were successful and in 1930 Urann organized with other cranberry growers to form a canning cooperative called Ocean Spray. Not satisfied with just canning cranberries, Urann in 1937 began freezing them, which also proved profitable.

Due to Urann's work with canning and freezing cranberries, the season for this "first American fruit" stretched to twelve months instead of just three, and it became Massachusetts' largest export crop, a far cry from the cranberry bogs that lay almost neglected along the Cape Cod shores for so many years.

Urann was also one of the leading founders of the national honorary society of Phi Kappa Phi.

A.C. HARDISON (1890)

A.C. Hardison became one of the principal figures in the California citrus industry and particularly in the Sunkist organization. He helped his uncle, W.L. Hardison, found what would eventually become the world's most famous lemon ranch, Limoneira, in 1893, and he was one of the organizers of the Hardison Ranch Company, which came to operate 182 acres of lemons, 108 acres of oranges, and 35 acres of avocados. Hardison sold his ranches in 1964.

Hardison remained active in business and civic affairs in California up until his death in 1965. As a long-time member and past president of the California Farm Bureau, a member of the California State Commission on Agricultural Education, and a member of the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, he continually aided in promoting sound scientific and agricultural development.

The present system of agricultural education in the University of California system and junior colleges grew from studies by a special commission Hardison headed in the 1920s.

FRANK W. HUSSEY '25

Frank Hussey, a potato grower for 30 years, was one of the first men in Maine to grow large acreages of crimson clover as a soil building crop, was one of the first to use a two-row potato planter and a two-row potato digger, one of the first to adopt soil erosion practices, and one of the first to test soils on all parts

of the farm. In 1941, he was named Maine's Outstanding Farmer of the Year.

Hussey has been a lifelong advocate of farm cooperatives. He was the prime organizer behind the Maine Potato Growers, Inc., a farmers' cooperative marketing organization, which was incorporated in June of 1932 and in 1935 Hussey was elected president, serving for 20 years.

The formation of Maine Potato Growers, Inc., helped Hussey realize his goal of "building better marketing facilities for Aroostook farmers," which in turn has been instrumental in marketing Maine potatoes and making them famous the world over.

Hussey was a two-term president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives from 1953-1955 and served for many years as executive vice president of the Maine Potato Council.

He met with General George Marshall and General Omar Bradley in 1946 to discuss cooperative development in Italy, Yugoslavia, and Greece, and in 1954 he had an audience with the Pope. For his contribution to cooperative agriculture, he was inducted into the Cooperative Hall of Fame in Washington, D.C., in 1989.

In 1961, Hussey was appointed to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Commission as a deputy administrator of commodity operations where he was involved in the storage and handling of commodities throughout the country. For the next 15 years, he served under four administrations in Washington, D.C., in various positions.

In 1977, Hussey received an honorary degree from the University of Maine at Presque Isle for his agricultural contributions. He is also a recipient of the University of Maine Alumni Career Award.

MATTHEW E. HIGHLANDS '28

It was in Maine that corn, baked beans, clams, lobster, sardines, and salmon were first canned, and where frozen "french fried potatoes" were first processed.

And it is largely through Matthew Highlands' efforts that the state of Maine became a leader in the national industry of food processing.

Highlands became an expert in the process of food dehydration while teaching at UMaine as a food science researcher and assistant professor in the bacteriology department.

During World War II, Highlands left the university and put his knowledge to invaluable use as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army where he headed the Dehydrated Products Branch of the Army's Subsistence Research Laboratory in Chicago. There he dehydrated baked beans, prunes, apricots, eggs, and rice pudding that, when mixed with water and served up in Africa and Alaska, were sworn to look, taste, and smell like the original.

At the time dehydrated foods were unfamiliar to the public at large, and while Lieutenant Highlands fulfilled his mission of feeding American troops a more palatable and appealing ration, he also helped make discoveries that had a far-reaching effect on everyday American lifestyles and costs of living, long after the Allied victory.

Highlands was appointed a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1954, and in 1955 President Hauck appointed him head of the Agricultural Station's new department of food processing, and the head of the food science department at UMaine.

ELIZABETH F. MURPHY '30

Elizabeth Murphy was internationally known in the food science field. She was a professor of food science and horticulture at UMaine and a biologist with the Maine Agriculture Experiment Station.

Her methods for sensory evaluation of potato quality became a world standard. She applied her techniques to assessments of fruits, vegetables, poultry, and seafood, as well.

Murphy also helped to develop methods to study the effects of insecticides and fungicides on the flavor and quality of produce.

After earning her degree from Maine, Murphy did graduate work at the University of Pittsburg and Columbia University. She served with the teaching faculty at the university from 1930 until her retirement in 1975.

Murphy received an honorary degree from the university in 1987 for her inspiration, leadership, and contributions to education and her field of work. She is a member of the Institute of Food Technologists, the American Society for Horticultural Science, and the American Society for University Professors.

DONALD P. CORBETT '34

Donald Corbett was the owner of the 14th-largest broiler producer operation in the country. He had broiler operations in Alabama, Maine, Mississippi, Maryland, and Indiana. His broilers were sold to fast-food franchises and small and medium-size retail food chains.

In the 1950s, Corbett rented an abandoned industrial plant and founded the Fort Halifax Poultry Company, one of the first completely integrated poultry companies in the world. In 1961, Corbett sold the Fort Halifax Poultry Company to Ralston Purina Company and joined Ralston in St. Louis as a corporate vice-president.

Under his administration, Ralston Purina became the largest broiler producer in the world with plants throughout the country and in many foreign countries.

The chairman of Ralston Purina made this statement in regard to Corbett's work, "He plowed new ground in implementing coordinated economic efficiency of vertically-integrated business structures that won for broilers, eggs, and turkeys recognition in the world's most advanced system of food production."

In 1968, he left Purina and became executive vice-president of Arbor Acres Farm. Four years later he founded Corbett Enterprises, Inc.

At one time Corbett Enterprises had the capacity of processing 2,800,000 birds weekly. Corbett Enterprises was also in the egg business with 3,400,000 laying hens in Florida, Maine, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas. At one time it was the sixth largest egg producer in the country. Dried and processed eggs were sold to such companies as Quaker Oats, Keebler, Entenmanns, and General Mills for use in prepared and packaged foods.

Corbett was also involved in the poultry business in Venezuela, Pakistan, and Thailand.

Corbett died in August of 1988. Because of his loyalty and generosity to the his alma mater, the university has named its new college of business administration in his honor.

BENJAMIN F. GOULD (1872)

Benjamin F. Gould was the first man ever to receive a diploma from the University of Maine, then known as Maine State College.

Gould was one of the first, if not the first, to introduce irrigation to the Salinas Valley, an area renowned as the "salad bowl of the nation," after he developed an irrigation system on his Mission Ranch.

He also experimented with rice growing, which soon became a flourishing industry throughout Colusa, California.

WILLIAM HILTON '11

William Hilton was associated with Great Northern Paper Company for 47 years. During most of that time he was manager of woodlands operations, a job that included responsibility for 2,200,000 acres of woods—much of it acquired under his leadership. He was also responsible for the development of the firm's vast private road system and was instrumental in devising new logging methods.

His interest in forestry dates back to his youth, when he served as the first watchman for the first fire outlook station at Squaw Mountain. It was the first fire outlook in Maine and most probably in the entire United States.

Hilton was a strong advocate of forest conservation and a leader in the development of modern forest practices—balancing preservation, recreation, and industrial use. He opened much of the Maine woods to fishing and other recreational uses.

He was a director of the American Pulpwood Association and of the UMaine Pulp and Paper Foundation. In 1960, he received an honorary doctorate from UMaine.

FREDERICK A. SODERBERG '25

From his first job with International Paper Company, Frederick Soderberg grew to be a leader in the paper industry. When he retired in 1967 from F.C. Huyck and Sons, a leading supplier of paper makers felts, he was a vice president of market development service.

Soderberg was the moving force behind the establishment of the University of Maine Pulp and Paper Foundation. In 1949, Soderberg recognized that the paper industry did such a satisfactory job of producing its products that it was taken for granted and therefore failed to attract the high caliber people so necessary for the industry's long term vitality. With the establishment of the foundation, Soderberg has ensured the future of the paper industry.

Over the years, the foundation has provided much-needed scholarship assistance to young people who will lead the industry in years to come, having received through scholarships, the foundation's encouragement to prepare for paper related technical careers.

"When I suggested the formation of the Pulp and Paper Foundation, little did I think that the paper and allied industries would give it such strong support," Soderberg says.

The University of Maine awarded Soderberg an honorary Doctor of Science degree in 1968 citing him as the Father of the

Pulp and Paper Foundation.

AUSTIN H. WILKENS '26

Austin Wilkens fought forest fires and showed others how to fight them throughout Maine for most of his 44 years in the state's forest service. He built one of the best forest fire-fighting forces in the nation—an accomplishment that was nationally recognized. He has been called on as an adviser in fire-fighting training by all the other New England states and Canada.

Wilkens began his forestry career with the State Forestry Department in 1929. In 1930, he became the first supervisor of forest fire control in the organized towns of Maine. He served in this capacity until 1948.

In 1948, he was appointed deputy forestry commissioner and in 1958 he was appointed forestry commissioner by Governor Edmund Muskie. Of Wilkens appointment, an industrial forester commented: "We think very highly of him. He's steeped in the policies of his old boss, former commissioner Albert D. Nutting—and that's good."

Besides his work as forestry commissioner, Wilkens was the author of many books and for several years he served as an instructor with the University of Maine faculty at the winter forestry camp at Princeton, Maine.

He retired in December 1972.

ALBERT D. NUTTING '27

Albert Nutting had a long and productive career in the forestry field. It began with the Finch Pruyn Paper Company in 1927.

In 1948, he was appointed commissioner of forestry by Governor Hildreth. During his tenure as commissioner, he was instrumental in developing legislation regarding forest fire protection and establishing mutual aid among the New England states, New York, New Brunswick, and Quebec, as the North-eastern Fire Protection Commission was formed.

The Nutting administration was also credited with the first advancement in the area of pest control, specifically the spruce budworm program. Also under his leadership came the state service forestry program in forest land management. This education program used state personnel to help land owners manager Maine's forests.

In 1958, Nutting became the director of the school of forest resources at the University of Maine, a position he held until 1971. As director, he assisted Senator Stennis and Congressman McIntire in developing forestry research legislation. He is also credited with obtaining funding to build a wooden forestry building on the Orono campus, which was named Nutting Hall in his honor in 1972.

In 1987, Nutting was awarded an honorary degree from his alma mater.

He died on January 9, 1990.

LESLIE HOLDRIDGE '31

Since 1934, Leslie Holdridge has lived and conducted his research in the tropics. He is a pioneer in the field of tropical American forestry.

In 1960, Holdridge founded the Tropical Science Center in Costa Rica. He has led in the center's progress ever since and in

1968 he was awarded the Merit Honor by the government of Costa Rica for his contribution to natural resources conservation in that country.

Holdridge was also responsible for developing the mathematical system accepted by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and used widely to define life zones throughout the world.

In a letter in the late '70s Holdridge said, "My life zone system is the only objective, ecological classification system applicable to the whole world in existence. Most Latin American countries and a few in the other hemisphere have been mapped with this methodology."

This Maine alumnus also devised a system for teaching dendrology in the American tropics with its thousands of tree species. His method is utilized in many of the Latin American universities' forestry schools.

In 1979, Holdridge was elected to the honorary grade of Fellow by the Society of American Foresters for his outstanding contributions to the profession of forestry.

MAURICE K. GODDARD '35

Maurice K. Goddard '35 was working for a better environment long before it became a popular issue. In fact he has spent 55 years working for conservation and the environment. And those many years of work have made a very positive impact on the environment of his home state of Pennsylvania.

When Goddard first went to Harrisburg in 1955 to become secretary of the department of forests and waters, Pennsylvania operated 45 state parks.

Goddard didn't think that was enough. He set a goal of putting a park within 25 miles of every state resident so that everyone would be able to enjoy the outdoors.

Today, in large part because of Goddard's work, Pennsylvania operates 114 parks in 61 counties, the third largest system in the United States. He is credited with professionalizing the office he ran, putting it for the first time under civil service. Prior to Goddard's administration, park rangers were political appointees.

During his career he was offered positions as assistant secretary of the department of the interior and the department of health, education, and welfare. In 1970, he took on a new challenge, becoming the state's first secretary of the department of environment resources.

Goddard retired from that job in 1980, but he has kept extremely active in the environmental movement.

"The interesting thing about him (Goddard), is retirement hasn't slowed him down," said Jeff Schmidt of the Pennsylvania Sierra Club. "It just gave him more time to speak his mind. He's probably the single-most respected individual in Pennsylvania when it comes to the environment."

Goddard credits his mother with teaching him the importance of caring for the environment.

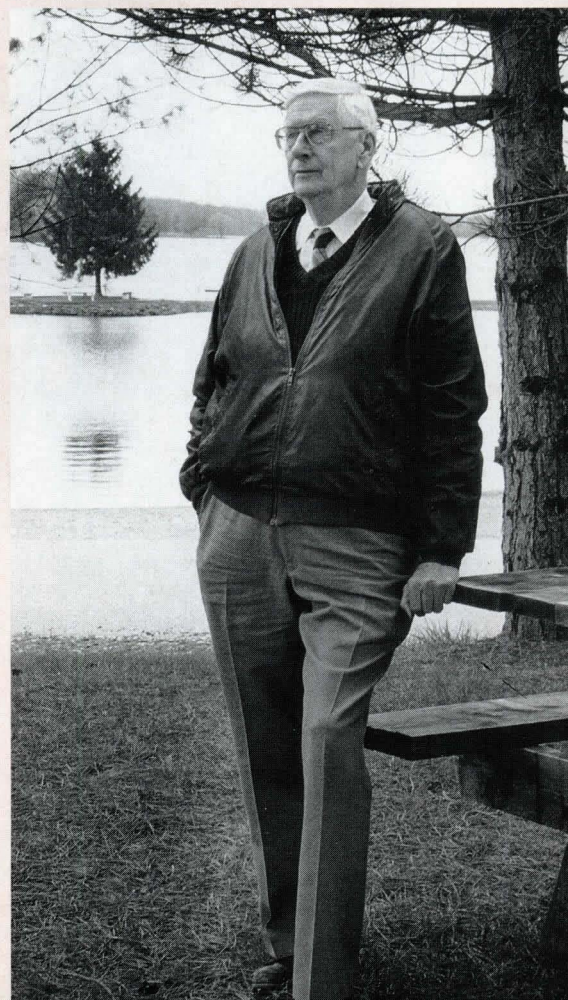
"We lived in a very small town in Kansas," he said. "It was very flat—with no trees. My mother was from New England and she didn't like that one bit, so we planted a lot of trees around the house. After a bad storm, she would go out and check the trees before she checked the house."

In addition to his bachelor's degree from Maine, Goddard earned a master's degree from the University of California.



William Hilton '11 was with Great Northern Paper Company for 47 years.

Pennsylvania's first secretary of the department of environmental resources, Maurice Goddard '35.





David Lamb '62

From Khesanh to Desert Storm

When David Lamb left Washington last November to cover the Persian Gulf War for the *Los Angeles Times*, it was just the latest in a long line of conflicts which he has chronicled. He was a UPI reporter in Vietnam during the 77-day siege of the Marines on Khesanh. He was in Uganda in 1979 when Idi Amin was overthrown. He was in Iran when the American Embassy was seized during the Iranian revolution.

And he was in Beirut in 1982 when Israel invaded Lebanon and U.S. Marines arrived in a futile effort to keep the peace.

As a foreign correspondent for the United Press International and then the *Los Angeles Times*, Lamb has covered events in more than 120 countries. And his writing has earned him international acclaim and four Pulitzer Prize nominations.

Because of his vast experience, Lamb's analysis of the war in the Gulf was sought by the media, including ABC Nightline and National Public Radio. Those opinions were respected not only because of his experience covering war, but also because he is something of an expert on Arabs and Islam. He was a former *L.A. Times* bureau chief in Cairo, an experience that resulted in his highly-acclaimed book, *The Arabs*, which became a best seller during the conflict.

Unlike Vietnam, where reporters were in the field covering battles and mingling with the troops, Lamb says he and his colleagues spent most of this war in a Saudi hotel. Their only direct contact with the conflict came from the regular Scud Missile attacks they had to endure.

"Access for reporters was very limited in the Persian Gulf," Lamb says. "It was frustrating not to go where you wanted to go."

In what he calls the "unique circumstances" of the Vietnam War, Lamb did have direct access to the conflict. In May of 1969, for example, he was in the Ashau Valley to witness one of the most gruesome and futile battles of the war. It was David Lamb that gave that battle the name that appears in history books—Hamburger Hill.

"After the fighting I asked a soldier to give the battle a name," Lamb explains, "and he suggested Hamburger Hill because he said it reminded him of ground red meat."

Lamb didn't have that kind of access in the Gulf War. But it didn't keep him from some noteworthy reporting. He conducted the last interview with General Norman Schwarzkopf before the start of the Allied ground offensive. In that interview

the general predicted that the Iraqi army was on the verge of falling apart.

After the war Lamb was one of four writers that Schwarzkopf considered as a ghost writer for his autobiography.

Although he's reported on two major wars and numerous revolutions, Lamb thinks that being in Beirut during the nightmare of 1982 remains the most intense and frightening story he has ever covered.

Lamb stayed in Beirut even after the U.S. Embassy had closed

and only a handful of Americans remained on the scene. He stayed even after the executives at the *L.A. Times* urged him to leave.

"It was scary because there was nowhere at all that you felt safe," he said. "There were no precautions you could take. Things happened without warning or reason. Just walking out of the lobby was scary. It was a time when my life was in jeopardy on an almost daily basis."

Why did he stay? To understand

why you have to understand that David Lamb is a journalist formed from the finest traditions of his profession.

He's not content writing about important events based on someone else's account. He has to witness it himself.

"Beirut was tough and scary," he says. "I mean, I'm basically a coward. But you deal with it. You are so intent on getting a story that your fear seems to be under some kind of control. If the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times* are still there, you're not going to be the first to leave."

But Lamb hasn't become one of the country's best journalists just because he's willing to face danger to get a story. He is also a gifted writer.

Nowhere is his writing in better form than in his most recent book, *Stolen Season*, about minor league baseball in America. It's more than just a baseball story, it's a perceptive look at life in America's heartland.

In addition to the book, Lamb used the research from his 16,000 mile journey across America to write the cover story for the April 1991 *National Geographic*.

After all the years and experiences, David Lamb still loves what he does. And why not? As a highly-respected senior reporter-at-large for the *L.A. Times* (based in Washington, D.C.), he now picks and chooses the stories he wants to cover.

And now that he's settled back in the United States, Lamb regularly returns to UMaine. Although he is a native of Massachusetts, his loyalty to the university runs deep—his father, Ernest Lamb, was a member of the UMaine Class of 1910.

"You are so intent on getting a story, that your fear seems to be under some kind of control."

FRANK R. SHEA '33

Frank Shea got his first taste of journalism as a printer's apprentice in the composing room of the *Quincy Patriot-Ledger*. From these humble beginnings, he rose to the positions of editor and publishing executive of *TIME* magazine.

Shea joined *TIME* in 1950. He initially covered the State Department and then became bureau chief in Buenos Aires. Together with *Life* photographer Leonard McCombe, he was jailed for two days in 1951 by Juan Peron's political police for reporting the confiscation of *La Prensa*.

Under the auspices of *TIME*'s publisher, he toured Europe in the 1950s, gathering material for a lecture tour of colleges that took him to 30 states. As assistant to the publisher, over the years he wrote the "Publisher's Letter" and headed a variety of public affairs projects, including the 1964 World's Fair News Service.

From 1935 to 1941, Shea was an assistant news editor at United Press in New York and Philadelphia. In 1941, he joined the psychological warfare branch of the Office of War Information and spent seven years abroad during and after the war on various government missions. He was chief of the U.S. Information Service in Rumania just after the war.

In the late 1940s, he went to Paris for two years and held the post of Chief of Field Information for the Marshall Plan.

Shea retired from *TIME* in 1968. He died April 5, 1978.

EDWARD DECOURCY '34

From the time Edward DeCourcy was a high school senior in 1929 until he retired in 1981, he wanted to be just one thing—a good newspaperman. Well, DeCourcy didn't just become a good newspaperman, he became one of the very best newspapermen in all of New England.

And DeCourcy didn't achieve that status by working for a big city paper, or by covering world wars or the White House. He did it through a commitment to producing quality small town weekly newspapers, most notably the highly acclaimed *Argus-Champion* in Newport, New Hampshire. DeCourcy's career in

journalism actually began when he worked as a high school stringer for a local weekly. It got him hooked on newspapers.

While at the university DeCourcy edited the *Maine Campus* for an unprecedented two years (the first as a sophomore). While handling that responsibility he also served as the University of Maine's correspondent to the *Boston Post*.

After graduation, DeCourcy worked for various New England newspapers, ending up as editor of the *Milford Citizen*, where he began his lifelong habit of winning journalistic awards for excellence. Under his leadership, the paper was judged the best New England weekly three times.

In 1961, DeCourcy accepted the challenge of editing a small New Hampshire weekly, The *Argus-Champion* in Newport. In short time he tripled its circulation and turned it into one of the most respected weeklies in America.

He took strong editorial stands, and he had a reputation for presenting those positions in a natural, graceful writing style that was both provocative and engaging.

"You try to be fair," DeCourcy explains. "If people sense that you are fair, they will respect you."

Among his more than 100 journalistic awards are many for his editorial writing. One he is especially proud of was the 1971 Golden Quill Award presented by the International Society of Weekly Newspaper Editors for the best editorial in the country.

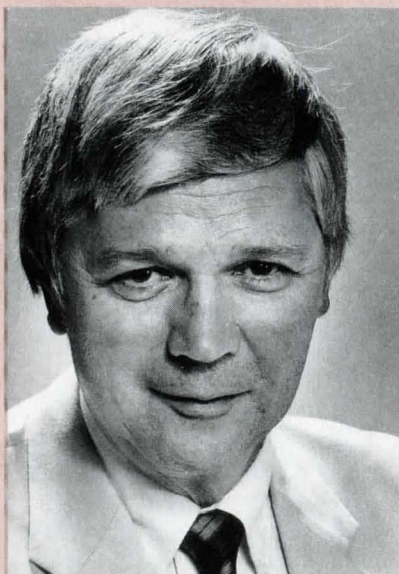
Also in 1971, DeCourcy became just the second weekly newspaper editor to win the Yankee Quill Award given by the New England Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi. He has also received the prestigious Horace Greely Award and the UMaine Alumni Career Award.

DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND '53

Douglas Kneeland did not even wait until he graduated from UMaine to pursue his career in journalism: while he was still a student at the university, he worked for the *Bangor Daily News*.

In 1959, after working at two smaller papers, Kneeland joined the *New York Times*, where he was editor on the foreign

JOURNALISM



Douglas Kneeland '53

Master newspaperman Edward DeCourcy '34.



and metropolitan desks. In 1967, he went to Kansas City as a national correspondent for the *Times*. He returned to New York in 1969 as deputy national editor. In 1970, he went to San Francisco as roving national correspondent and in 1977 he was named midwestern bureau chief in Chicago.

After 22 years Kneeland joined the *Chicago Tribune* as national and foreign editor and associate managing editor. In 1990, the *Chicago Tribune* appointed him to its newly created position of "public editor" (a position that is similar to an ombudsman). As public editor, Kneeland is responsible for seeing to it that legitimate complaints about the newspaper's behavior are heard and redressed, that errors of fact and taste are corrected.

CALVIN M. HUTCHINSON '27

At a time in life when most people are firmly entrenched in a career, Calvin Hutchinson was just beginning a new career—photography.

At the beginning of his career, Hutchinson worked as a cartographer drawing some of the first automobile traveling maps that were to become the standard filling station giveaways. He left this career to be a model for Calvert Whiskey and Motorola products. But in the mid-1950s, Hutchinson became interested in the people behind the cameras.

"I thought to myself, how can I be a model for all those photographers and not have learned their craft. I said to myself, 'Calvin, you have learned. You can do it.'"

Buying an Agfa "Dolly" camera and a \$1,400 around-the-world ticket, Hutchinson took 50 days off to photograph everything from the Taj Mahal to fishing boats in Greece. When he returned home to Chicago, he found a ready market for his photographs.

By early in the 1960s, Hutchinson had made his mark in both color and black-and-white photography. His sweeping panoramas of Chicago regularly appeared on the cover of the *Chicago Tribune Sunday Magazine* and *Sun-Times Midwest Magazine*. He was published repeatedly by the *Boston Herald* and

Yachting and his 75 commercial postcard images of downtown Chicago are a documentary record of that city in the 1960s.

"I think it was his deep understanding of the city and his aesthetic sense that made such good pictures," says Arnie Matanksy, an editor who worked with Hutchinson.

Another acquaintance and photographer, Henry Weisenberger, thinks Hutchinson's best photographic contribution was a metering system he devised for night photography.

"Calvin made it a science," Weisenberger said. "Other photographers would have to take 10 or 15 exposures to hit that so-called dynamic range of the film's latitude. Calvin could do it in two or three."

In discussing his career, Hutchinson said, "I largely did what I liked to do in a time when that was not so easy. I wanted to be as good as the best. I wanted to be the best."

He died on February 28, 1989.

PAUL A. KNAUT, JR. '42

Few photographers have a greater love for and understanding of the great out-of-doors than Paul Knaut. For nearly half a century, Knaut has worked in a world of color and light.

"The average photographer doesn't see color and light the way it is," Knaut says. "I've put hundreds of hours into studying it. Never trust the light meter. It's a crutch."

Knaut earned a national reputation for his postcards, calendars, and 3-D reels depicting the Maine coast and wilderness areas. As a pioneer in Maine color photography, Knaut shot the first three color postcards of Acadia, Moosehead Lake, and Mount Katahdin. In 1948, he took the first color, moonlit picture of a New England scene ever published.

Knaut has had his photos appear in such national magazines as *National Wildlife*, *Backpacker*, *Yachting*, and *National Backpacker*. His photos have been in the books *Scenic Wonders of America* by Reader's Digest, *America from the Road* by Reader's Digest, and *Mountains of North America* by Fred Beckey.

PHOTOGRAPHY



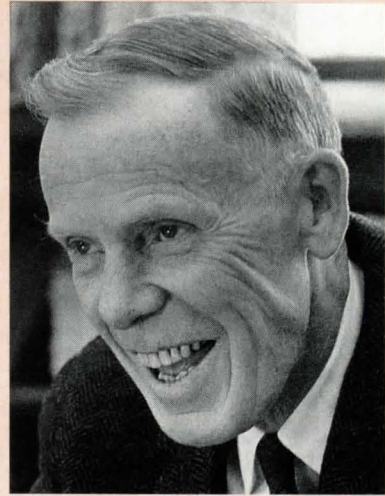
Photographer Paul Knaut, Jr. '42.



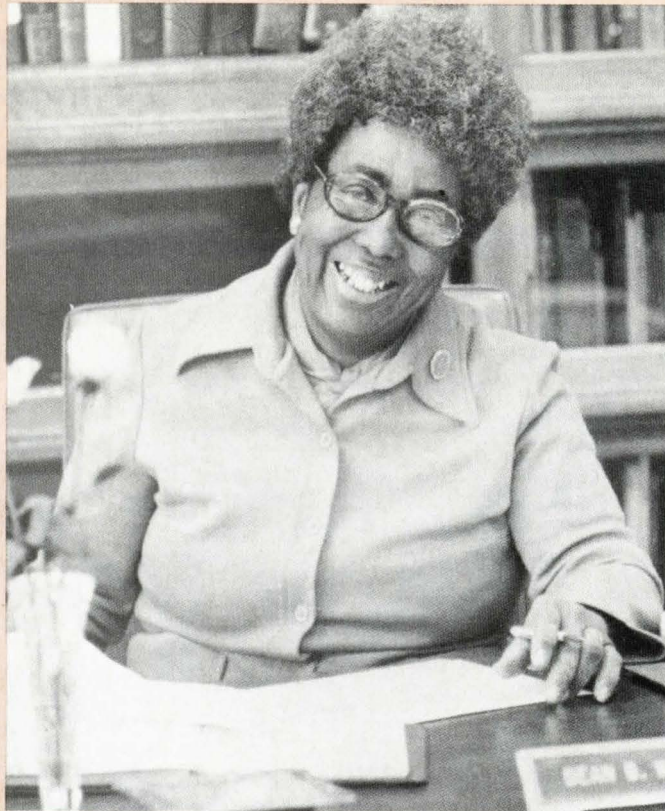
Arthur L. Deering '12



Lowell J. Reed '07



Winthrop C. Libby '32



Beryl E. Warner Williams '35

Beryl E. Warner Williams '35

Expanding the Vision of Students

When Beryl Warner Williams was born in Bangor, Maine, her's was one of the few black families in that town. At the time few blacks finished high school, let alone went to college. But getting a college degree was her dream.

Achieving that goal wasn't easy—Williams graduated during the Depression. "I went to college practically penniless," she has said. But between what her father could give her from his modest income and her earnings from playing the piano, she achieved her goal—a degree from the University of Maine.

At Maine, Williams pursued music, with the idea of someday becoming a concert pianist. But realizing that it might be difficult to earn a decent living in that pursuit, she decided to major in mathematics and minor in English. She continued in music, however; and has played piano professionally for much of her life.

Williams' first job as a teacher was teaching math at a Methodist church school for \$40 a month. Williams also continued her own education, studying at Fisk University and eventually earning her master's degree from UMaine. Later, she also attended the University of Chicago, Michigan State, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Maryland.

In 1948, her late husband, psychologist Roger Williams, was offered a position at Morgan State College (he founded the department of psychology). Beryl Williams was also offered a faculty position in the college's extension program. She stayed at Morgan State for 27 years, until her retirement in 1981.

During her last 18 years at Morgan State, Williams served as dean of continuing studies, helping adults adjust to, and succeed in college.

While at Morgan State, Williams was also a community leader in Baltimore. She chaired the board of the Maryland Educational Opportunity Center and from 1974 to 1984, she was a member and vice president of the Baltimore City Board of School Commissioners. She also served as president of the Maryland Association for Adult Education.

And Williams has continued her community work since her retirement. She has coordinated broad-based activities for women such as the Baltimore Women's Fair. And she has developed activities for International Women's Day for the past six years.

Williams also travelled to 17 countries in Africa to learn more about the structures of education and foster international educational cooperation.

Many of those trips to Africa were taken with her sister Helen

Althea Warner Mandel '40, who, along with her husband, has received recognition over the past 20 years for the translation of many books in Swahili, including Alex Haley's *Roots*.

Williams gives much of the credit for her professional success and personal fulfillment to her upbringing.

"My parents had the greatest impact on my life," she said in the book, *20 Black Women*. "My father was a rather strict Victorian who believed in the importance of personal character and integrity."

Among the many honors Williams has received are: Outstanding Educator of America Award and Woman of the Year. She has received the key to the City of Bangor, and in 1972 she was given an honorary degree by the University of Maine.

HAROLD S. BOARDMAN (1895)

"Develop clear thinking, follow the Golden Rule, play square, don't worry, and make the most of your opportunities," were wise words that Harold Boardman lived by. In looking at Boardman's successful career, it is obvious that this outstanding alumnus, teacher, dean, and president of UMaine lived all of his philosophy and more.

Boardman spent more than 40 years actively associated with the University of Maine. He was the first alumnus to become its president, being chosen for that post after a long and fruitful career as the first dean of the college of technology.

In 1901, Boardman began teaching engineering at UMaine. Two years later, as an associate professor, he became head of the department of civil engineering and was advanced to a full professor in 1904.

Many of Boardman's students in the early 1900s went on to become nationally known in the engineering field. Among those were Francis T. Crowe '05, chief engineer for the construction of the Boulder Dam; Frank Banks '06, chief engineer for the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam; George L. Freeman '03 and Raymond E. Davis '11, both sharing honors in designing and building the Oakland Bay Bridge.

Boardman's influence on those engineers was reflected in a tribute paid to him by Francis Crowe. "Whatever I've been able to accomplish since I was handed my diploma, I attribute more than any other factor, to the inspiration supplied by my contacts with Professor Boardman," Crowe said.

LOWELL J. REED '07

Lowell Reed was a renowned scientist and college administrator who rose to the presidency of Johns Hopkins University. He began his teaching career at the University of Maine after receiving both his undergraduate and master's degrees from the university. It was the start of a lifelong commitment to higher education.

In fact the only time Reed was not involved in higher education came after he received his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, when he worked as head of the Bureau of Tabulations during World War I.

After the war, Reed went to Johns Hopkins where he made important contributions to the field of biostatistics (a term he coined). He developed the mathematical formula for the "logis-

tic curve" in relation to growth populations all over the world. The formula made it possible for scientists to predict the growth of cities and countries. He also made contributions to the prediction of epidemics.

But it was as an educator and administrator at Johns Hopkins that Reed is most remembered. In 1937, he was made dean and director of the school of hygiene and public health, a position he held until 1917 when he accepted the appointment as vice president of the university and the university hospital.

In 1953, Reed came out of retirement when he was asked to serve as president of Johns Hopkins.

For his four decades of service, the university named the medical residence hall in his honor in 1962. At the dedication of Reed Hall, former Johns Hopkins president Milton S. Eisenhower praised the UMaine graduate.

"The stature of Johns Hopkins today is in no small measure the result of his untiring, life-long efforts," Eisenhower said. "Few men in the history of this institution are more beloved than Lowell Reed."

ARTHUR L. DEERING '12

Arthur Deering's contributions to Maine agriculture and his administrative record brought wide national and international recognition to both him and to the state. Deering was first employed by the University of Maine in 1912 as one of the state's and the nation's first county agricultural agents. During his eight years as county agent, he gained not only personal recognition but also was instrumental in getting the idea of extension education accepted by Maine people.

In 1920, Deering was appointed county agent leader and in this capacity was identified with the sound growth and development of the Maine Extension Service during its critical early years. In 1927, he was appointed assistant director and in 1930 director of the Maine Agricultural Extension Service.

In 1933, Deering was named dean of the college of agriculture and in 1943 was appointed administrative head for all of the agricultural teaching, research, and extension responsibilities of the University of Maine.

Winthrop Libby, former UMaine president and dean of agriculture, credits Deering with the development of the Cooperative Extension Service.

"The Cooperative Extension Service was in large measure due to the creative efforts of Dean Deering," Libby said. "His administrative genius was devoted not only to serving Extension, but as dean of the college of agriculture, he also guided the programs of resident instruction and agricultural research.

"The accomplishments of Dean Deering have had a major impact on all phases of the economy of rural Maine. In addition, he ably assumed many responsibilities of regional, national, and international leadership."

Among the many honors and responsibilities accorded to Deering were an appointment as a United States' representative to the Food and Agriculture Organization conference in Quebec in 1945; consultant to the Economic Cooperation Administration in Europe in 1950 under Marshall Aid; and consultant to the Portuguese government in 1951 which resulted in his being decorated as a Commander of the Military Order of Christ of Portugal.

In 1954, Deering was presented with the Superior Service Award of the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

WINTHROP C. LIBBY '32

Winthrop Libby started his academic career as a teacher at the University of Maine. In 1968, that career culminated with his inauguration as the university's 11th president.

Throughout his career, Libby's major interest was in bringing about desirable social and economic change within the state through education, research, and the involvement of the university community in public service.

He began his career at Orono in 1934 as an assistant professor of agronomy. Nine years later he was named professor and chairman of the department. Libby became associate dean of the college of life sciences and agriculture in 1950 and dean in 1957. Later he headed the University Extension Service.

In July 1968, shortly after being made a vice president, Libby was named acting president.

Libby served as president of the university from 1968 until 1973, a turbulent era of student protests over the Vietnam War. He didn't fit the stereotype of the rigid, nonunderstanding president portrayed on the troubled campuses of the nation by the news media.

Libby didn't hide behind closed office doors. His willingness to listen to all sides of an issue contributed to the smooth operation of the Orono campus at a time when other campuses were closing down under the pressure of anti-war protesters. His leadership was held up as a model in the region.

During his career, Libby served on numerous state and regional committees and task forces devoted to such topics as planning, resource utilization, governmental reform, education, and social change.

He is also widely known for his column ("Thoughts While Shaving") which has appeared for years in the *Ellsworth American*. In recognition of his contributions to higher education in Maine, Libby has received honorary degrees from Ricker College, Husson College, Bates College, Colby College, and Unity College. He was awarded the UMaine Alumni Career Award in 1973 and in 1990 the university recognized his 40 years of service by renaming the extension building in his honor.

ALICE R. STEWART '37

Alice R. Stewart joined the faculty of the University of Maine in 1947 and from then until her retirement in 1980, her interests increasingly focused on the study of Canada and the Atlantic Provinces. She chaired the department's program in Canadian-American history.

Stewart was instrumental in the establishment and growth of the Canadian-American Center at the University of Maine. Today, the center is the largest and one of the most prestigious in the United States. She was also instrumental in the establishment of the Association of Canadian Studies in the U.S.

In 1980, Stewart was awarded the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States' Donner Medal for her contributions to Canadian Studies.

St. Mary's University, Halifax and the University of New Brunswick awarded her honorary doctorate degrees for her distinguished contributions to Canadian-American relations.

JOHN J. MURRAY '37

An internationally-known specialist in 18th century European history, John Murray in 1981 was bestowed the distinction of

Knight of the Order of the Crown by His Majesty, King Baudouin of Belgium in recognition of his numerous and invaluable scholarly contributions to a more thorough understanding in the U.S. of the history and culture of Belgium in general and Flanders in particular.

To earn this distinction, Murray dedicated three decades of intermittent research and writing on a scholarly book entitled, *Flanders and England: The Influence of the Low Counties on Tudor-Stuart England*.

Louis B. Wright, of the Folger Shakespeare Library and the National Geographic Society, judged the work "the most comprehensive study yet" and "a book of lasting value."

Murray served as chairman of the department of history and political science at Coe College from 1955 to 1973. He has been a Fulbright Research Scholar, a fellow at the Folger Shakespeare Library, a social science fellow to England, and a John Guggenheim fellow, to name a few of his appointments. He has written 13 books, more than 60 articles for scholarly and professional journals in this country and Europe, and more than 400 book reviews. In addition, he has written five or six television scripts that have been aired.

He is listed in *Who's Who in America*, *Directory of American Authors*, *British Writers Who's Who*, *Who's Who in the British-Speaking World*, *Who Knows Who and What*; *International Who's Who*, *International Biographical Dictionary*, *Directory of Writers*, *World Author's Who's Who*, *Who's Who in the Midwest*, and *World Men of Achievement*.

Murray was the first professor at Coe College to be appointed to the Henrietta Arnold Endowed Chair in History.

EDWIN YOUNG '40

When Edwin Young first came back to the University of Maine as its 10th president in 1965, he wanted to familiarize himself with the campus. He could often be seen in the Bear's Den, in a classroom, or even down at the cow barn during milking time. When a student he was talking to asked him "what do you do here?" the new president gave a typically understated reply, "Oh, I have a clerical job over at Alumni Hall."

Prior to becoming president of the University of Maine, Young was a well-known economist and educator. He had been an adviser to the government of Pakistan, a consultant for the State Department in Germany, a professor of economics, and later a dean of the College of Letters and Science at the University of Wisconsin. He was instrumental in establishing cooperation between the University of Wisconsin department of economics and Gadjah Mada University of Jagjakarta, Indonesia. Young went to Indonesia to set up a program to strengthen economic education at Gadjah Mada University.

After leaving the presidency of UMaine in 1968, Young became chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Madison (1968-1977) and later a much-praised president of the University of Wisconsin System (1977-1980). He left that position in 1980 to return to his first love—teaching.

He has received honorary degrees from Colby College and the University of Maine in recognition of his achievements in the field of education, labor-management relations, and as a consultant for the government.

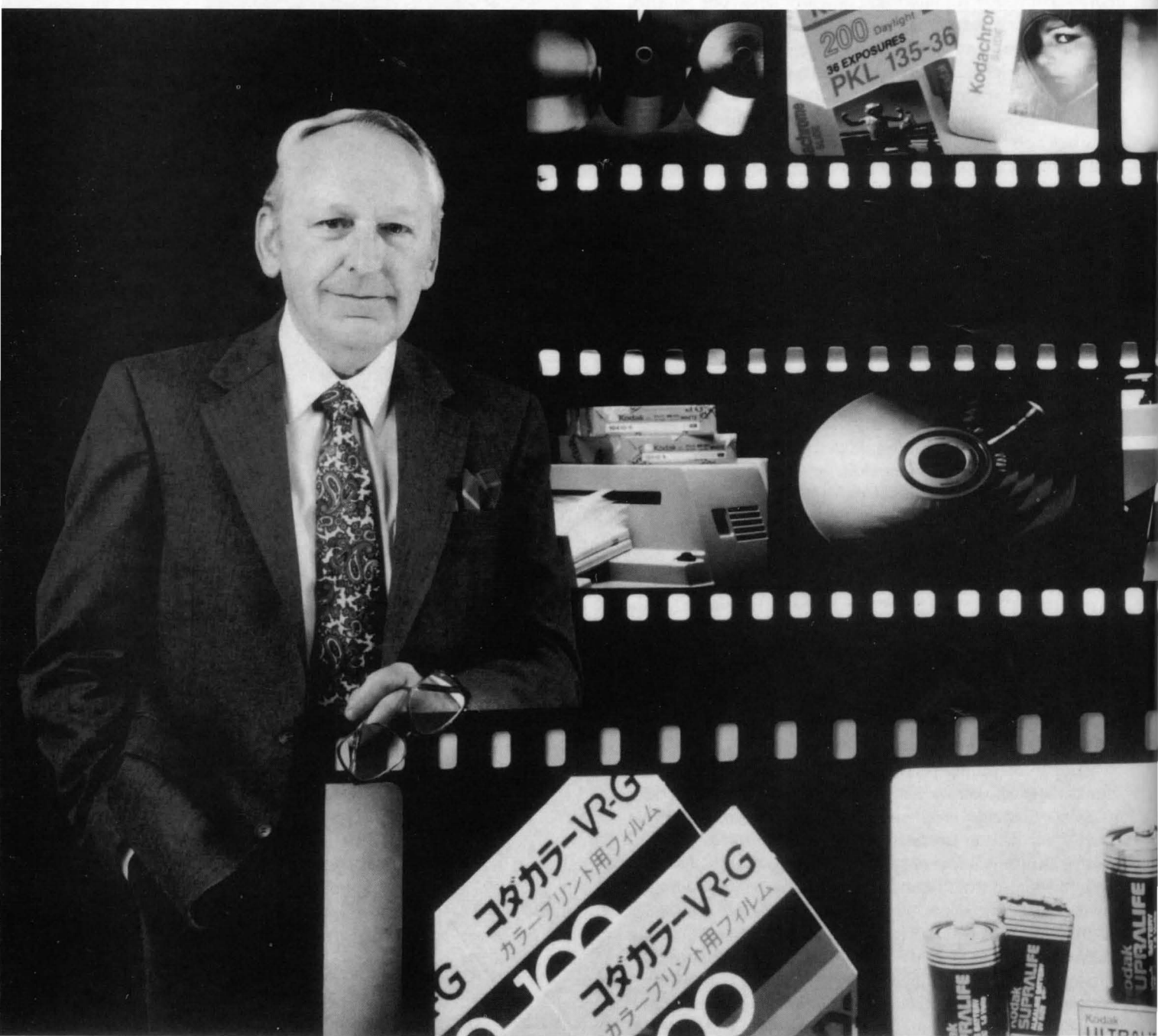
He retired from teaching in 1990 and is currently doing international consulting on higher education.



Canadian/American scholar Alice R. Stewart '37.

UMaine professor and president H.S. Boardman (1895).





Colby H. Chandler '50

The Man Who Headed Kodak

When George Eastman founded the Eastman Kodak Company he had a simple business plan: give people the products they want and success will follow. When Colby Chandler took over as CEO and chairman of the board of Kodak in 1983, he wanted to carry on Eastman's philosophy.

At the time Kodak was a successful company with over \$10 billion in annual sales. It was still the world leader in photographic products. But Chandler also knew that the structure he had inherited was outdated—designed for a much smaller company not for the huge, highly diversified company that Kodak had become.

Under his leadership, Kodak underwent a massive restructuring of the corporation. He dismantled the old corporate pyramid which made decision-making slow, cumbersome, and inefficient. With its diversified product line, top corporate executives were making decisions about products which they knew little about.

Chandler decentralized much of the company's operation. He gave each division autonomy over their own manufacturing, marketing, and research and development activities.

Chandler got rid of Kodak operations that did not fit with the company's growth goals while boldly acquiring new companies that did fit those goals. He streamlined the corporation by eliminating superfluous executive positions, and directed Kodak into promising new markets in areas such as information management and health-care products.

The new system was not easy to implement. "We had to overcome the natural resistance to change," Chandler said in a 1988 interview. But it paid off. An innovative line of new products such as color copiers and disposable cameras came on line in half of the previously required time.

And although Kodak went through some tough years, by 1987 the company was on the rise. That year it had a record \$13 billion in revenues and net earnings of \$1.2 billion—a 215 percent increase of 1986.

Chandler's changes were not meant for quick, short-term returns. That was never the way he did business. In fact on Wall Street he earned the nickname, "Mr. Long Term."

"He never seemed as concerned with the stuff of today or tomorrow," stock analyst Brian Fernandez once said. "What interested him was Kodak three, five, 10, 20 years from now."

During his time as CEO, Chandler also became a spokesman for corporate America. He served as chairperson of President

Reagan's Export Council, where he vigorously urged the government to eliminate the federal deficit, and to make education a high priority.

When Chandler retired in 1989, it was the end of a 40 year career with Kodak. He joined the company shortly after graduating from Maine and began his long, steady rise to the top.

In 1955, he was appointed supervisor and in 1960 he was promoted to general supervisor of the technical services staff. He then became assistant general manager, then manager of Kodak's color print and processing organization. In 1974, he advanced to general manager of Kodak's U.S./Canadian photographic division, and in that same year was given a seat on the board of directors. In 1977, he became the company's president.

During his early days with Kodak, he took a break to further his education, earning a master's degree as a Sloan Fellow at MIT.

Chandler was born on a farm in Strong, Maine. And although he left Maine as a young man, he always considered himself to be a solid

"A person needs to do what he wants to do. I'm strongly driven to work."

"Maine Yankee." And he never lost his love for the simplicities associated with farming.

During his years with Kodak, he could often be seen on a tractor working on his 150-acre farm near Rochester. After the pressures of running a multi-billion dollar company, farming helped Chandler to unwind. He raised vegetables and tended flower beds. He even cut his own firewood.

And many of his influences and values were formed growing up in a small town in Maine and later at the University of Maine. Among the people who most influenced him were several local businesswomen.

"I'm from Farmington, and the most successful businesses in town were all managed by women," he said in a *MAINE* interview some years ago. "It was a woman who ran the ear protector factory. The power company was run by a woman, and my mother ran the fuel oil and coal business and an insurance business, which she ran better than anyone before her."

At UMaine, Chandler was very influenced by the late Professor Clarence Bennett.

"As soon as I saw Dr. Bennett in action there was no question in my mind that my major would be physics," Chandler said.

And the strong Maine work ethic that Chandler absorbed as a young man helped him to succeed.

"A person needs to do what he wants to do," he has said. "I'm strongly driven to work."

H. ALLEN DURKEE '19

Starting in 1920 with a formula, a barrel of 28-cent-a-pound sugar, one mixer, two spoons, and a secondhand Ford, H. Allen Durkee and a childhood friend started manufacturing Marshmallow Fluff under the name of the Durkee-Mower Company. From its humble beginnings, the Durkee-Mower Company grew: at one time this company had an output of a million and a half cans annually, sold in every large chain store system and many independent stores throughout New England and in other sections.

In 1929, the Durkee-Mower Company opened a larger factory and bought out another company taking over the manufacture of its product, Rich's Instant Cocoa. The new plant was built with every modern convenience and provision for spotless sanitation and efficient production.

The success of the Durkee-Mower Company can be attributed to the innovativeness of Durkee and his partner. Durkee understood that marketing a product was equally as important as product quality. Under the leadership of Durkee, the Durkee-Mower Company was one of the earliest users of radio advertising with its Flufferettes program.

RAYMOND H. FOGLER '15

"Success in business is nothing more or less than the application of good common sense, perhaps tinged with a bit of luck here and there," according to Raymond Fogler.

If that is the case, Fogler has a great deal of common sense. Starting at the bottom stocking shelves for \$20 a week for the W.T. Grant Company in 1919, Fogler worked his way up the corporate ladder and by 1930 he was director of personnel and real estate for W.T. Grant Company.

Fogler was described as a "tireless worker, of even temperament, tactful but persistent, sympathetic, and democratic with natural leadership ability."

When Fogler joined the W.T. Grant Company it was a small and little known system of about 25 stores. As the company began to expand it became evident that a personnel department was necessary. Although Fogler had no experience or training in this area, W.T. Grant recognized his potential and authorized him to organize such a department. Mr. Grant had not made a mistake in selecting Fogler. He became nationally recognized as a personnel officer and Mr. Grant said, "I would not change him for any other man in the country. He caught the ideals of the Grant Company early, and all of you know how carefully he has selected the men and women of this company in order that the ideals might be continued. This does not show on the balance sheet, but to my mind it is the greatest asset we have, and I count it the outstanding accomplishment of our company."

Fogler is the first to admit that he did not have the background for the job Mr. Grant gave him, but this distinguished Maine alumnus did not let that stand in his way.

"Really, I never had a major job for which I had the right background," Fogler says. "But it's people that make things go, and I was forced to find people to do the job, and then let them do it."

In 1932, mail order giant Montgomery Ward asked Fogler to take over its flagging retail operations. Once again, Fogler did not have the necessary experience but he could not resist the challenge. He found the right people to help him, and not only did he make retailing profitable but he embarked upon a

massive expansion that made Montgomery Ward one of the nation's largest retailers. In 1940, when Montgomery Ward's president retired, Fogler was appointed to take his place. When the former president decided to assist him as president, Fogler left Montgomery Ward to go back to W.T. Grant as president and director. By his retirement in 1952, Fogler was heading a company of almost 500 stores nationwide.

Fogler did not stay retired for too long. Late in 1952, Fogler was summoned to Washington, D.C., and asked to serve the Eisenhower administration as assistant secretary of the Navy in charge of construction. Before retiring to civilian life in 1957, Fogler had earned the Distinguished Public Service Award of the U.S. Navy. According to a Naval publication of the time, he "ushered in the atomic-powered Navy with acceptance of the U.S.S. Nautilus from builders" under his responsibilities for procurement.

Raymond Fogler's commitment to his alma mater is unparalleled. He is UMaine's number one alumnus. The university recognized Fogler with the Alumni Service Emblem Award in 1936, three honorary degrees, and the Alumni Association Alumni Career Award in 1978.

HAZEN H. AYER '24

Nine years after he graduated from the University of Maine with a degree in economics and history, Hazen Ayer had no job, no money to speak of and rather dubious prospects. That situation lasted only four months. With the assistance of a man named Alexander Standish, Ayer founded the investment counseling firm known as Standish, Ayer, and Wood, Inc. At one time that firm supervised funds totaling more than 2 and 1/2 billion dollars and easily ranked in the top 10 in the country. It is not easy to succeed in the world of finance and investment, yet Ayer's consistent judgement enabled him to perform this remarkable feat.

Hard work and a "willingness to accept a job when it was given to me" led Hazen Ayer from rural Montville, Maine, to success as head of one of the outstanding investment firms in New England.

Ayer was a guiding light in the slow but steady growth of Standish, Ayer and Wood, particularly after Standish left the firm in 1942. From 1942 to 1968 Ayer served as either president or chairman of the board. In 1968, he sold his controlling stock to younger associates at book value but remained active in the firm's operation.

He has also served as a trustee of more than 100 trust funds of the Fred Ayer family, including that of Gen. George Patton; served three years as a part-time president of Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston; and served as a director of Kemper Corporation from 1967 until his retirement in 1974.

Altogether Ayer served as a director of more than 15 companies. At the request of Governor Volpe, Ayer served on the Massachusetts Advisory Council on Education for five years, with one year as chairman. In 1965, Ayer was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from the University of Maine. And in 1979, Ayer was presented with the General Alumni Association's Alumni Career Award.

In looking back on his life and career, Ayer says, "anyone who has lived this long, during eventful and turbulent times, with generally good health and a reasonable degree of success, is an ingrate if he does not appreciate his good fortune. I am

grateful indeed."

GEORGE P. HITCHINGS '37

Cited as being one of the top ten economists in the country, George Hitchings was vice president and director of MacKay-Shields Economies, Inc., one of the nation's oldest and largest independent consulting firms.

After graduation from the University of Maine as class valedictorian, Hitchings did graduate study at American University and then started his economic career with the Federal Reserve Board, later joining the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Later, he joined the Ford Motor Company, where he established and operated its economic analysis department until 1960. He subsequently served eight years as vice president of economic research with American Airlines and then was named vice president-economist for C.I.T. Financial Corporation.

Hitchings has served on a number of panels and committees concerned with U.S. economic policy, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Business Research Advisory Committee and the Department of Labor's Business Council. He also served as an assistant to the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization during the Korean conflict.

Hitchings was the 1980 recipient of the University of Maine Alumni Career Award. He is now retired.

GEORGE H. ELLIS '41

After graduating as valedictorian of his senior class at the University of Maine, George Ellis continued to excel in his field, economics. Widely known in New England banking, business, and academic circles, Ellis has been listed in *"Who's Who in Finance and Industry," "Who's Who in the East,"* and *"Who's Who in America."*

After graduating from Maine, Ellis served in the Pacific in World War II as an Army major. After the war he continued his education, earning a Ph.D. from Harvard.

He started his career as a professor of economics. He taught at UMaine for a while and at Harvard. After leaving the academic setting, Ellis went to work for the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in 1951 as an industrial economist. He moved up the career ladder quickly and in 1961 he was appointed president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

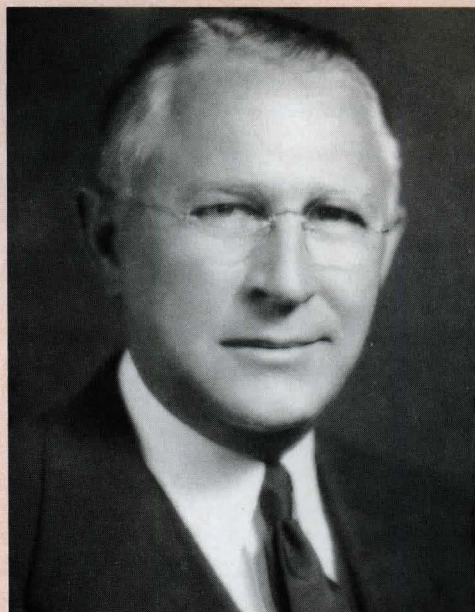
After leaving the bank, Ellis served as CEO of Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc. and later president and CEO of Home Savings Bank.

Ellis took the job at Home Savings Bank after withdrawing from consideration to become chancellor of the UMaine System. He was a finalist for that position.

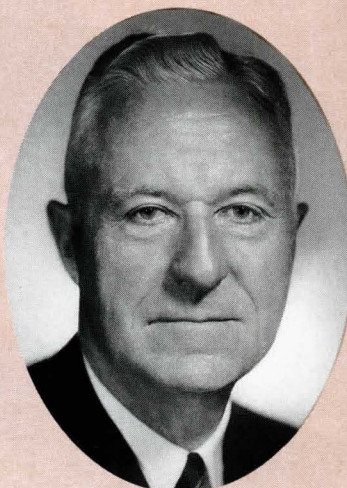
Colleagues have described Ellis as "no ordinary type of economist, but an interestingly outspoken scholar." An author of several publications on the industrial economy of New England, Ellis has received honorary degrees from UMaine, Nason College, Bates, the University of Massachusetts and Western New College. In 1963, he was selected as the "Outstanding Son of Maine."

Two of Ellis' brothers Ernest '40 and Gilbert '30 also graduated from the university.

Ellis retired in 1985.



*Former Montgomery Ward president,
Raymond H. Fogler '15.*



Left: Hazen H. Ayer '24

Below: George P. Hitchings '37





David G. Ward '57

Climbing High

David Ward likes adventure. He races cars and bikes. He's explored exotic lands. And he's climbed mountains—some of the world's tallest mountains, in places such as Tibet, Mexico, Alaska, New Zealand, Turkey, Antarctica, and Iran. Those climbs and explorations earned him international recognition.

Ward's interest in outdoor adventure dates back to his high school days, when, at 15, he became the youngest person to ever get a master guide license in Maine.

Ward also did a fair amount of climbing with his father (his father made the first night ascent on Mt. Katahdin). And when he was at UMaine, he and his father did ice climbing on Mt. Washington. In fact, they helped to pioneer new ice climbing techniques that helped to advance the sport.

He got into "big time" climbing somewhat involuntarily. When he was a young man working for the government, a computer search revealed that Ward was a nuclear physicist with climbing experience. So the government sent him on an expedition to the Himalayas. It didn't take him long to find he had gotten into something over his head.

"I was scared silly," he says. "The biggest mountain I had climbed was Mt. Washington. But I made it—I found out what I was capable of doing."

From then on, there were no limits to Ward's climbing ambitions.

In 1967, he led a team to Alaska to climb Mt. McKinley. The weather was extreme, and Ward held his team for nine days at 14,000 feet waiting for a break in conditions. Finally he ordered a retreat from the mountain.

Some people criticized his decision. But the criticism did not last long. In leaving the mountain, Ward's team cleared the way for another party which did attempt an ascent. That team of climbers lost 11 men in a storm.

In August of 1975, Ward returned to Alaska and led the same '67 team to the summit of Mt. McKinley.

He also captained the same team on the first winter ascent of Mexico's Big Three Mountains (Popocatepetl, Iztaccihuatl, and Citlaltepetl).

Ward has also been involved in expeditions to both the North and South Poles. During his time in Antarctica, he climbed the 8,000 foot volcanic, Mt. Erebus.

His most memorable climb was the legendary ascent of Mt.

Kamet on the Tibet/Indian border in the Himalayas. He captained the joint U.S./British expedition which reached the summit of the 25,447 foot mountain in the fall of 1978. Ward says that the success of the expedition was aided by good fortune.

"You have to begin any Himalayan climb in the fall," Ward explains. "In the summer there are monsoons which make the lowlands too wet to walk through (it is a three week trek just to get to Mt. Kamet). And in the winter, of course it is too frigid. And if winter arrives early, you can get in trouble. That year, fortunately, winter came late, and we were able to make the ascent to the summit under good conditions."

Altogether, the Mt. Kamet expedition took two months. It was one of seven Himalayan ascents in which Ward participated. But along with the great successes was one major disappointment. In 1983, after extensive preparation, he was ready to lead a team on an ascent of the North Face of Mt. Everest. They were to follow the same route as the famous Malory/Irving Expedition. But much to his dismay, the temporarily strained relationship between the U.S. and China at the time prevented Ward's team from getting the necessary permits.

Ward says that the climb which he gets the most questions about was his rare ascent of the biblical Mt. Ararat (site of the earliest recorded mountain ascent by Noah). The 1980 Ararat Expedition occurred because of an unusual set of political circumstances. Generally, travel to this area is strictly forbidden and Ward took some of the only photographs in existence of Ani and many surrounding Persian castles.

In addition to making exciting first ascents and climbing forbidden and exotic peaks, David Ward also devoted his time and skills, and leadership abilities to rescuing fellow climbers. For many years he captained the China Lake Mountain Rescue Team (near Mt. Whitney).

Ward devoted himself to rescue work after he himself took a life-threatening fall in which he broke his back, his ribs, an arm, as well as other bones. It took him months to recover.

"I owe my life to a search and rescue team," Ward says. "The fall happened while I was climbing in Arizona. It was a tremendously long fall. So long that my team members didn't know what happened to me. It was one of many times in climbing that I was sure it was all over. But the rescue team found me and I figured I should pay back my debt by getting involved in rescue work."

He more than paid back the debt. He travelled all over the country on rescues—34 in all. And as the leader of many of those expeditions, he had a record of no loss of life or serious injury to any expedition members.

For his accomplishments leading expeditions, climbs, and rescues, Ward has been made a fellow by the Explorers Club, the American Alpine Club, and the Royal Geographic Society. He has also received the Order of the British Empire in 1979.

Ward has retired from rescue work and hung up his climbing boots. But he still races cars and last year earned five points in off-road dirt bike racing.

When looking back on the risks and the trials of endurance, Ward has no philosophical reason for why he did it.

"I guess I could give you a lot of lofty reasons why I did all of those grueling climbs," he says. "But to be frank, I did it because it was something I did very well—it gave me a feeling of accomplishment, and it was good for my ego. I'm not really a great, skilled athlete. I have a great deal of determination, and I have the ability to hang in there. I don't give up."

EDMUND F. BLACK '29

Edmund "Rip" Black, Bailey Island native, will primarily be remembered for one accomplishment: winning a bronze medal in the hammer-throw in the 1928 Olympics. But he did something even more important—it was his personal style of hammer-throwing that revolutionized the sport. His innovative technique made it possible for today's athletes to set records that had been thought impossible in 1928.

In Black's high school years, hammer and discus throwers pivoted on shoes with a single spike on the stationary foot. At 130 lbs. Black was not your traditional hammer-thrower. He simply picked up the hammer, spun around a few times, and threw further than the other boys. His secret: a heel-to-toe step, which accelerated him to the point of nearly being lifted off the ground.

That heel-to-toe pivot brought him state records, and, after a few years of practice, a spot on the 1928 U.S. Olympic team, the first of a series of Maine men to be named to Olympic teams. He eventually finished third, the top American in the event.

Black is also considered one of the finest all-around athletes ever to compete at UMaine. He was a varsity football player for the 1926-27-28 teams, playing as a fullback; a pitcher for UMaine baseball who threw a no-hitter against Bowdoin College; and, of course, a track and field star.

In 1929, Black was named to both All-College and All-American track teams. He was inducted into the Sports Hall of Fame of Maine in 1980, and was an inaugural member of the University of Maine Sports Hall of Fame.

JACK BUTTERFIELD '53

If there is anyone to be held responsible for turning the University of Maine into a baseball powerhouse, the credit goes to Jack Butterfield.

A graduate of the University in 1953, Butterfield became head baseball coach in 1957. He went on to lead the team to the 1964 College World Series, the first time UMaine ever went that

far. The Black Bears finished third, after beating Arizona State and the University of Southern California—both perennial baseball powerhouses. For his efforts, Butterfield was named 1964 College Baseball Coach of the Year.

Butterfield's coaching numbers are impressive: In 16 years as head baseball coach, he compiled a record of 240-169-2, with 11 straight winning seasons. During that span he also claimed four Yankee Conference championships.

In 1974, Butterfield left his alma mater to coach baseball at the University of South Florida. Just two years later, he joined the New York Yankee organization as an advance scout. This alliance with the Yankees became a lasting one.

In a relatively short span of time, Butterfield was promoted to vice-president of the Yankees, put in charge of the team's four minor league clubs, and made supervisor of 20 of the team's scouts. Results were noticeable. In 1979, every New York farm team that Butterfield was in charge of won their divisional championship.

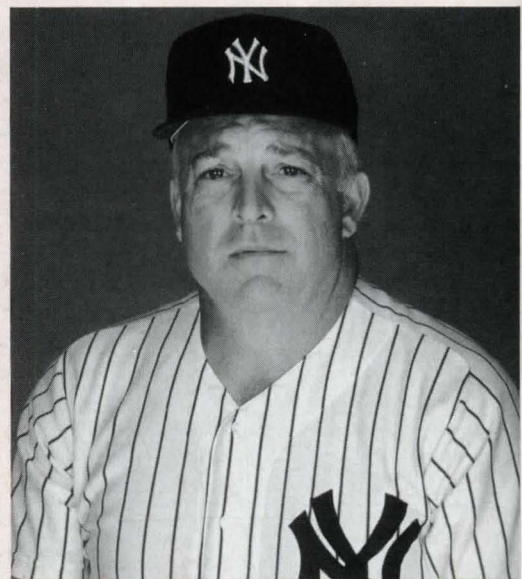
Butterfield was killed in a car crash in November of 1979. He is remembered fondly by George Steinbrenner, former owner of the Yankees, who said, "As a man, he was the epitome of what you'd look for in a teacher of young men. The work and dedication of Jack Butterfield will manifest itself in the young talent that everyone will see at Yankee Stadium in future years. I doubt that we will ever be able to replace Jack Butterfield."

Butterfield also had a profound impact upon the young men who played under him. Carl "Stump" Merrill, former manager of the Yankees and a member of Butterfield's 1964 Black Bear team, recalls, "Jack was a tremendous influence on my life and my career. He was great man. Any guy that played for him would have loved to have him for a father. He was demanding, but he was fair."

CARL H. MERRILL '66

When Carl "Stump" Merrill was a youngster, his father gave him some sound advice: Think positive and think big.

SPORTS



Above: Former Yankee manager Carl (Stump) Merrill '66.

Left: Innovator in the hammer-throw, Edmund Black '29.

Merrill took the advice seriously. After 15 years managing and coaching in the minor leagues, he achieved his ultimate goal in life—he became the manager of the New York Yankees. He was in the position for almost two full seasons.

His 1991 Yankee team finished in fifth place in the American League East. Better than was expected, but not good enough to ensure another season of Merrill at the helm. He was fired at the end of the season.

Merrill became the 19th manager axed by the Yankees in the last 20 years.

Merrill is the first Mainer to manage a major league baseball team since 1947, and is the only UMaine alumnus to manage for an entire season. Stump's coaching record is impressive: he's 783-544 in the minor leagues, a .590 winning percentage.

In July 1990, he was inducted into the Maine Baseball Hall of Fame, and was recently inducted into the University of Maine Sports Hall of Fame.

ANN TURBYNE-ANDREWS '81

The year 1980 was a busy one for Ann Turbyne-Andrews. She was the women's National and World powerlifting champion, a shot-putter on the United States Olympic Team, and an undergraduate student at the University of Maine.

The United States boycott prevented Turbyne-Andrews from competing in the 1980 Olympic Games but it did not stop her from continuing to set records in powerlifting. Those records included bench-pressing 264.5 lbs. and dead-lifting 468 lbs.

The popularity of weightlifting, especially among women, has skyrocketed in the last decade, and powerlifting records have gone up considerably since Turbyne-Andrews' competing days. Yet she left her mark upon the sports she loved.

Since graduating from UMaine in 1981, Turbyne-Andrews has taught and coached track, soccer, and basketball at various schools in Maine.

She is currently a field events and weight training coach at Messalonskee High School in Oakland, Maine.



Carl Ring '25 (left) in the 1928 Olympics in Amsterdam.

Maine's 10 Olympians

- Edmund Black '29 (hammer-throw)
- Carl Ring '25 (hurdles)
- Donald Favor '34 (hammer-throw)
- Clarence Keagan '37 (baseball)
- Robert Bennett '48 (hammer-throw)
- Charles Piddacks '52 (skiing)
- Charles Akers '61 (skiing)
- Ann Turbyne-Andrews '81 (shot-put)
- Billy Swift '85 (baseball)
- Eric Weinrich '89 (hockey)

SPORTS



Left: Yankee executive Jack Butterfield '53 when he was Maine baseball coach.

Right: Olympian Ann Turbyne-Andrews '81.



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