



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

Department of Public Affairs

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279-775-1137 Bill Brown

DATE:

2/4/94

[Contact PR directly]

TO:

Liz + Julie

FROM:

Steve Graham

PAGE 1 of

28 44

Per

John Hodge

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729-1576





UNIVERSITY OF
MAINE SYSTEM

FACTS &
FIGURES

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT FARMINGTON

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT FORT KENT

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT MACHIAS

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT PRESQUE ISLE

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT AUGUSTA

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Bangor

The University of Maine System is made up of seven institutions stretching from Portland in the south to Fort Kent in the crown of Maine. Each serves a community as well as an educational purpose. All have special missions and extraordinary possibilities.

Governed by a 16-member Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, the University of Maine System is administered by a Chancellor, who is responsible for both academic and administrative leadership and for representing the System to the Governor and State Legislature. Each campus is led by a President.

With a single governing board and unified budget preparation and presentation, Maine's system approach to higher education keeps competition to a minimum and insulates the campuses from direct immersion in the political process. Also, providing many services centrally reduces the total cost of administrative support.

The University System was created by statute only in 1968, but its roots extend to the mid-19th century. Individually and now collectively, Maine's public universities have a long and proud record of service to Maine people.

This booklet contains basic data about the University of Maine System—how many students are enrolled, the costs of attending, a breakdown of the budget, and more. For additional detail or for information not included, write or call the System public affairs office, 107 Maine Avenue, Bangor, ME 04401; 947-9336.

A total of 31,661 students enrolled in fall 1993, down a few percentage points from recent years but still greater than in any year prior to 1989. Enrollment essentially is stable, with no major gains or losses expected for the next several years.

Of the total, 18,391 are women and 13,270 are men; 3,897 are graduate students (2,186 at UMaine, 1,711 at USM, including 270 Law).

Fall 1993 enrollment by campus

UM		UMM	
full-time	8,436	full-time	633
part-time	2,907	part-time	317
total	11,343	total	950
FTE*	9,009	FTE	711
USM		UMPI	
full-time	4,448	full-time	974
part-time	5,074	part-time	503
total	9,522	total	1,477
FTE	5,884	FTE	1,098
UMF		UMA	
full-time	1,906	full-time	937
part-time	344	part-time	439
total	2,250	total	5,476
FTE	1,975	FTE	2,328
UMFK		System totals	
full-time	452	full-time	17,786
part-time	121	part-time	13,875
total	643	total	31,661
FTE	500	FTE	21,504

Students come from 41 states in addition to Maine plus the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Most out-of-state students come from the other five New England states, with Massachusetts alone sending 748 students to University System campuses. International students make up 3 percent of the student body.

by state

Maine	28,096	88.7%
Other U.S. states	2,625	8.3%
Massachusetts	748	
Connecticut	259	
New Hampshire	248	
Vermont	131	
Rhode Island	84	
Other	1,155	
International students	940	3.0%
Canadian	478	
Other	462	

by county

Androscoggin	2,186	Knox	895	Sagadahoc	685
Aroostook	2,116	Lincoln	623	Somerset	727
Cumberland	6,045	Oxford	875	Waldo	615
Franklin	815	Penobscot	4,415	Washington	912
Hancock	1,028	Piscataquis	327	York	2,753
Kennebec	3,082				

*Full-time equivalents (FTE) students are calculated by dividing the total number of credit hours taken by 15 for undergraduates and 9 for graduates, which are considered average full-time course loads.

The cost to a Maine resident undergraduate of 2 year at a University System campus now averages about \$9,800, and the bill for out-of-state students exceeds \$14,000. Books, travel, and miscellaneous items all add to the total, but the major expenses are room and board, followed by tuition.

**1993/94 average annual costs
for in-state on-campus undergraduates
(Paid by student, family, and financial aid)**

Tuition & fees	\$3,102
Room & board	4,322
Books & supplies	512
Transportation	616
Miscellaneous	1,230
Total	\$9,782

1993/94 credit-hour tuition rates for undergraduates

	In-state	Out-of-state
UM	\$98	\$278
USM	96	272
UMF	85	217
UMFK	87	212
UMM	87	212
UMPI	87	212
UMA	85	207

Fall 1993 began the first year of a phased introduction of different rates of tuition based on the different missions and

services of the seven institutions of the University of Maine System. Thus, tuition is least expensive at the open-access Augusta campus and highest at the land-grant Orono campus. Tuition is charged by credit hour.

**1993/94 tuition rates for undergraduates,
assuming 30 credit hours per year**

	In-state	Out-of-state	Room & board*
UM	\$2,940	\$8,340	\$4,580
USM	2,880	8,160	4,450
UMF	2,670	6,510	3,790
UMFK	2,670	6,360	3,600
UMM	2,610	6,360	3,530
UMPI	2,610	6,360	3,494
UMA	2,550	6,210	—

*Room and board rates shown are for the most comprehensive meal plans at a given campus. Many alternative plans also are available. (The Augusta campus has no residence or dining halls.)

Tuition for graduate students who are Maine residents is \$135 per credit hour at the University of Maine and \$132 per credit hour at the University of Southern Maine. For out-of-state graduate students, the rates are \$381 and \$373, respectively.

Within New England, Maine's tuition is relatively low among public colleges and universities. New England, however, is a high-cost area for students. Seventy-seven percent of all U.S. public colleges and universities charge their state residents less than does the University of Maine System.

Even though the University of Maine System charges much less than do private institutions, the student bill has been rising, especially during the last few years as State appropriations have declined. As a result, the need for student financial aid also has been increasing, to the point where 60 percent of all System students now receive aid. Even so, the supply of dollars does not meet the need for help: it is estimated that System students need about \$20 million more than is available.

The University System administers a total of \$53 million in student financial aid.

Total awarded by type	
Scholarships/waivers/grants	\$34.4 million
Work-study	13.2
Loans	5.4
Total awarded by source	
University	\$29.2 million
Federal	20.7
State	3.3
Number of recipients	19,732
Average award	\$2,684
% of students receiving aid	60%

In addition, UMS students receive \$23.7 million in loans from private lending institutions through the Federal Government's Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

The University of Maine System offers a wide spectrum of courses in the arts, sciences, humanities, education, and technical areas. While each of the seven campuses has its specialized areas of study, a large number of subjects are taught at every campus, and there is much opportunity for transfer and collaboration among the campuses.

Number of degree programs

	associate	baccalaureate	master's	doctoral
UM	15	88	60	20
USM	3	39	16	1 (plus law)
UMF	-	19	-	-
UMFK	1	22	-	-
UMN	3	10	-	-
UMP	5	23	-	-
UMA	13	3	-	-

In addition to the major programs included in this table, each campus offers many minors and concentrations. Students are able to choose or tailor-make a program to fit their particular needs and interests.

During 1992-93 the University of Maine System conferred 5,239 degrees. For the 25 years since the System was established, a total of 103,790 degrees have been awarded to men and women who now occupy positions of leadership in Maine, the United States, and throughout the world.

1992/93 degrees conferred

Associate	793
Bachelor's	1,593
Master's	704
Certificate of Advanced Studies	25
Professional	80
Doctorate	40
UM	2,668
USM	1,456
UMF	412
UMFK	143
UMM	107
UMPI	206
UMA	228

With an economic impact in the State that exceeds \$5 billion, the University of Maine System directly serves nearly 32,000 students and reaches hundreds of thousands more people through Cooperative Extension, other outreach programs, and the interactive television system—the Education Network of Maine. And the University System will be an even more critical factor in the Maine of the 21st Century than it is today.

The quality of the University System—its ability to serve Maine—derives directly from the quality of its employees. Years of downsizing and declining appropriations have taken a toll on the workforce; 8 percent of the total, nearly 400 regular employees, have been trimmed from the staff since January 1990. Doing more with less has become a necessity.

December 1993 employees

Total regular full-time employees	4,166
Faculty	1,273
Professional & administrative	1,229
Classified	1,664
UM	2,148
USM	992
UMF	288
UMFK	88
UMM	107
UMPI	165
UMA	270
Systemwide Services	93
Chancellor's Office	15

Eight Systemwide bargaining units exist under the 1976 University of Maine System Labor Relations Act. Six of the units have opted for union representation—faculty; part-time faculty; professional and administrative; clerical, office, laboratory, and technical; police; and service and maintenance.

The University of Maine System is a large and complex institution. In fiscal 1994, the total budget approaches \$335 million, of which auxiliary enterprises—self-supporting services like residence halls and bookstores—account for \$42 million and sponsored research and other restricted-purpose activities for \$75 million.

Most of the University System budget—\$217.1 million—is in a category called “educational and general (E&G)” that covers the principal missions of instruction, research, and public service.

Financial resources

1993/94 Total budget	\$334,879,558	
State appropriation	\$132,725,585	39.6%
Tuition and other E&G revenue	84,398,185	25.2%
Auxiliary enterprises	42,215,410	12.5%
Restricted	75,540,378	22.6%
1993/94 E&G budget	\$217,123,770	
State appropriation	\$132,725,585	61.1%
Tuition and other revenue	84,398,185	38.9%

1993/94 E&G budget

Total E&G budget	\$217,123,770
Instruction	\$67,623,189
Research	5,439,858
Public service	5,213,507
Academic support	30,278,440
Student services	16,048,360
Institutional support	30,262,024
Physical plant	20,016,304
Student aid	6,683,901
Employee benefits	35,558,267

The University of Maine System is a major and owner and building manager, with property and facilities located throughout the State.

University-owned land and facilities

Developed area	1,394 acres
Gross area of facilities	7,496,384 sq. ft.
Replacement value of land and facilities	\$973,285,747
Residence halls	
Number	40
Capacity	6,721

Construction of most University facilities is made possible by State-financed bonds that are voted by the people of Maine during general elections.

State bond issues for the University of Maine System

Date approved by referendum	Amount
November 1972	\$8,360,000
November 1984	\$16,500,000
November 1986	\$7,700,000
November 1988	\$16,800,000

The people of Maine have made an impressive investment in their public University System and thus in the future of the State itself. And that investment is being realized by the System's growing reputation around the country.

In fact, the University of Maine System is judged as among the best small systems of higher education in the United States—a comprehensive, coherent set of institutions capable of addressing the challenges and opportunities of the 21st Century.

J. MICHAEL ORENDUFF
Chancellor

FREDERICK E. HUTCHINSON
President
University of Maine

RICHARD L. PATTENAUDE
President
University of Southern Maine

SUE A. HUSEMAN
Acad. President
University of Maine at Farmington

RICHARD G. DUMONT
President
University of Maine at Fort Kent

PAUL E. NORDSTROM
President
University of Maine at Machias

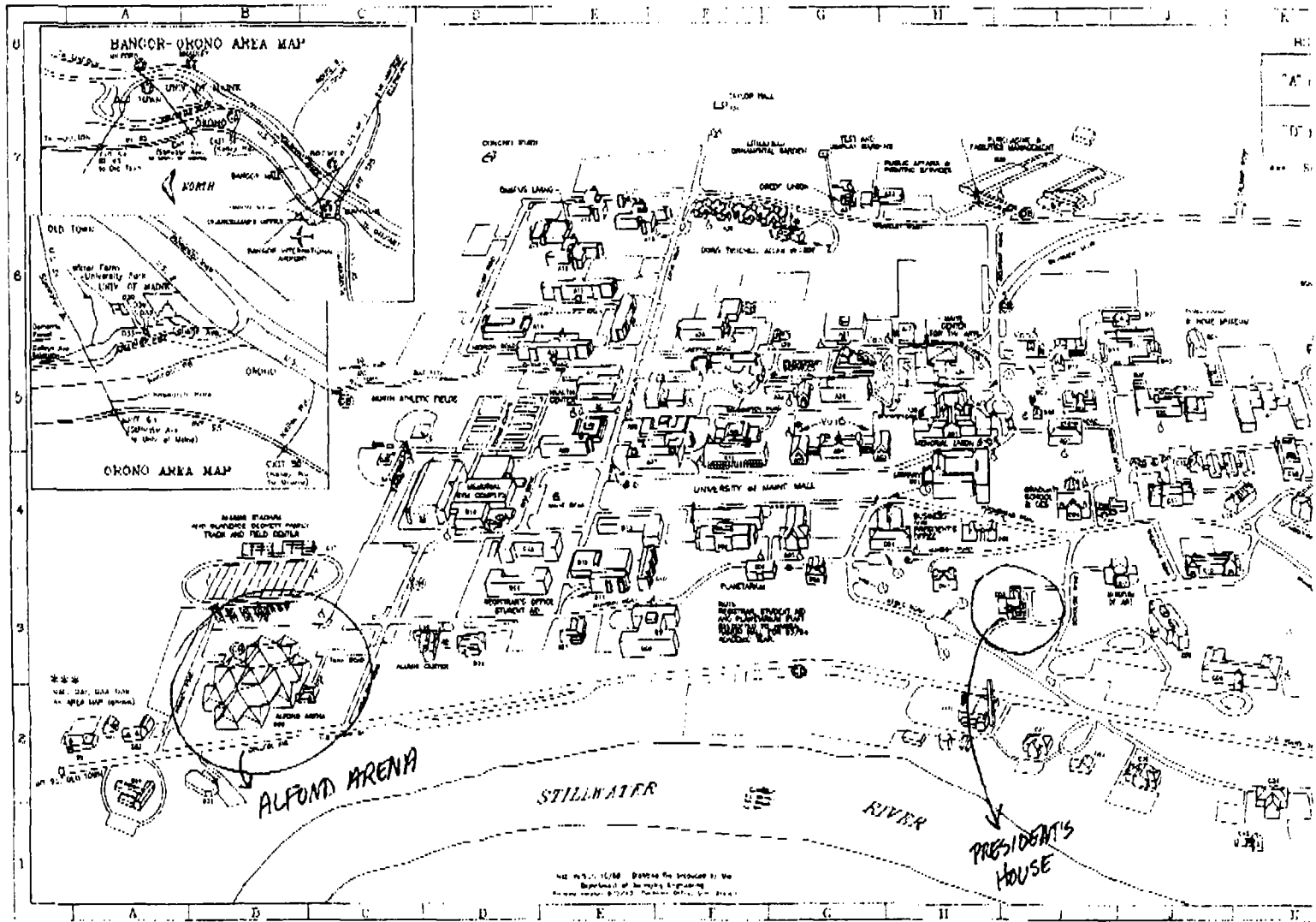
W. MICHAEL EASTON
President
University of Maine at Presque Isle

GEORGE P. CONNICK
President
University of Maine at Augusta

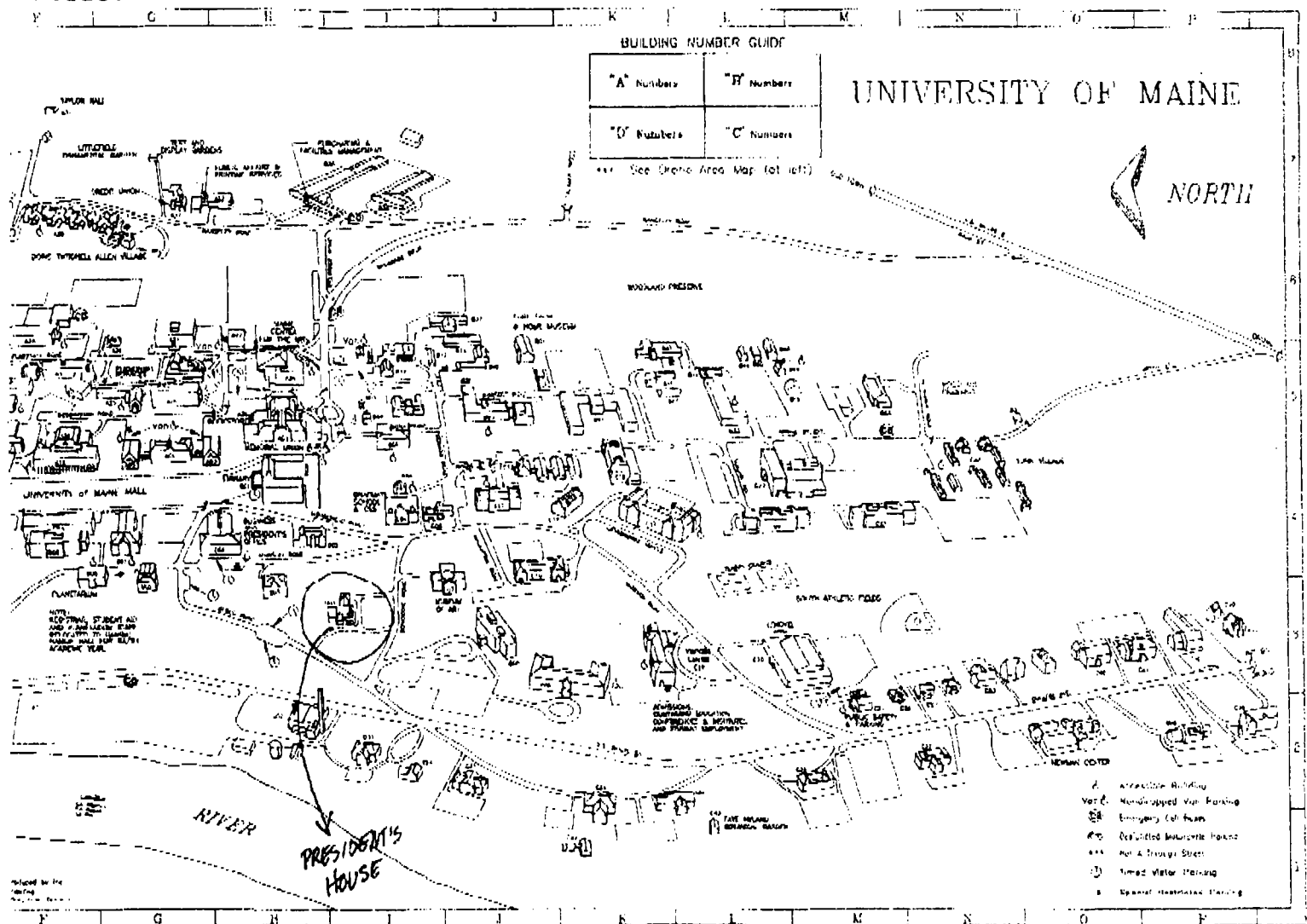
University of Maine System Office
107 Maine Avenue
Bangor, ME 04401
207-947-0336

GRIETER

*In complying with the letter
and spirit of applicable laws
and in pursuing its own goals
of pluralism, the University of
Maine System does not
discriminate on the basis of
race, color, religion, sex,
sexual orientation, national
origin, citizenship, age,
handicap, or veteran's status
in employment, education, or
any other area.*



Room	Building	Location	Room	Building	Location	Room	Building	Location	Room	Building	Location
C26	Am Fmz ROTC	M-2	D16	Colvin Hall	D-3	D11	Hemlock Hall	D-3	A21	Pres	
D28	Alford (Harold A.) Arena	D-3	D15	Corbett Hall	D-4	D13	Hart Hall	D-4	B43	Ne	
C40	Alpha Gamma Rho	O-3	A47	Credit Union	G-7	A62	Hack Administration	H-3			
D21	Alpha Omicron Phi	A-2	A56	Croby Lab	I-3	A17	Heating Plant	H-2			
D24	Alumni Hall	I-4	I10	Croftland Hall (Alumni Center)	D-3	A20	Hickory Commons	I-3	A85	Ne	
D17	Alumni Stadium	H-3	A11	Cumtland Hall	E-6	I02	Holmes Hall	H-4	D13	Ch	
A12	Andrusggin Hall	E-6	A20	Cutter Health Center	E-5	A34	Hudson Museum	H-5	B05	Ch	
C23	Arpaosk Hall	H-3	C18	Deering Hall	K-4	A28	Jennings Hall	E-5	A29	Ch	
B43	ARKS Soil and Water Greenhouses	K-5	C32	Delta Tau Delta	I-1	C21	Kennedy Hall	E-6	A15	Ch	
D06	Aubert Hall	E-4	C01	Delta Upsilon	I-3	A18	Knox Hall	E-6	B04	Ph	
C19	Balentine Hall	I-4	A16	Donald B. Corbett	G-5	C36	Lamode Chi	H-2	C05	Ph	
A10	Barnes Hall	E-5	A39	Business Admin. Bldg.	G-5	C41	Le Centre French American (BARO)	P-3	B30	Ph	
A05	Bennett Hall	E-5	I14	David P. Butler Allen Village	D-3	C20	Le Centre Gym	H-3	C08	Ph	
D27	Beta Theta Pi	K-3	C30	East Annex	G-5	A33	Lobby Hall (USDA)	I-3	C32	Ph	
B02	Bio Resource Engineering	I-5	B19	Employee Assistance Program	P-3	A19	Little Hall	P-4	C39	Ph	
B14	Bio Resource Engineering Annex (Perkins Hall)	I-5	C17	Environmental Sciences Lab	M-5	A07	Dr. Elmerlyn Nathaniel Edwards Wing	P-4	C34	Ph	
A07	Broadman Hall	E-4	C29	Environmental Sciences Lab	K-5	I07	Lord Hall	G-4	C06	Ph	
A18	Buckner Hall	H-3	B37	Family Living Unit/UMCE	D-3	A08	Machin Tool Lab	P-5	A23	Ph	
C23	Burke Hall	H-3	B12	Fisheries, Aquaculture	I-6	D41	Makany (Clubhouse)	G-4	A24	Ph	
B51	Campan Center	I-1	B17	Fisheries Group	I-6	D35	Makany Diamond	G-4	C33	Ph	
C53	Canadian-American Center	N-3	B18	Fisheries	I-5	A54	Makany Diamond	G-4	C39	Ph	
C07	Carnegie Hall	I-3	B35	Fisheries	I-5	C36	Makany Diamond	G-4	C39	Ph	
A04	Center for Human Health	G-4	B36	Fisheries	I-5	A22	Map Store	H-5	C12	Ph	
C19	Charlbourne Hall	K-3	B37	Fisheries	I-5	D18	Map Store	H-5	C12	Ph	
C38	Chi Omega	P-2	C42	Fisheries	I-5	A01	Memorial Gymnasium	H-5	B61	Ph	
C24	Children's Center	I-2	A13	Fisheries	I-5	C11	Memorial Union	H-5			
D13	Child Study Center	I-2	B41	Fisheries	I-5	A26	Microcomputer Resource Center	H-5			
			B42	Fisheries	I-5	A21	Murphy Hall	G-5	C28	Ph	
			B43	Fisheries	I-5	C07	Museum of Art	I-3	B35	Ph	
			B44	Fisheries	I-5	D31	National ROTC	A-2	A28	Ph	



H-2	D11	Domestic Flammable Hall	B-1	A51	Plastic Hall (Composites Center)	C-11	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	E-1
K-4	D13	Time Hall	B-4	A54	New England Plant, Soil and Water Lab	C-15	Sigma Chi	E-2
D-4	A-2	Haus Auditorium	B-5	B-43	North Systems Hall	C-16	Sigma Nu	E-3
C-7	C-2	Hearing Plant	B-12	B-21	Nutrition Hall	C-17	Sigma Phi Epsilon	E-4
E-5	A17	Hilltop Commons	B-13	B-10	Oak Hall	C-18	Sigma Psi Epsilon	E-5
D-3	R-20	Hitchcock Hall	B-14	B-11	Observatory	C-19	Sigma Tau Epsilon	E-6
E-6	D-2	Holmes Hall	B-15	B-12	Onward Building	C-20	Sigma Xi Epsilon	E-7
E-5	A-34	Hudson Museum	B-16	B-13	Oxford Hall	C-21	Sigma Ypsilon	E-8
K-4	A-28	Jennings Hall	B-17	B-14	Pape Farm and Home Museum	C-22	Sigma Zeta	E-9
E-2	C-11	Kennedy Hall	B-18	B-15	Pavilion Theatre	C-23	Sigma Eta	E-10
P-3	A18	Kona Hall	B-19	B-16	Patch House***	C-24	Sigma Theta	E-11
	C-36	Lambda Chi	B-20	B-17	Pedagogical Hall	C-25	Sigma Upsilon	E-12
	C-14	La Centrale Franco-American (PAROCE)	B-21	B-18	Pest Management***	C-26	Sigma Phi	E-13
	C-20	Longwell Gym	B-22	B-19	Phi Kappa Sigma	C-27	Sigma Chi	E-14
	D-13	Lobby Hall (Old)	B-23	B-20	Phi Gamma Delta	C-28	Sigma Psi	E-15
	A19	Little Hall	B-24	B-21	Phi Theta Kappa	C-29	Sigma Tau	E-16
	A-27	Dr. Llewellyn Nathaniel Edward, Wine	B-25	B-22	President's House	C-30	Sigma Xi	E-17
	A-20	Lord Hall	B-26	B-23	Public Services	C-31	Sigma Eta	E-18
	A-28	Madame "The Lab"	B-27	B-24	Public Affairs	C-32	Sigma Theta	E-19
	D-41	Madamey (Clubhouse)	B-28	B-25	Public Safety	C-33	Sigma Upsilon	E-20
	D-35	Madamey Diamond	B-29	B-26	Quaternary Studies***	C-34	Sigma Phi	E-21
	A-21	Madamey Center for the Arts	B-30	B-27	Roger Clapp Greenhouses	C-35	Sigma Chi	E-22
	C-96	The Maples	B-31	B-28	Robert G. McKee	C-36	Sigma Psi	E-23
	A-22	Map Stone	B-32	B-29	Archaeological Lab	C-37	Sigma Tau	E-24
	D-18	Memorial Gymnasium	B-33	B-30	Harper Hall	C-38	Sigma Xi	E-25
	A-21	Memorial Union	B-34	B-31	Hayes Environmental Research Center	C-39	Sigma Eta	E-26
	C-11	Memorial Hall	B-35	B-32	School of Nursing	C-40	Sigma Phi	E-27
	A-26	Microcomputer Resource Center	B-36	B-33	Service Industries	C-41	Sigma Upsilon	E-28
	A-21	Murray Hall	B-37	B-34	Shibles Hall	C-42	Sigma Chi	E-29
	C-27	Museum of Art	B-38	B-35		C-43	Sigma Psi	E-30
	D-11	Naval ROTC	B-39	B-36		C-44	Sigma Tau	E-31

Handicapped Access Guide:
 * All Floors Accessible
 * First Floor Accessible
 * Ground Floor Accessible
 *** See Onsite Area Map (top left)

WORK OFF WAYBACK & STRESS
FOR BREAKDOWN.

3

HEALTH CARE FORUM FEBRUARY 7, 1994 10:00 AM

280 x 84

ENTER POSITION
LEFT DOWN STB LEFT

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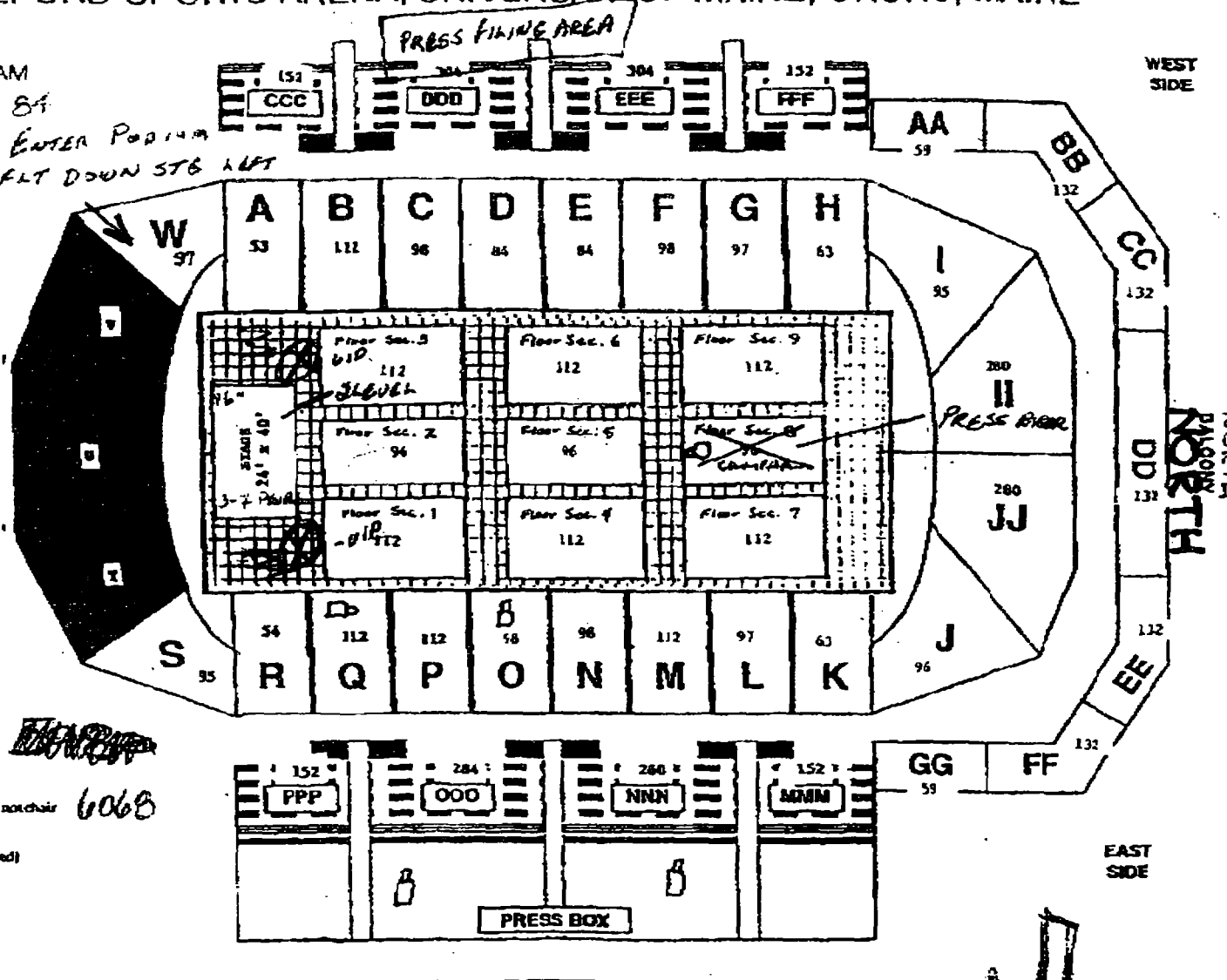
TOTAL EVENT SEATING: 506

- Sections R, S, W, and A offer limited sight lines.
- Floor area allows ample space for wheelchair.
- Reduction in stage size would accommodate more floor seating.
- Row A in Level 1 East/West sections may be obstructed view.
- Last 2 or 3 rows in Level 1 East/West sections provide bleacher seats, not chair backs.
- It is necessary to determine amount and locations of preferred (reserved) seating in order to prepare materials.

CLASS 43

DEXTAR

SKY BOXES SOUTH



1-CAMERA POSITION

PAUL - SOUND SYSTEM
ELECTRICAL SUPPORT

WETA

◆ Health reform

Clinton: more tinkering won't fix health system

The Campus Paper 2/2/94

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Clinton cautioned against mere tinkering with America's health-care system Tuesday and insisted he would settle for nothing less than guaranteed insurance for all. His chief Republican critic held out new hope for compromise.

After back-and-forth appearances by Clinton and Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole before the nation's governors and the American Hospital Association, the president said he came away encouraged about prospects for reform.

"You seem to have a leavening effect on the political rhetoric of the nation's capi-

tal," Clinton told members of the National Governors Association.

Dole, speaking just before Clinton, told the governors they "may have laid out a framework for the rest of us to rally around and talk about."

He was referring to the governors' newly minted "call to action" on health care. It stops short of some of Clinton's goals, but includes a GOP concession that employers be required to make coverage available to workers.

Dole seemed intent on keeping Republicans involved in the debate, telling his party,

"We're going to be up in the bleachers when the parade goes by unless we get our people together," the Kansan said.

As Congress continues hearings on health care, he added, "we may be able to resolve some of these issues that look impossible now because we have just gotten started."

Dole repeated Republican opposition to Clinton's proposal that employers be required to pay at least 80 percent of their workers' health-care premiums. Clinton countered, "I still believe in the requirement for employers to cover their employees."

The president, in two speeches that near-

ly exhausted his voice, affirmed his State of the Union declaration that universal coverage must be a part of any health-care plan.

"We have to do it now," he told the hospital executives. "And what we have to do includes providing guaranteed private insurance to every single American."

In both speeches, he cautioned against incremental reform.

"What normally happens around here is that everybody gives their speeches and then we have Washington-style reform where we tinker at the edges.... That's what we've been doing for years," he told the governors.

Me. Campus Paper 2/2/94

Monday, February 7

Lecture • "Personal Peace Through Yoga" • with Barbara Lyon,
certified Sivananda Hatha Yoga Instructor • Bangor
Lounge, Memorial Union • 12:15 p.m.

Rush • Gamma Sigma Sigma • National Service Sorority •
Basement of Balentine Hall • 8:00-9:00 p.m.

The Maine Forum on Healthcare Reform • with First Lady Hillary
R. Clinton • The Forum is sponsored by the University of
Maine and Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, Alford
Arena • 10:00 a.m.



◆ Healthspeak series

Mental health care becoming more cost efficient

By Ryan Robbins
Staff Writer

Changes in health insurance policies and deinstitutionalization are changing the way mental health care providers are doing business, Ron Brown, a psychologist at Bangor Mental Health Institute and private therapist said Wednesday afternoon.

Brown hosted "Mental Health Services: What are the needs of Maine Communities?" as part of the Health Impact Group and the Memorial Union's Healthspeak Luncheon series.

"What's happening now is that health care entities have rung out a lot of economic inefficiencies in what had been delivery of mental health services by an array of services providers," Brown said.

Brown said the changes in mental health care services are designed to make money, not lose money. "Which is an unheard of thought in delivering health services," he said.

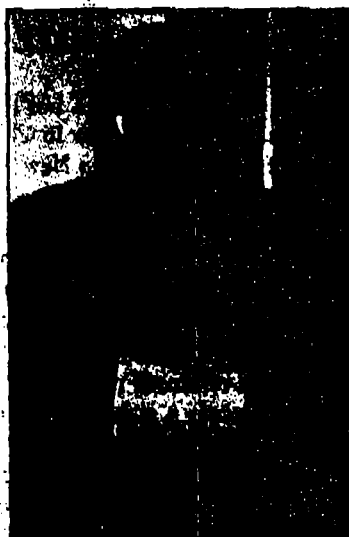
There are five ways to fund mental health care, Brown said. Funding is provided by state and federal governments, insurance companies, patients themselves, and pro bono — for free.

"Mental health services, as part of the managed health care movement, are being split off" to specialized mental health care providers, Brown said.

Mental health services are spreading out beyond state hospitals, such as BMHI and private therapists, Brown said.

Specialized hospitals such as The Acadia Hospital, psychiatric wings in general hospitals like Eastern Maine Medical Center and community health centers such as Community Health & Counseling Services, all of which are in Bangor, are taking the place of state-run facilities and private therapists.

Contracting mental health services to private health care providers is cheaper for the state and federal governments, Brown said. In addition, contracting "puts a lot of pressure on providers to come out of the



Ron Brown, psychologist at BMHI. (Wickenheiser photo.)

could" and join forces, he said.

Networking by private therapists has become necessary because insurance companies fund only a se-

See MENTAL HEALTH
on page 7

ry 28, 1994

7

Mental health care

fect number of health care providers, Brown said.

The effect of networking is akin to rationed health care, Brown said. He said that in the late 1970s insurance companies fully paid for an average of 26 sessions for patients.

Networking has led to episode-based treatment rather than disorder-based treatment, Brown said. Insurers are now authorizing fewer sessions at a time.

"Nowadays it's often one to six sessions," he said.

Episode-based treatment has led to outpatient treatment, he said.

The number of sessions of treatment for mental illness, Brown said, "hasn't changed much since the 1970s. It's about eight sessions a week for the average patient."

It is for this reason that many mental health programs are now using a "case management" approach, he said. Case management involves a professional who coordinates treatment for about three months, with several other professionals for six months or more.

If patients are "immediately discharged," Brown said, "then some health maintenance organizations like the HMOs are going to be very difficult to deal with."

Patients who are discharged from treatment are often not followed up, he said.

In some cases, patients are not followed up, he said. "In some cases, patients are not followed up, he said. "In some cases, patients are not followed up, he said."

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Home health group was early model of health care

By Dick Sprague
SPECIAL TO MIDWEEK

Ignorance about basic sanitation and disease was not the only obstacle faced by Edith Bicknell and her hardy band of reformers.

The area's oldest home health organization has undergone its fourth transformation in 80 years. Bangor District Nursing Association is now Bangor Area Visiting Nurses Inc. The name change better reflects what the institution does, says Jane Irving, Visiting Nurses president.

The seminal organization was the Bangor Health Committee, created by the city's six federated women's clubs. In 1913, in a great act of faith, it became Bangor District Nursing Committee, with the ambitious goal of hiring a full-time nurse to do its work.

The women soon recruited Edith Bicknell, R.N., of Port-

land, who would serve the fledgling organization for 23 years, becoming a legend in Bangor's immigrant neighborhoods where she sometimes delivered as many as three babies in a single night. The fees for the service ranged from 5 cents to \$3 for a maternity case.

The fees were flexible and geared to the needs of the poor.

The industry of the Nursing Committee in raising funds and Bicknell's brook-no-obstacles approach were so successful that the organization underwent its third incarnation in 1925, becoming Bangor District Nursing Association.

It was a very different world when the first Nursing Committee was born on July 28, 1913. Many streets were unpaved. Planks served as sidewalks in some places. Streets were littered with manure from horses and other animals. Sanitation in grocery stores and dairies was a random thing. Tuberculosis, smallpox, whooping cough, scarlet fever and mumps were deadly childhood diseases and the focus of great effort by Bicknell and her two student aides.

Reading the yellowing pages of the committee's records, one senses that ignorance about basic sanitation and disease was not the only obstacle faced by Bicknell and her hardy band of reformers.

Women's suffrage and the 19th Amendment were seven years away in 1913, and the world of commerce, medicine and government was dominated by men. When the women of the committee wrote to the local dairies and grocers asking to visit, they were told bluntly to "stay home and tend to (their) families."

According to the group's historian, Margaret Atwood, the city did not support the effort in the beginning, nor did the medical profession. But the same kind of persistence that won them the vote in 1920 wore down the opposition with small successes.

When the Bangor Electric Co. refused Bicknell a special fare on the trolley cars, Mr. Kane of Kane's Stables provided a carriage and driver free during the winter months. A clinic on East Somerset Street, staffed by Jewish women in the neighborhood and backed by the committee, became a model of health care for Bangor's immigrant community and others.

Some of the early committee priorities seem quaint 80 years later. There was a campaign to eliminate flypaper in grocery stores and to eliminate roller towels which were then in common use and contributed to the spread of disease.

But the campaign for cleaner streets, clean water and the

testing of children for TB had a real impact. Bicknell and her aides also spent a lot of effort in teaching what now would be called parenting skills among the poor.

You have to remember," Margaret Atwood says, "that we weren't so far removed from 19th century practices that the techniques of antiseptic medicine were common knowledge. Miss Bicknell spent as much of her time on health education as she did in nursing."

Many people in Bangor still depended on wells for water and as late as 1926 a polluted well on Newbury Street was responsible for an outbreak of typhoid fever.

Throughout the first 20 years of the committee's life the hardy spirit of Edith Bicknell dominates. During the influenza epidemic of 1918, this extraordinary woman made 2,038 home visits and treated 329 flu cases. By this time, Bangor doctors were referring patients to Bicknell, and she routinely followed up on patients who had been released from the hospital.

The endowment fund, started in 1914 for the treatment of destitute patients, was growing. Money to support the work of the committee was a matter of noblesse oblige, and the Bangor Society embraced the good work. Ice cream socials during Christmas and in May raised what in 1923 was real money. The records show that the women generated income of

\$4,078.18 and, with true Yankee thrift, spent only \$2,992.54. Edith Bicknell earned \$300 a year.

Bangor pharmacies were co-operating. Caldwell Sweet's pharmacy was an early supporter, giving the committee cut-rate prices and, sometimes, even free drugs.

The focus of the Nursing Association changed in 1926 from basic health education to preventive medicine. The era when nurses and teachers regularly examined children's hair for lice was passing. The BDNA volunteers covered the city with health posters. The scourge of children, in addition to highly contagious TB, was polio, then known as infantile paralysis.

Bicknell and her assistants conducted well-baby clinics and the slogan was "health — the heritage of every baby." BDNA continued its good work through the Depression years and World War II. But it wasn't until the last decade that the association started by the determined women of 1913 began to realize its full potential.

From its modest beginnings in 1913, Bangor Area Visiting Nurses Inc. — the Bangor District Nursing Association — has grown into an organization that provides home care to about 600 patients a year within a 25-mile radius of Bangor, making 28,000 home visits a year with a budget of \$1.9 million.

One thing hasn't changed. No one is turned away because they can't pay.

Edith Bicknell would be pleased.

Fun Facts

The University is located on Marsh Island, formed by the Penobscot and Stillwater Rivers. Because of this, no building is over four stories high. The University of Maine is the only land grant university in the nation on an island!

The University of Maine was opened in 1865 under the name of Maine State College and was begun on farmland: the White and Goddard farms.

Coyotes, deer, moose, and bald eagles are kept in the University's study pens located along the bike path.

The Ornamental Gardens contain Maine wildflowers, a goldfish pond, a gazebo and a variety of specimen trees. All planting and maintenance is done by University students.

The UM baseball team has gone to the College World Series five years in a row. This record is second in the East only to the University of Miami in total number of appearances.

Phi Gamma Delta is the oldest fraternity on campus.

The first women's field hockey team was established in the 1920's.

UM has a marine and offshore research facility located in Walpole, ME which is called the Darling Center.

Baseball was the first organized sport at UM, starting in 1877.

Somerset Hall is the only residence hall in Old Town, ME.

Corbett and Dunn Hall were built to house Olympic athletes.

Three residence halls are supposedly haunted (Balentine, Colvin and Somerset).

Each room in Nutting Hall is made of a different species of Maine wood.

The Alford Arena has been selected as the most difficult hockey arena to play in nationally. This is due to the enthusiasm and support of UM fans. Also, the UM Hockey team is the only team in the nation that has played 83 consecutive games in standing room crowds.

Scenes from the film "The Four Seasons" as well as scenes from "Creepshow II" were filmed on campus.

Horror writer Stephen King is a famous UM alumnus.

The book *Pet Semetary* by Stephen King is partially set on the UMaine campus. The main character is a doctor employed at the Cutler Health Center.

Balentine Hall is the only all female residence hall on campus.

The Maine Stein Song is the only college song to make the Top 10 on the music charts. Former UM student Rudy Vallee is credited with the world-wide success of our college song.

UM consists of over 200 buildings situated on 3,300 acres.

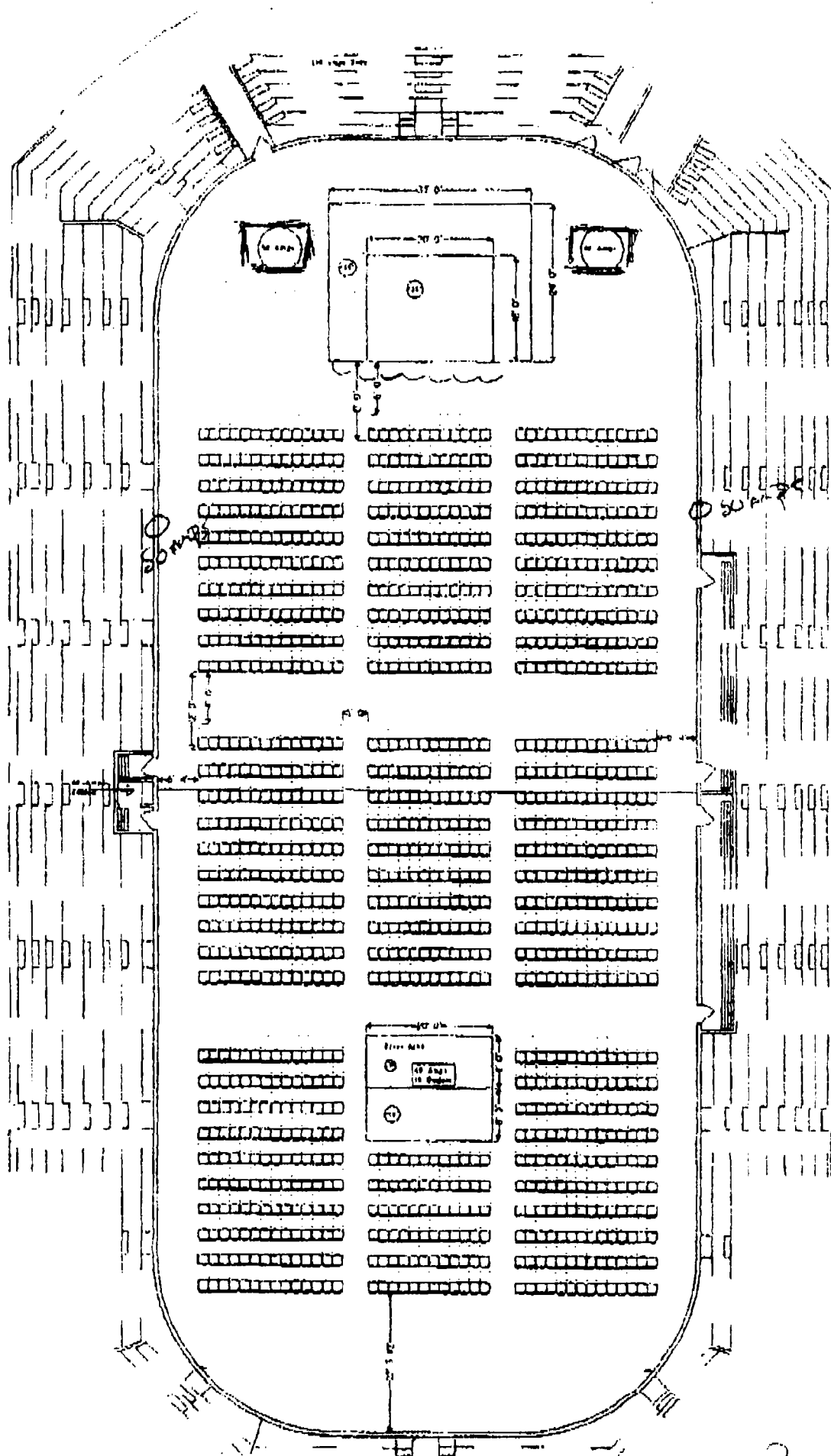
The University has 150 student organizations including 32 honor or professional societies and various fraternities and sororities.

The UM Study Abroad Program offers exchanges with France, Germany, England, Austria, Ireland, Spain, Mexico, and Canada.

The UM mascot is the fighting Black Bear, affectionately called "Bananas." The University's original mascot was a stolen advertising sign from an Old Town haberdashery that was in the shape of a large elephant, which students soon named Bolivar. They usually paraded the sign during half-time at Bowdoin football games. Bolivar's reign as mascot ended with the arrival of the bear cub. Bolivar was given a funeral and burial and is interred today at the center point of the parking lot beside the Field House.

The first applicants to the University of Maine in 1868 were tested in geography, arithmetic, English grammar and algebra. In addition, they had to provide "satisfactory testimonials of good moral character and industrious habits." Out of six applicants, four were accepted.

Women were first admitted to the University in 1872, though only fifty-nine women attended the University between 1872 and 1900.



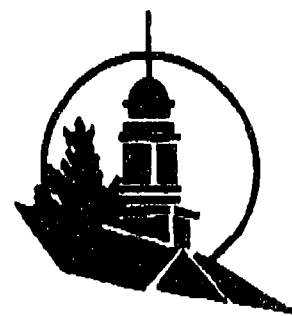
Paul Sullivan

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

Academic Information 1994

Admissions Office • 5715 Chadbourne Hall • Orono, ME 04469-5713

tel: 207/581-1561; fax: 581-1213

**College of Arts & Humanities**211¹**Bachelor of Arts**

Art: Studio Art, Art History, Art Education

English

French

German

History

International Affairs¹: Modern Languages (French, German, Russian or Spanish), History

Latin

Modern Languages

Music

Music Performance

Music Education (B.M.E.)

Philosophy

Romance Languages

Spanish

Theatre

¹ Offered jointly with Social & Behavioral Sciences**College of Natural Resources, Forestry & Agriculture***1,091¹**Bachelor of Science**

Agribusiness & Resource Economics

Animal and Veterinary Sciences

(Pre-Veterinary)

Aquaculture

Bio-Resource Engineering¹Bio-Resource Engineering Technology¹

Food Industry Systems

Forestry

Forest Engineering¹

Human Nutrition & Foods

Landscape Horticulture

Natural Resources

Recreation & Park Management

Sustainable Agriculture

Wildlife Management

Wood Technology

TECHNICAL DIVISION105¹

Associate of Science

Landscape & Nursery Management

¹ As of July 1, 1993; formerly Colleges of Applied Sciences & Agriculture and Forestry Resources¹ Offered jointly with Engineering**College of Business Administration**741¹**Bachelor of Science**

Business Administration: Accounting, Finance, Management, Marketing

College of Education1,087¹**Bachelor of Science**

Elementary Education

Health, Physical Education & Recreation Education

Secondary Education: English, Foreign Languages, Science, Mathematics, Social Studies

College of Sciences693¹**Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science**

Biochemistry

Biology

Botany

Chemistry

Computer Science

Geological Sciences

Microbiology

Physics

Zoology

Bachelor of Arts

Clinical Laboratory Sciences: Cytotechnology,

Medical Technology

Mathematics & Statistics

Bachelor of Science

Molecular & Cellular Biology

¹ Pre-medical or pre-dental options (SEE NOTES)**College of Engineering**951¹**Bachelor of Science**Bio-Resource Engineering¹

Chemical Engineering

Civil Engineering

Computer Engineering

Electrical Engineering

Engineering Physics

Forest Engineering¹

Mechanical Engineering

Pulp & Paper Technology

Surveying Engineering

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY**Bachelor of Science**Bio-Resource Engineering Technology¹

Construction Management Technology

Electrical Engineering Technology

Mechanical Engineering Technology

¹ Offered jointly with Natural Resources, Forestry & Agriculture**College of Social & Behavioral Sciences**1,861¹**Bachelor of Arts**

Anthropology

Economics

International Affairs¹: Anthropology,

Economics, Political Science

Journalism

Mass Communication

Political Science

Psychology

Public Management

Sociology

Speech, Communication (including Communication Disorders)

Bachelor of Science

Child Development/Family Relations

SCHOOL OF NURSING**Bachelor of Science**

Nursing

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK**Bachelor of Arts**

Social Work

¹ Offered jointly with Arts & Humanities**University College**1,239¹**Associate of Arts**

Liberal Studies (including Gateway

& Pre-Veterinary)

Associate of Science

Business Management: Data Processing,

Banking, Real Estate

Dental Hygiene (including Dental Assisting,

1-year certificate)

Merchandising

Health Information Technology

Hotel, Restaurant, Tourism Management

Legal Technology: Paralegal Studies,

Criminal Justice

Bachelor of University Studies¹¹ Offered through Continuing Education Division**Academic & Career Exploration (ACE)**192¹

Open to first-year students in the fall semester. See page 2 for information.

- ¹ Undergraduate enrollment fall, 1992.
- Pre-medical and pre-dental students often major in one of the sciences, but may major in any four-year degree program at the University.
- Students may investigate several majors within a college (except Business Administration and University College) by entering that college as undeclared.

Information subject to change; current July, 1993.

FAX Front PAGE

The University of Maine System's seven campuses stretch from Portland in the dynamic south to Fort Kent in the creon of Maine. Each serves a community as well as an educational purpose. All have special missions and extraordinary possibilities.

The entire University System has only some 30,000 students—about the size of a single campus in many states—and courses are taught by men and women who are attracted to live and work in Maine in part because of the close relationship they can establish with students.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE SYSTEM: A FIRST-RATE EDUCATION, WITH GREAT SCENERY AS A FRINGE BENEFIT.

For admissions information and details on each campus, call:

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

207-581-1561

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE

207-780-5670

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT FARMINGTON

207-778-7050

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT FORT KENT

207-834-3162 ext. 136

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT MACHIAS

207-355-3313 ext. 318

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT PRESQUE ISLE

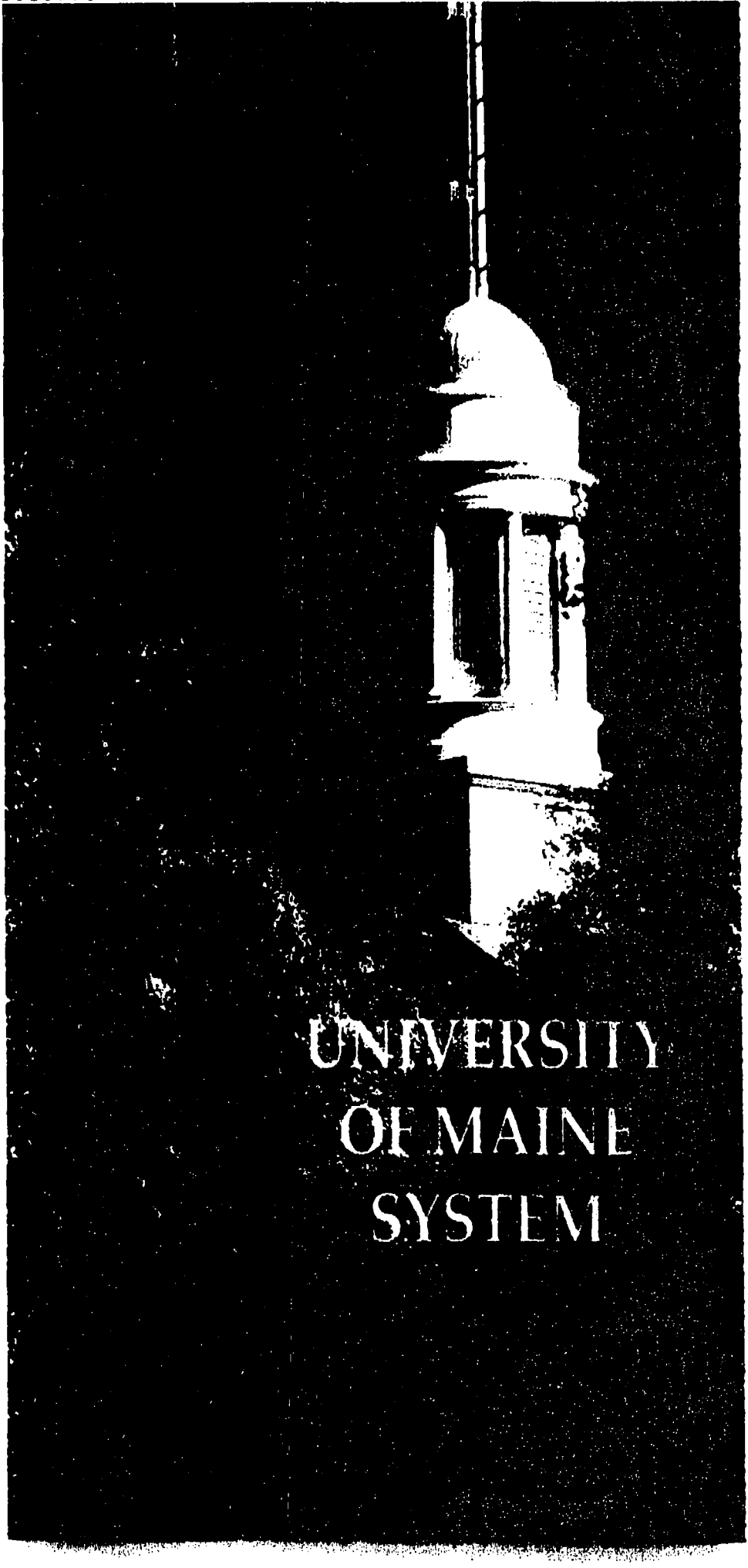
207-764-0311 ext. 385

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT AUGUSTA

207-621-3185



In complying with the letter and spirit of applicable laws and in pursuing its own goals of pluralism, the University of Maine System does not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin or citizenship status, age, disability, or veterans status in employment, education, or any other area. On request, reasonable accommodations are provided to qualified individuals with disabilities.



**UNIVERSITY
OF MAINE
SYSTEM**

MAINE is beautiful
coastline, sparkling
lakes and rivers, uncrowded
countryside, and
unsurpassed quality of life.

Maine also is one of the best
small systems of higher
education in the country.
On the cutting edge
nationally in areas like
library automation, the
University of Maine System
combines innovation with
individual attention to
students.

The spirit of our System and
our campuses matches the
special qualities of our state
and the Maine people. We
offer education on a human
scale, and it works.



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

FOUNDED IN ORONO IN 1865 as Maine's land-grant institution, the University of Maine is the state's center of learning, discovery, and service to the public.

Located in east-central Maine, Orono is close to the ocean and to lakes and mountains. The traditional New England campus is an inspiring learning environment for students from the associate-degree level up through the Ph.D.

The University is the largest, most-diverse institution of higher learning in Maine, and many of its programs—particularly in engineering, science, and natural resources—enjoy national and international respect.

The campus is a friendly place, and a world-class concert hall and more than 150 student organizations guarantee an active life outside the classroom. In NCAA Division I competition, the hockey team is all but a permanent guest at tournament time, and Black Bear baseball is among the best in the East. Championship-level basketball heads a full complement of women's sports.

With about 11,000 students and sensitive to the needs of individuals, UMaine is small enough for students to keep their identity, big enough for them to be different.

That's the Maine difference.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE'S THREE CAMPUSES you can choose the bustling, cosmopolitan atmosphere of Portland (one of America's most livable cities), the relaxed, charming village of Gorham, or small and innovative Lewiston/Auburn College.

Offering both undergraduate and graduate degree programs, USM is distinguished by academic excellence, small classes, and faculty members both concerned about students and committed to teaching. The quality of USM academics, including its nationally cited Honors Program, make our alumni unusually successful in admission to graduate schools and in employment.

More than 50 student clubs and organizations and a nationally competitive NCAA Division III athletic program satisfy a wide spectrum of interests for USM's 10,000 students. Portland's extraordinary cultural and entertainment options add vigor and vitality to student life.

Scholarly distinction, metropolitan energy, athletic achievement, putting students first: Like southern Maine itself, USM is on the move.

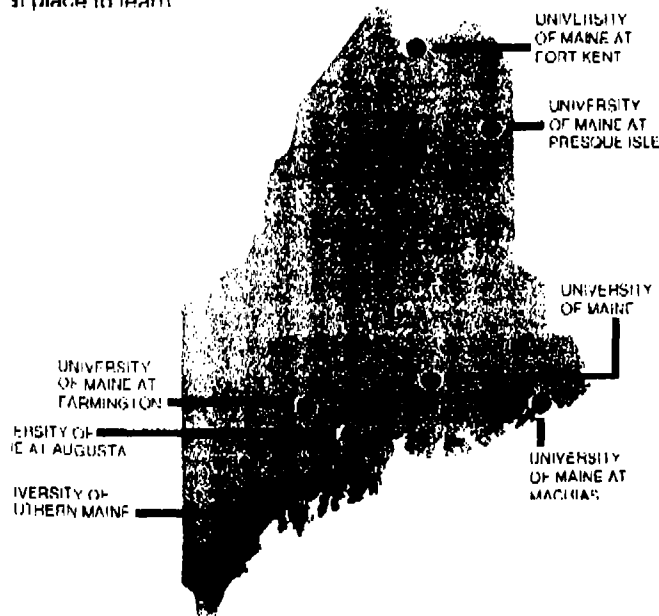


UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT FARMINGTON

I ESTED AMONG THE LAKES AND MOUNTAINS of west-central Maine, the University of Maine at Farmington is a small, private, undergraduate college committed to personal attention and stimulating courses. UMF is the public alternative to a liberal arts college, offering undergraduate programs in arts and sciences, education, and human services. Because the University of Maine at Farmington is committed to high-quality education and services and to preserving its small, small-campus atmosphere, the University limits its enrollment to 2,000 students. Admission is competitive. The town of Farmington is close to major ski areas and near enough to the coast for a midnight trip to L. L. Bean. For 130 years, Farmington has been a cozy home-away-from-home to college students from across New England and throughout the country. Since its founding in 1864, professors at the University of Maine at Farmington know their students by name and care about them as individuals.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT FORT KENT

BEGIN WITH BEAUTIFUL FORESTS, LAKES, AND RIVERS—a natural laboratory for environmental and biological studies. Add the unique Acadian and French Canadian heritage of the St. John Valley. And top with close contacts with faculty members that at most state universities are simply impossible. Founded in 1878, the University of Maine at Fort Kent is a special world, both on campus and off. In addition to intramural and intercollegiate sports, clubs, and other campus activities, nature beckons with downhill and cross-country skiing, hunting, fishing, canoeing, and hiking. Small and friendly, dedicated to teaching, and located in a dynamic multicultural and bilingual area on the international border with Canada, UMFK is a great place to learn.



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT MACHIAS

A STUDENT-ORIENTED CAMPUS, a close-knit community of learners, a picturesque small town, all set on the beautiful coast of Maine.

The University of Maine at Machias, the easternmost college campus in the United States, was founded in 1909. Built on a solid base of the liberal arts, the campus goes beyond traditional education and career preparation in that its programs are stimulated by a common focus on its unique setting—the natural and social environments of coastal Maine. Machias is perfect for marine biology and environmental studies as well as rural teacher education, business, and recreation management.

The diversity of opportunities is exceptional. From excellent intramural and intercollegiate athletics to community theater, shellfish research, and a first-class art collection, UMM not only offers a distinctive way of learning, but a way of life—the Maine Experience.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT PRESQUE ISLE

NORTHERN MAINE'S ARCOOSTOOK COUNTY features white-water rivers, four-season recreation, an unspoiled environment, and the University of Maine at Presque Isle—a special place for individual growth.

Founded in 1903, UM Presque Isle offers comprehensive academic programs in many fields but remains small enough for faculty to work directly with students. Indeed, students coauthor research papers with their professors—a rare privilege for undergraduates.

A distinctive blend of Americans and Canadians, the student body is at once regional and international.

Warm and friendly, beautiful, and student-centered, UM Presque Isle is a quintessentially Maine institution.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT AUGUSTA

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT AUGUSTA, founded in 1965, offers programs unavailable anywhere else in northern New England—the campus is known for jazz and contemporary music, the photography program is affiliated with the renowned Maine Photographic Workshop, and its two-year program in architectural studies has few peers in the entire United States.

UMA is principally a community college, with most of its students enrolled in associate-level programs. The main campus is located in the state capital, but many of its 5,500 students attend classes at off-campus locations.

Nationally recognized for its use of interactive television, the University of Maine at Augusta is a door of opportunity for people of all backgrounds throughout the state of Maine.

REPRINTED FROM
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 A PUBLICATION FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE
 (VOL. 4, NO. 50)
 MARGARET HAGLE, EDITOR, DEPARTMENT OF

CAMPUS PAST/CAMPUS FUTURE *creating community*

An Overview of the University of Maine Campus — *Past, Present and Future.*

"*Campus Past/Campus Future: Creating Community*" is an exhibit about continuity and change. A product of the University of Maine's master plan for campus development, this exhibit explores the past, as well as future possibilities for the University of Maine.

The expansive exhibit, spanning two floors of Alumni Hall, is on display through June 15. It includes not only an extensive photographic retrospect and glimpses of campus future, but also a multimedia computer tour of campus.

"We're attempting to show the continuity between the past and future," according to Anita Wihry, director of University of Maine Institutional Planning and chair of the University Facilities and Campus Planning Committee that is preparing the master plan for campus. "Such an exhibit helps us see the changes the University has undergone over time."

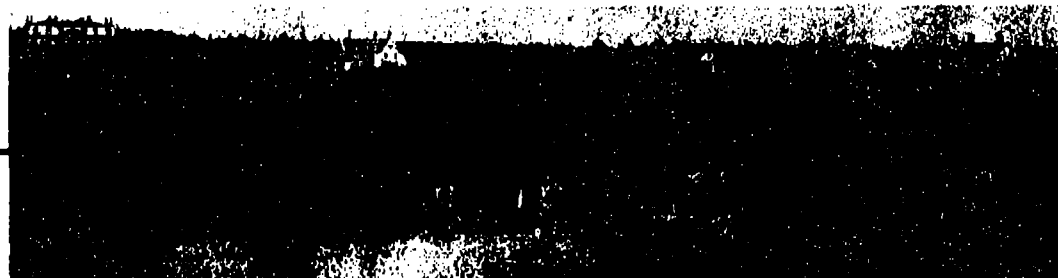
"We face financial uncertainty as does much of higher education," Wihry said. "Such problems have regularly appeared at intervals in the University history, and yet despite past crises, the University continued to develop - and it will again."

"We need to decide what we want the University to look like, what facilities we need for the future and what resources will be required," said Wihry.

There are a number of new concepts in the Master Plan. The perimeter road system and parking at the edge of the campus are aspects of the plan most likely to have an impact on the daily life of the campus. The concept of "zones," particularly in relationship to the campus entrances, will provide a framework for decisions about the location of a variety of campus units and activities. The concept of residential zones, to include outdoor living areas as an extension of residence hall living space, also provides a strong organizing principle. The plazas at each end of the Mall will enhance the sense of the Mall as the heart of the campus community.

The Mall, with its anchors - Fogler Library and Memorial Gymnasium, continues to be the backbone of the physical organization of the campus. The concept of a pedestrian core and park-like setting for the campus are ideas proposed in master plans of the past that reappear in the current master plan.

Time Line
 In 1865, the Maine State Legislature passed the bill calling for a state college. Planning the college, choosing a site, building classrooms, and setting up a curriculum filled the next three years. Four students attended the first classes in September, 1868. The class grew to 12 members over the next four years, but only six graduated. From these original four students, the Maine State College grew into the University that we know today. Over the years, many changes have occurred due to fires, war, changing curricula and modernization. Growth has occurred due to budget increases, student fund raising drives, alumni donations and powerful administrators. The change in orientation from the River to the Mall of buildings like Fernald, Wingata, Coburn and Alumni Halls reflects both the changes and growth the campus has experienced. The pictures in this series are among those in the exhibit that depict the chronological history of the University. Its purpose is to allow the viewer to imagine how the campus appeared to students of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as well as to show the changes and growth that have occurred since 1865.



Nineteenth
 Century



CAMPUS PAST/CAMPUS FUTURE

creating community

An Overview of the University of Maine Campus — Past, Present and Future.

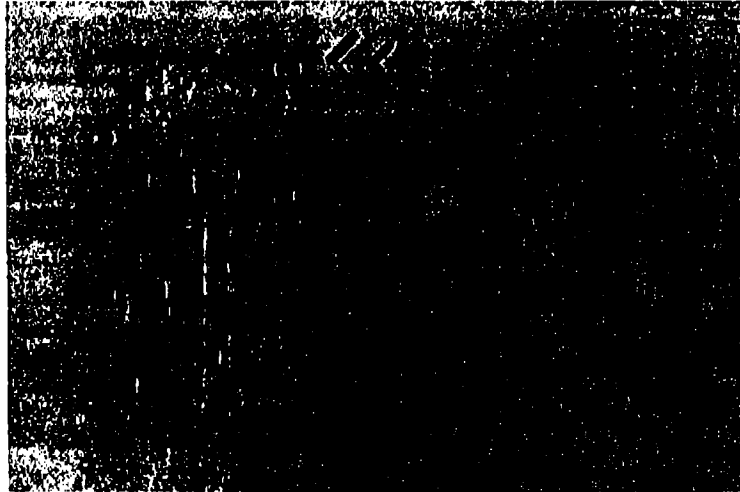
Our Land Grant Roots

In 1862, Congress passed the Morrill Land Grant Act to promote the establishment of educational institutions that added agricultural development. The Act gave each state public lands to sell in order to finance agricultural and industrial colleges.

Classes to be offered by land grant colleges ranged from the classics through natural science to carpentry, farming and blacksmithing. Moreover, many colleges considered athletics to be an important part of student growth and thus, intercollegiate sports became a central feature of student life, as well as a source of school pride and alumni contributions.

The University of Maine started as the Maine State College, a land grant institution which the Maine State Legislature approved in 1865. The College followed many of the guidelines set up by the Morrill Act and instituted some of its own ideas. In the bill which created the College, the Legislature called for the students to be of good moral character and mandated that they should engage in actual work, as well as be taught military tactics. If students met those requirements and were willing to carry out these duties, then they were to be admitted and charged nothing for their education.

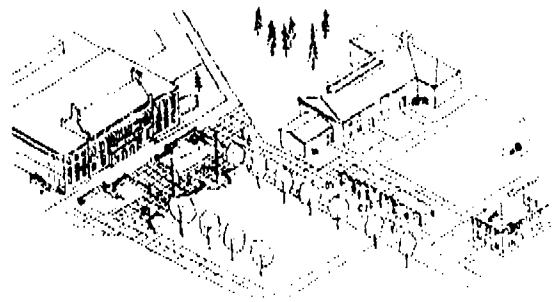
Upon arrival in 1868, the first students found that military tactics were indeed part of the curriculum and that the College was located on a productive farm. In fact, the farm had been operating prosperously since the preceding year. Students participated in general studies as well and lived in a household situation which provided restraining and purifying influences of the family.



Principles of Campus Organization

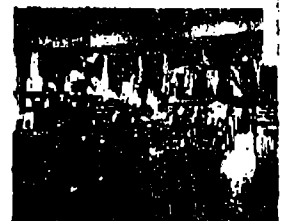
The following principles guided the development of the campus:

- ▼ The Mall is the monumental space at the heart of the campus.
- ▼ Campus "zones" organize the campus by function.
- ▼ Landscaping and green spaces create a sense of community.
- ▼ Recreational spaces create outdoor living spaces along the river.
- ▼ Perimeter roads are the primary road system at the edge of the campus.
- ▼ The Mall and surrounding spaces are prime for social and recreational activities.
- ▼ Specific roads from the perimeter roads provide access to the campus.
- ▼ Special parking needs are met through a system of designated parking areas.



The Mall

The Mall is the heart of the campus. It is the one end and the other end of the campus. It is also the administrative center. The Master Plan calls for a park-like setting, a place for social and recreational activities among its users.



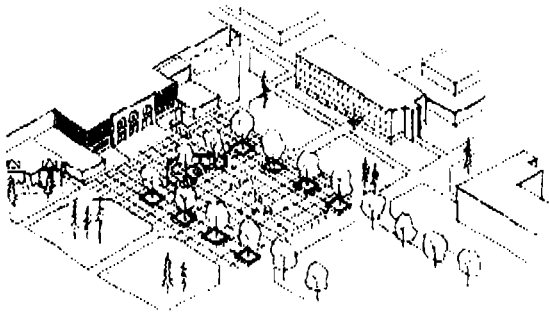
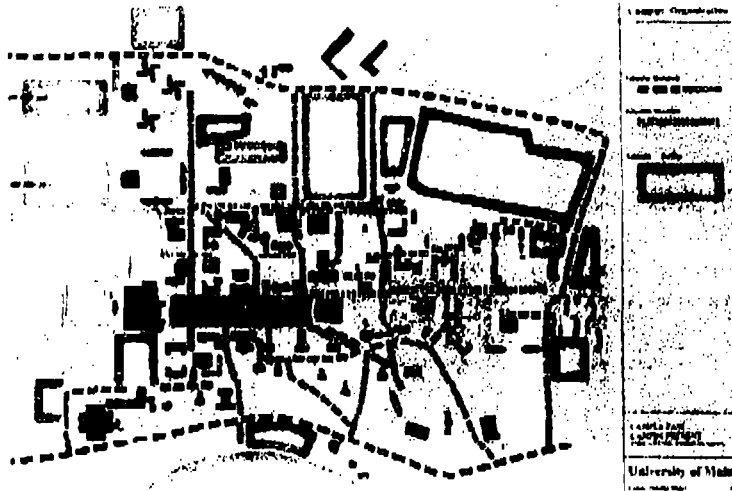
The Master Plan displayed in the Alumni

campus.
The residential areas of the campus and
and parking is largely limited to parking lots

ins within the campus.
meter road system.

by Fogler Library at
er - symbolic of mind
tional, social and

pedestrian green space
. The Mall is a center
a sense of community



Additions and Subtractions

Structural changes to the University's buildings have not always been controlled by University administrators. Many of the 19th century and some 20th century buildings have been enlarged by the raising of roofs and the addition of wings. The wings of both Fernald and Lord Halls received second-story additions, while Alumni Hall received two annexes as the demand for space in the building increased. Morrill, Balentine and Stevens were also enlarged through the addition of wings. Photographs of these buildings when they were first built made it appear as if indeed the wings were an afterthought, but research reveals that the wings had been included in their original plans. These wings were victims of initial budgetary restraints which allowed for completion of the main blocks of these buildings, but not the wings. With the end of budgetary restraints came the wings. The history of White, Oak, Wingate and Hannibal Hamlin Halls, as well as Mount Vernon House, did not have such a happy ending. Various fires destroyed White and Oak Halls, and Mount Vernon House. Wingate's tower and Hannibal Hamlin's north wing were also victims of fire.

Changing Uses

As growth and modernization occurred, the original purpose of many buildings such as Fernald, Wingate, Alumni and Carnegie Halls no longer met the demands of students and faculty. Carnegie Library was replaced by the Fogler Library and Alumni's gymnasium, by the Memorial Gymnasium. Chemistry classes were moved from Fernald to Aubert Hall, while engineering classes went from Wingate to Lord to Jenness and Barrows Halls. Instead of discarding these older buildings, they have been remodeled to house new departments and activities.





CAMPUS PAST/CAMPUS FUTURE

creating community

An Overview of the University of Maine Campus — Past, Present and Future.



Alumni House/Reception Center

The Alumni House will provide the facilities needed to enable the General Alumni Association to move forward in answering the ever-increasing needs of the University and its alumni. It will provide space not currently available for alumni functions and social gatherings, as well as office, meeting and conference space for staff and community activities. The Reception Center will provide the University with much-needed space for a gracious hospitality area to receive and house campus visitors, guests and dignitaries. The new Center will also provide space for the offices of the University of Maine Foundation, currently located in Bangor. This multi-use Alumni House will become the "front door" to the University, providing a hospitable welcome to all visitors and a home for the use of alumni.

Center for the Study of the Performing Arts

Designed to connect the Memorial Union building with the Maine Center for the Arts, the new Center for the Study of the Performing Arts will extend from the back of Houli Auditorium. This versatile new facility will include essential practice rooms, studios, a major recital hall, instrument and rehearsal halls, a costume shop, and a Green Room for post-performance receptions. The Departments of Theatre/Dance and Music, now scattered in several buildings across campus, will make a common and synergistic home together in the Center for the Study of the Performing Arts. Also, the Hudson Museum will be provided with critical storage, preparation and preservation areas. The new Center will be built in partnership with the state, which has contributed \$2 million through a bond issue. Total cost is projected at more than \$6 million.



Geological Sciences Center

This new building will house classrooms; the Department of Geological Sciences; the Department's teaching laboratories; and the Department's research programs, laboratories and facilities. The Department is heavily engaged in global science and environmental research, locally and in most other parts of the world. Specifically, Department research deals with global and local issues such as quaternary, geologic history and climate change; genesis of the earth's crust and mineral deposits; coastal geology and related environmental problems; environmental geochemistry and acid precipitation and its effects; and hydrogeological resources/waste disposal. The Department is nationally and internationally recognized. In 1990, the Department received over \$2 million in nationally competitive, federally funded research grants. Awards to Department faculty in 1990 included the Vega Medal by the King of Sweden for polar research, the University of Maine's Research and Scholarly Activity Award, and a very highly competitive U.S. Department of Energy Environmental Restoration/Waste Management Young Faculty Award.



Twenty-First Century

1994 MAINE FORUM ON HEALTH CARE REFORM



Important Notice

Traffic delays and parking difficulties should be expected Monday, February 7, caused in part by the Maine Forum on Health Care Reform, featuring First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, and the thousands of Maine residents who will attend.

Special parking arrangements, both on and off campus, have been made for forum attendees. Though these arrangements will lessen the traffic and parking problems, they will not eliminate them.

University students and employees are encouraged to car pool, walk if practical, attempt to arrive early, and allow extra time to travel to campus on Monday.

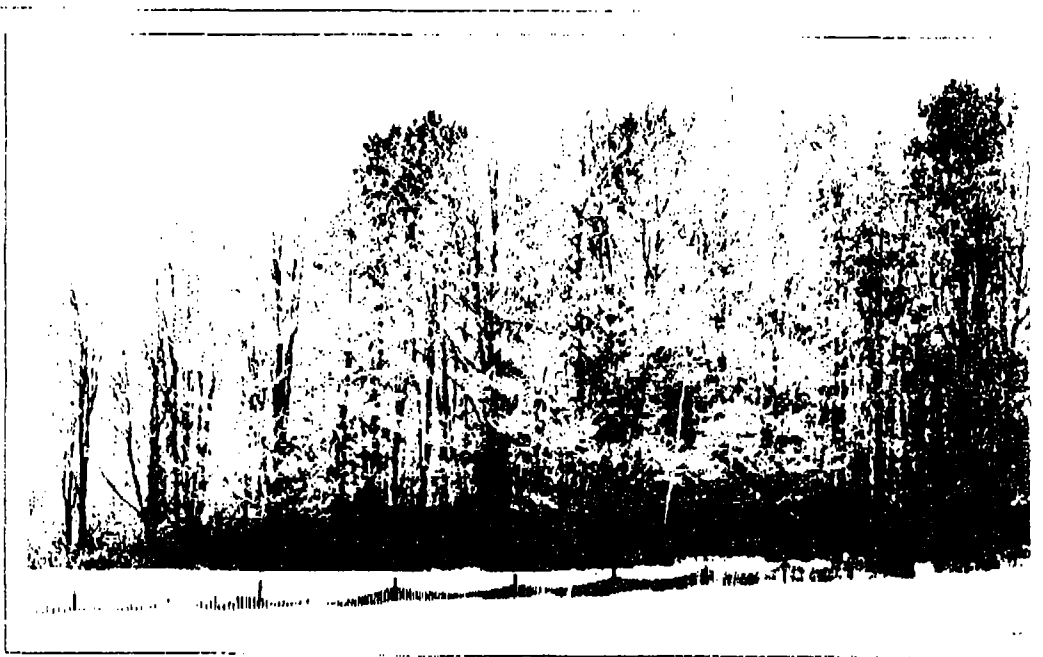
For commuter students, please be advised that some of the parking area between the Field House and Alford Sports Arena will be unavailable on Monday. Those students are encouraged to park in the Field Lot between the Maine Center for the Arts and Rangeley Road. UMaine Public Safety will be present to guide commuters and others to alternate campus parking if necessary.

The inconvenience is regrettable, but temporary, and necessary to provide this opportunity to the people of Maine. Thank you for your understanding and cooperation.

Maine Perspective

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FOR THE
UNIVERSITY OF
MAINE

VOL. 5, NO. 15
JANUARY 14, 1994



Hillary Rodham Clinton, George Mitchell Bringing Public Forum on Healthcare Reform to Campus

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will bring her next public forum on healthcare reform to the University of Maine, sponsored by UMaine in conjunction with Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell.

The Maine Forum on Health Care Reform will be held 10 a.m.-noon, Feb. 7. Originally scheduled to be held in the Hutchins Concert Hall, the Forum was moved to Alfred Sports Arena to allow as many people as possible to attend. Alfred Arena will seat approximately 5,000 for the event.

With the announcement of Mrs. Clinton's visit by Mitchell's Washington, D.C., office last Friday, the phones were ringing non-stop in the UMaine Public Affairs Department requesting tickets to attend the event, which is free and open to the public. Monday, Public Affairs staff began taking ticket reservations from all corners of the state at a rate of 150 calls in the first four hours. Most callers each requested two-four tickets.

The Forums on Health Care Reform attended by Mrs. Clinton are organized to provide the First Lady the opportunity to gain first-hand knowledge about the healthcare concerns of citizens. The last was held Dec. 7 at the World Trade Center in Boston, sponsored by *The Boston Globe* in conjunction with Mitchell and Sen. Edward Kennedy.

UMaine President Fred Hutchinson, knowing Mitchell's interest in holding a Forum in this state, discussed the possibility of sponsoring the event with the Maine senator. The format of the UMaine Forum is yet to be determined by the White House, but it may include questions or testimony from members of the audience.

A special invitation to attend the Forum is being extended to Maine schools and healthcare providers.

Ticket requests must be received by Jan. 28. To

request tickets, call 581-3743, fax 581-3776, or write to Carrie Bulduc, Public Affairs.

Commemorative tickets, which must be requested in advance and will be required for admission, will be sent the week prior to the Forum.

Further details will be published in *Maine Perspective* as they become available. ▲

Noted Economist Heads Unit of International Trade Commission

Peter Morici, director of the University of Maine's Canadian-American Center, has been named to direct the U.S. International Trade Commission's Office of Economics.

"I've greatly enjoyed my time at the University of Maine," said Morici, adding that under his direction the Canadian-American Center sought to develop a stronger policy focus and improve support for academic programs.

Morici is directing the agency's professional economists. The ITC is a quasi-judicial body that investigates unfair trade practices, and advises Congress and the president on international trade matters. Morici said he is looking forward to working there at a time when the United States

continued on page 16

In Perspective

- 2 UMaine's Most Senior Alumna
- 2 Anthropology's Walking Stick
- 5 Brahms Requiem

en cases verified, as entered Maine

opened after the holidays," she said. With schools closed and people taking time off from work, she explained, many people were not in the settings where they would usually pick up a virus.

With the holidays over and workers back to their usual routine, the next few weeks may tell the story. Reports of influenza may quiet down by the end of January," Gensheimer said. On the other hand, it's not unusual for a virus to stay around into February.

Reports of A/Beijing H3N2 in Louisiana last August prompted worldwide concern about the flu in which was cropping up well ahead of the normal flu season. It is the strain which has been confirmed in Maine this flu season.

Publicity over the flu cases in Louisiana spurred interest in immunization clinics in October and November, clinics which were both numerous and busier than in previous years. A Bangor clinic in December administered 1,500 doses

of flu vaccine in just three hours. "A lot of 'worried well' did seek the vaccine," Gensheimer said.

The vaccine won't do much for the worried well, she said, but it can protect people over 65 and those with certain underlying medical conditions from pneumonia and other complications of influenza. That would include people with heart disease, asthma and other lung conditions, as well as children who have chronic illness or are on long-term aspirin therapy. Those who have chronic metabolic diseases or take medicine to suppress their immune system also are candidates for the vaccine.

Although flu clinics are over for the season, Gensheimer encourages people in these groups to go to their physicians to be immunized. "It's still not too late," she said.

There continues to be a lot of confusion about influenza, she explained. Most people refer to 24-hour illnesses involving vomiting and diarrhea as the flu, but that's not influenza, she said.



Dr. Kathleen Gensheimer

Influenza is a respiratory infection involving the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs. It causes cough, fever, chills and aches, and lasts an average of five days.

According to the American Lung Association various strains of influenza have caused thousands of deaths in recent years. Between 80 percent and 90 percent of those deaths were among people over 65.

Since last May, the flu vaccine has been covered under Medicare.

Nursing coalition to meet lawmakers

AUGUSTA — The Coalition of Maine Nursing Organizations will converge on the Hall of Flags at the state capitol from 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 13, to meet lawmakers and speak about their concerns.

The coalition is composed of 17 nursing groups and will target such issues as entry to nursing practice, advanced nursing practice and health care reform.

A special presentation will be made on entry to nursing practice, an issue pending action in the Legislature.

Small-woodland owners to meet

The Penobscot Chapter of Small Woodland Owner's Association of Maine and the Central Maine Association of Assessing Officers will hold a seminar 7-9 p.m. Wednesday, Jan. 19, at the U.S. Army Reserve Center, behind Marden's on Route 2 in Bangor.

An information table and refreshments will be offered at 6:30 p.m. Speakers will be Maine Rep. Bob Spear of the Taxation Committee, Karen Marchetti, general counsel, Maine Coast Heritage Trust; Ancyl Thurston, Maine Forest Service, and Dave LeDew, Maine Bureau of Taxation.

First lady to speak at UMaine

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will participate in a public forum on health care reform at the University of Maine on Monday, Feb. 7.

The forum, scheduled from 10 a.m. to noon at the Maine Center for the Arts on the UMaine campus in Orono, is open to the public. A ticket distribution process has yet to be worked out.

In making the announcement Friday Sen. George J. Mitchell said, "I am pleased that the first lady will join me in Maine to discuss the important issue of reforming our health care system. Mrs. Clinton is highly knowledgeable about health care and is committed to ensuring that every American has access to quality, affordable health care. This forum will give Mrs. Clinton an opportunity to gain first-hand knowledge about the health care concerns of the people of Maine."

Anyone interested in attending the forum should contact the Public Affairs Department at UMaine by calling 581-3743.

d I-95 roadblock to serve five years

or pointed out that Crosby had health problems and had had a employment record until he had back injuries and had to go surgery. He also said Crosby had completed outpatient treatment for alcoholism and was in Alcoholics Anonymous. The judge addressed the court and

apologized for his crimes. "I'd like to say I'm sorry for what happened," he said.

In handing down the sentence, Judge Mead acknowledged that Crosby had expressed remorse and had received some treatment for alcoholism. The judge said, however, that the case was aggravated

by Crosby's blood-alcohol level, the speeds at which he traveled and the fact he was on probation at the time of the chase for "an extraordinarily similar offense."

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Diploma Classes Begin Jan. 10

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\$25 per course, all non-residents
...unless otherwise noted...

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(No Telephone Registrations Please)

Textbooks or materials are extra

WINTER '94

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DAY: COURSE:



The Maine Campus

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE NEWSPAPER SINCE 1875

Wednesday
January 19, 1994

Vol. 11 No. 40

◆ Public forum

Clinton to visit UMaine to discuss health care

By Mike McLaughlin
Staff Writer

The University of Maine community will have a first-hand opportunity to talk about health care reform with first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton next month.

Clinton and Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell are sched-

uled to bring a public forum on health care to Alford Arena on Feb. 7 from 10 a.m. to noon.

Details of Clinton's visit are still being worked out by a special planning committee formed to coordinate the event. John Diamond, acting director of Public Affairs, is heading up this committee which includes faculty,

staff and students.

According to Diamond approximately 5,600 people will be able to attend the forum which was to be originally held in the Hutchins Concert Hall, but was moved to Alford to allow more space. Diamond added that 1000 tickets will be set aside for students and 500 for faculty.

"For on-campus people we are trying to make it as easy as possible to get tickets," he said.

Next week there will be a table set up in Memorial Union for students to pick up tickets to the forum and anyone can call Public Affairs to attain tickets as well. Diamond said there is no charge for the tickets, but they will be

given out on a first come-first serve basis.

He said there has been an enormous response to Clinton's visit so far and he expects most of the tickets to be gone by the end of next week.

The format of the forum, which

See CLINTON on page 4

◆ GSS

Bates says senate lacks respect

By Daniel McEnerney
Volunteer Writer

Last night's meeting of the General Student Senate was the last for Parliamentarian Bill Bates.

Winter in Maine



◆ Convicted sex offender

Mazerolle returns to campus, but not to nursing classes

By Mike McLaughlin
Staff Writer

Yvonne Mazerolle returned to the University of Maine this week

Nursing students at UMaine typically complete their pediatric clinical at Eastern Maine Medical Center in Bangor. However, on Nov. 12 the Bangor hospital

holiday falls, there may be some years, with the new calendar that the university will be closed due to semester break.

She also said most faculty support students, who in good conscience, feel they can't attend class during any religious holiday or other observance.

James Varner, advisor to AASA and the newly elected vice president of the Maine Association of Black Professionals, acted as moderator. He said the AASA has petitioned the UMaine administration and the Board of Trustees to close down the campus

responsibility to make sure its white students don't experience culture shock when they graduate and move into the work force. "A lot of education still has to occur," he said.

Tubbs stressed the importance of remembering King but also other African American leaders and their accomplishments for all people. "Martin Luther King wasn't just doing this for the betterment of the black race but for the human race," Tubbs said.

Varner said it is everyone's responsibility to keep these people's dreams alive. "Each and everyone of you need to make a

dream a reality. "We have to keep his dream of hope from being blown away by the winds of apathy," Price said.

Professor of philosophy, Doug Allen said, "It's important for some of us who aren't black and not people of color to participate actively. Racism is primarily a white problem." He also cited the problem of signalling out the day as a holiday if people use it to transform King into a saint.

"He becomes a caricature on a Hallmark greeting card," Allen said King becomes idolized by people who condemned him

Clinton

from page 1

is being handled by Mitchell's office in Washington, D.C., is not set in stone yet, but as Diamond understands it may be similar to a town meeting style.

Diamond added that Mitchell was very instrumental in making UMaine the site of one of the first lady's public health care forums.

"Sen. Mitchell had been encouraging her to hold a national health care forum in Maine," Diamond said.

Diamond said he is excited about the upcoming event and explained the forum will coincide well with the goals of this university. "It's part of our mission to create an environment that is conducive to this kind of dialogue."

Lea Acord, director of the School of Nursing, is a member of the planning committee

coordinating the visit from Clinton, who she has previously met in Washington, D.C.

"I think she's really smart. She really understands the health care issues and she has done her homework," Acord said.

The nursing department at UMaine, Acord said, is in support of the Clintons' health care plan and added that she feels the forum will "give prominence" to this campus.

Collin Worster, president of Student Government and one of the students on the planning committee, said the forum will benefit both students and the campus.

"It's great for the University of Maine. It shows that we're an active university and we'll be in the national forefront for a day. I encourage everybody to get over there and see her, I think it will definitely be worth while," Worster said.

Mazcrolle

of no avail.

Because of Mazerolle's inability to perform her pediatric clinical, Acord said the student will not be in the nursing program at UMaine this semester.

"The faculty is still very supportive, but it's just not possible at this time," Acord said. The director added that the School of Nursing will continue to examine other options for Mazerolle.

Mazerolle, who began her studies at UMaine in the spring of 1989, is a double major in nursing and psychology. The student said she will continue taking psychology-related classes this semester and ex-

GSS

as pub crawls and senior week.

The Community Unification Committee introduced a resolution to persuade the university to recognize Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday as a holiday. According to the resolution, the holiday stands for "principles that should not be ignored, denied or forgotten." Board of Trustees representative Bill Reed said that the board was likely to rescind its divestiture policy concerning investments in South Africa.

He also reported that the board would be

The Student Academic Conference Travel Fund

for undergraduate students will hold its second competition of the academic year. This fund serves **undergraduate students** who need financial assistance for travel to meetings/conferences of an **academic nature**.

Applications must be submitted to the office of Academic Affairs (209 Alumni Hall) by

February 7, 1994.

Money will be awarded of travel taking place between February 8-May 1, 1994.

Applications can be obtained from

Carole Garner at the Office of Academic Affairs, 209 Alumni Hall or by calling 1-1617.

STELLAR STUDENT TRAVEL RATES

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cruises, hotels, car rentals, and all your travel needs!

◆ Health care reform

Mrs. Clinton stresses administration's flexibility on health

WASHINGTON (AP) — Hillary Rodham Clinton defended the insurance premium caps and purchasing alliances in the White House health plan Friday, but assured skeptical health care executives those provisions are not "written in stone."

The first lady, in a private meeting with industry leaders, said the administration was open to other, cost-effective ways of achieving universal coverage.

Mrs. Clinton's remarks and those of others at the meeting were relayed by a participant, who declined to be identified by name.

Some executives at the Healthcare Leadership Council meeting disputed her con-

tention that the administration's health care proposal would not impose price controls on U.S. health spending.

One hospital industry lobbyist told her, "This kind of language barrier is a real problem. ... We've got to go out and run campaigns so that members of Congress realize there are price controls in the bill."

Mrs. Clinton, who chaired the task force that produced the White House proposal, told the executives, "I need to know what you're for. I know what you're against. I got that message loud and clear."

"If you think you've got a better way of doing it, we're open to that," said the first

lady. "You're either for universal coverage or you're not. You're going to help us get there, or you're not."

The council includes chief executives from nearly 50 insurers, hospital chains, pharmaceutical, technology and other medical companies, including Humana Inc., Abbott Laboratories, Prudential Insurance Co., Becton Dickinson & Co. and the Mayo Clinic.

The group favors health reforms that rely more on competition and less on the regulatory approach of the Clinton plan.

"What we hear most concern and complaints about from companies like those

represented around this table are the ... premium cap mechanism and the alliances. Neither of those are written in stone," Mrs. Clinton said.

Clinton wants to create new, regional insurance purchasing cooperatives where most Americans would get their health coverage.

Mrs. Clinton said "some kind of change is needed to keep health costs from running out of control in different parts of the country."

Pamela Bailey, the council president, said the CEOs welcomed Mrs. Clinton's message about flexibility.

◆ Whitewater subpoena

Records shed light on Clinton investigation

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — A subpoena demanding records from Arkansas' governor gives the broadest view yet of the expanding federal investigation involving President and Mrs. Clinton's ties to a failed savings and loan.

The subpoena issued to Gov. Jim Guy Tucker says a federal grand jury is interested in records involving Clinton's former gubernatorial campaigns, business associates involved with the Clintons' Whitewater Development Co. and banks where the first family had loans.

It also names prominent Arkansans. They include:

—The father-in-law of top Justice De-

partment official Webster Hubbell, a former law firm partner of Mrs. Clinton.

—J. William Fulbright, the former U.S. senator who gave Bill Clinton his political start in the late 1960s and who also had financial dealings at the now failed S&L.

—Steve Smith, a banker who served as an aide to Clinton and his gubernatorial campaigns in Arkansas.

The U.S. District Court grand jury's work was started by a government lawyer the Justice Department sent to Little Rock to investigate the failure of Madison Guaranty S&L.

The job is now likely to be taken over by former U.S. attorney Robert Fiske, named

Thursday by Attorney General Janet Reno as a special counsel to oversee a sweeping investigation into the Clintons' ties to the Whitewater real estate venture and Madison S&L. The financial institution's owner James McDougal, was the Clintons' business partner in Whitewater.

Among the things the government has been investigating is whether S&L funds were illegally diverted to other entities such as Whitewater or used to pay the political and personal debts of prominent Arkansans.

Regulators also are investigating whether the former law firm of Mrs. Clinton and Hubbell failed to properly inform the government of possible conflicts when it applied for and received a federal contract to

McDougal, the Clintons and Hubbell have all emphatically denied any wrongdoing.

Tucker's spokeswoman, Max Parker, says the governor's personal attorney was delivering the materials to the grand jury Friday.

She said Tucker had no involvement with about half of the people and entities listed, and that the only document he would have involving the Clintons was a canceled \$1,000 check for a 1985 contribution to Clinton's gubernatorial campaign.

Tucker was not ordered to appear before the grand jury. McDougal had been scheduled to testify Thursday, but his lawyer Stephen Heuer said Friday the appearance had been postponed until next month.

SAE works quickly to keep house

in Hallowell
 Writer

In spite of earlier reports, Sigma Epsilon fraternity isn't ready to give up their house. Financial constraints and the loss of a few brothers have pushed SAE up against the wall. Only two avenues out; to sell the house to another party or to bring in the kind of new members that could immediately run the fraternity. SAE currently has 20 brothers, only six of whom live in the house. Fraternity President Kevin Hanlon said SAE is in a position where it needs to go find potential members, not wait for them to come to SAE. "Rush has always been about putting up posters and saying 'come on down to the house'," Hanlon said, "but we need to go out and tell the people with the abilities to run this fraternity."

Hanlon describes the next recruiting period as "non-traditional." The pledges will be holding important in-house offices and learning about the fraternity the same time. They will then have the opportunity to move into the house in the fall and help run

the organization.

"We are looking for highly motivated men who like a challenge," Hanlon said.

Jon Endrud, a representative from the International Office of SAE, said the UMaine chapter needs to pay off its bills and start renovations on the house. If they can recruit enough new members they will be able to secure a loan to keep the house in SAE's hands. The fraternity has already had several parties interested in the house, but they do have some time before a final decision has to be made.

"We have about a one month window to get the new members we need, to keep the house," Endrud said.

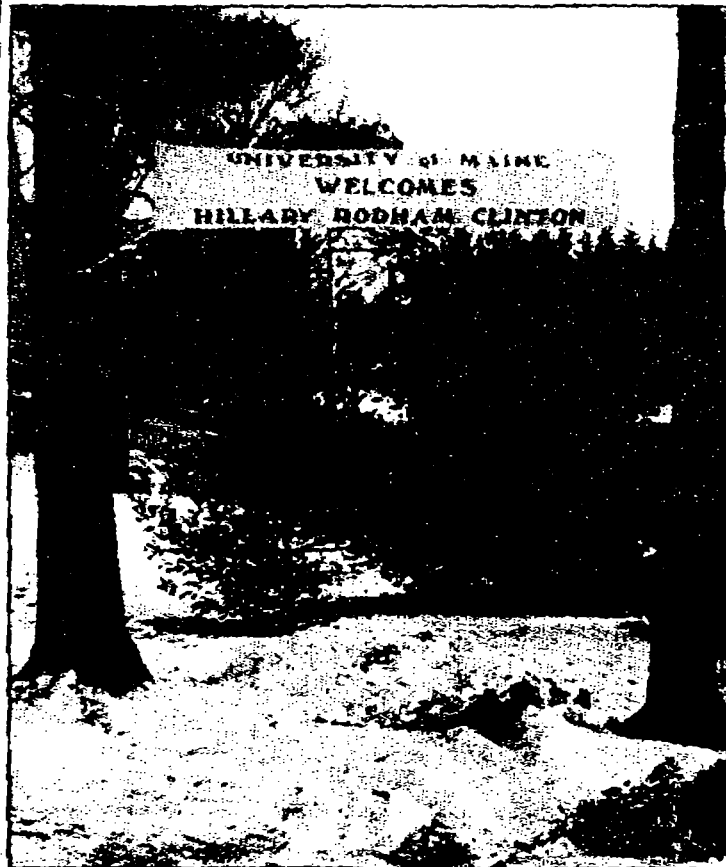
SAE needs 12 more members to reach their goal. Even if they wind up renting out the house, the fraternity will put the payments toward renovations so in a few years they can move back in, Endrud said.

SAE wants the new group to start the process of becoming a stronger force on campus.

"We don't necessarily have to be the premiere fraternity on campus, but we'd like to see the

See SAE on page 4

UMaine prepares for first lady's visit



UMaine welcomes the first lady with a banner near Alford Arena. (Wickenheiser photo.)

By Mike McLaughlin
 Staff Writer

It is not often that the University of Maine plays host to a person of such status as first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, but when it does a lot of preparations need to be

made.

A special planning committee including faculty, staff and students was formed to coordinate the Maine Forum on Health Care Reform featuring Clinton and that committee is now coming down to crunch time.

John Diamond, acting director of Public Affairs, is head of the committee planning the forum scheduled for next Monday from 10 a.m. to noon in the Alford Arena. Diamond said one of the major concerns surrounding the visit by the first lady is providing enough parking for all the additional people that will be on campus that day.

"The parking issue has been one of the biggest challenges for this whole project because it affects so many people," Diamond said.

He said approximately 6000 people are expected to attend the health care forum and about a third of them will be people who have probably never been to this campus. A number of special parking arrangements are planned for Monday in order to accommodate those attending the forum.

According to Diamond, the parking area next to the football field between the fieldhouse and Alford will be reserved especially for this event. The Steam Plant lot, the Alford lot and temporary lots on the recreational field behind the tennis courts will also be designated for this purpose. The area immediately surrounding Alford will be designated for the media and those persons with disabilities.

He added that the Ames de-

See CLINTON on page 5

Continuing construction

Old building renovated for new uses

by Chris DeBeck
Staff Writer

Dunn and Corbett Halls, former residence halls, are both undergoing renovations that will change their basic functions. Work on both buildings began on Jan. 3, project coordinator Ron Brown said, with or demolition work done on both buildings.

Cinder block walls are being torn down and holes are being cut in the floors for the installation of a new ventilation system.

Since the work is being completed indoors, the construction crews haven't minded the cold winter weather much, Brown said.

"We're working inside with the heavy demolition," he said. "Since they're working inside, it really doesn't matter."

Each building will also be equipped with an elevator and ramps, to bring each building into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, passed in 1990.

After the demolition is complete, the conversion of both buildings into their prospective uses will then begin. Dunn Hall is scheduled to be completed around Aug. 15, while Corbett Hall should be ready for business around Oct. 3, Brown said.

When the work is completed, Dunn will become the center for University College, when it moves from its current headquarters in Bangor for the fall 1994 semester.

Dunn will house University College faculty offices, some classrooms, and administrative offices, Anita Wihry, director of institutional planning, said. The basement will also contain a student lounge.

Many administrative offices will relocate to Corbett Hall, including the university's personnel services office.

The only major difference that students will notice about the buildings, Brown said, is a circular sidewalk between the buildings to accommodate the new ramps.

"The outside facade will remain virtually the same, with the exception of the handicap entrance," he said.

Crews are working on both buildings simultaneously, Wihry said, to cut down

costs and speed up the process.

"This is a more efficient use of crews," Wihry said. "They can start on one and move to another if there are problems."

Completing renovations on the two buildings, according to Brown, shouldn't cost more than \$4.25 million, which is the amount of money budgeted for the project.

The construction companies working on the project—E.L. Shea of Ellsworth is the general contractor—are all based within Maine, which should also minimize problems with out-of-state contractors, that worked on the Donald P. Corbett Business Building.

"I hope so," King said. "I don't want to run into messes myself."

from page 1

Clinton

Department store parking lot on Stillwater Avenue will also be used as a designated lot for the forum. Six shuttle buses, he said, will be taking ticket-holders to and from the lot.

Diamond said Public Affairs is sending people from off campus parking passes that will let them know where they are expected to park. "Everybody from off campus is being told exactly where they are to park," he said.

Because of the additional vehicles that will be on campus, many students, faculty and staff members will be displaced on Monday when attempting to park. Diamond said some temporary accommodations have

been made to alleviate this problem.

"We're clearing more than enough territory to accommodate the student, faculty and staff demands on campus," he said.

The field lot behind the Maine Center for the Arts is being cleared and sanded for Monday and a special area along Rangeley Road will be made available.

Diamond said Public Affairs has also been working with the Department of Transportation and UMaine's Public Safety department to lessen the potential traffic congestion before and after the forum.

"We can't eliminate the delays no matter how hard we try, but what we can do is work very hard to minimize them. We've put

together a plan that, at least on paper, does that," he said.

Lt. Alan Stormann, at Public Safety, said that plan includes putting several traffic officers around the on campus and off campus area and using a great deal of signs.

"We're working on getting people in a safe manner onto campus and still allow for the movement of employees and students," Stormann said. He added that patience will be a key to avoiding problems concerning traffic tie-ups.

Stormann said members of the Secret Service will be coming to UMaine later this week to examine the traffic situation as well. He said they will be looking at finding the

best routes for taking Clinton in and out of Orono. The Secret Service, he added, will also begin to put into effect appropriate security precautions this week.

Diamond said the planning committee has tried to anticipate all the details that will make the health care forum an experience to remember.

"We are looking at this as being more than an event, but it's an experience for people and we want to make sure that the experience is a positive one. We'll let the participants decide whether or not the event itself was satisfying, but we want the experience of coming to the university to be as satisfying as possible," Diamond said.

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◆ She's on her way

Mrs. Clinton illustrates health care crisis with hard working Americans

LAS VEGAS (AP)—On her first trip this year to sell the Clinton health care plan, Hillary Rodham Clinton portrayed the plan's critics as privileged people who are out of touch with the real problems of their country.

"You know, there are some people in Washington who say, 'Oh, there's no health care crisis,'" Mrs. Clinton told patients and their families at a Nevada hospital Friday.

"I don't know where those people have lived," she said. "I don't know who they talk to every day."

Mrs. Clinton repeatedly cast critics of the Clinton plan as those with secure health coverage, who question the need for an overhaul because their own coverage insulates them from the fears and crises of those without it.

President Clinton echoed that theme Saturday in his weekly radio address, saying the only people who say there is no health care crisis are "right here in Washington, where so many ... enjoy secure health benefits at reasonable cost paid for by the taxpayers."

The key, Mrs. Clinton said Friday, may be to make the privileged feel some vulnerability, and show them the benefits of caring for those who are worse off.

"You know, people get sick and have accidents without any of us being able to predict it and they end up in the hospital. And if they can't pay for it, we all pay for it eventually anyway," Mrs. Clinton said.

"So we're all in this together. ... We're all paying for it."

At the University Medical Center in Las Vegas, Mrs. Clinton spoke with Americans who, despite their best efforts, could not get basic health coverage: Mothers, fathers, senior citizens, everyone's next-door neighbor, with ideals and values shared by many.

She related their experiences to doctors and government officials at a health care forum later that day at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas.

"Those are just stories from one hospital in one city, and I hear stories like that every day," Mrs. Clinton said. "And I hear them from people you'd be proud to call your neighbors, people who wait on you in restaurants, people who build your houses, people who take care of your cars, people who provide you services and are doing the best they know how to do."

Among them was Pamela Hinkley, a mother of four who is pregnant with her fifth child. She told Mrs. Clinton she is uninsured because she and her husband, who is a paralegal, could not afford insurance premiums for both her and the children.

She said she would deliver her baby without anesthesia, to save the \$1,200 it would cost. She said she feared she and her husband would go bankrupt if she should ever fall ill.

"He is the main breadwinner of the family but I am the backbone. You know, I'm the one who gets them to Little League, doctors, Brownies, soccer," Mrs. Hinkley said of her children. "God forbid if I should ever go down."

◆ Medical advances

Doctors race to block heart disease in artery cells

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Conor Lundergan peered through a microscope at the tissue that once clogged a patient's arteries, looking for the renegade cells that re-hospitalized the man just six months after heart surgery.

Doctors once thought arteries were simply inert tunnels, but they now know their walls harbor cells that actually cause heart disease — and make it come back after surgery.

Armed with this finding, a new breed of scientists called vascular biologists are searching for ways to stop the killer cells without surgery.

"Nothing else has worked," said Lundergan, a professor at George Washington University who has suctioned the tissue out of living patients in an effort to discover how it originates. "The answer is somewhere in the blood vessel wall."

"We're seeing dramatic results," added Dr. Wayne Alexander, cardiology director for Emory University Hospital. "The research is showing we can heal the blood vessel and reverse the disease."

Heart disease kills about 500,000 Americans a year. Surgery — moving clean arteries to bypass clogged ones or opening blocked arteries with balloons in a procedure called angioplasty — isn't the panacea doctors had hoped. Within six months, 40 percent of angioplasty

recipients have clogged arteries again.

So cardiologists have turned to lining of the blood vessel, called the endothelium — virtually ignored until late 1980s but now believed to be birthplace of heart disease.

"We thought it was kind of carpet in a tunnel," Alexander said. "We know it is one of the most responsive, finely tuned tissues in body."

When the lining functions properly, it makes the blood vessel dilate or constrict — encouraging blood to flow smoothly — and promotes or slows growth of muscle cells beneath its surface. But when fat, diabetes, smoking or other stressors upset the lining's delicate balance, the way it reacts can cause heart disease.

For example, a stressed artery stops producing nitric oxide, a cell messenger that normally prevents arteries from having spasms. Such spasms can cause heart attacks or dangerous blood clots.

The lining also senses cholesterol as it enters the bloodstream. Cholesterol slows the lining's ability to regulate cell growth, and Emory researchers covered that cells out of control rest harmful plaque.

Lowering cholesterol perks up the blood vessel's lining so much that heart disease symptoms subside even if plaque isn't removed, they said.



Frank Gallagher

Call me old-fashioned, but I like vinyl records much better than these new-fangled CDs. I find them much more satisfying on a...well...emotional level. It is much more gratifying to have the record cover to look at and study than whatever it is they package CDs in. I mean, you need a magnifying glass to read

the damn things.

Really though, you probably all are wondering why I'm even bothering to write about this topic. After all, the CD versus vinyl debate, besides being about 10 years old, is pretty much over. CDs win. In most cases you can't even buy new releases in a vinyl format anymore. Truly, this is a tragedy of epic proportions, but this space will not waste the readers valuable time by pontificating about a moot point. No, instead this space will pontificate on the repackaging of classic recordings that is going on before our very eyes.

I was not even aware of this subversion on the part of record companies until last night. I was at a friend's house, and I started to look through his ever-expanding collection of CDs. By chance, my eyes drifted over a copy of The Rolling Stone's "Exile on Main Street." Now, I haven't listened to this record in quite a while, so I pulled it out and toyed with the idea of playing it.

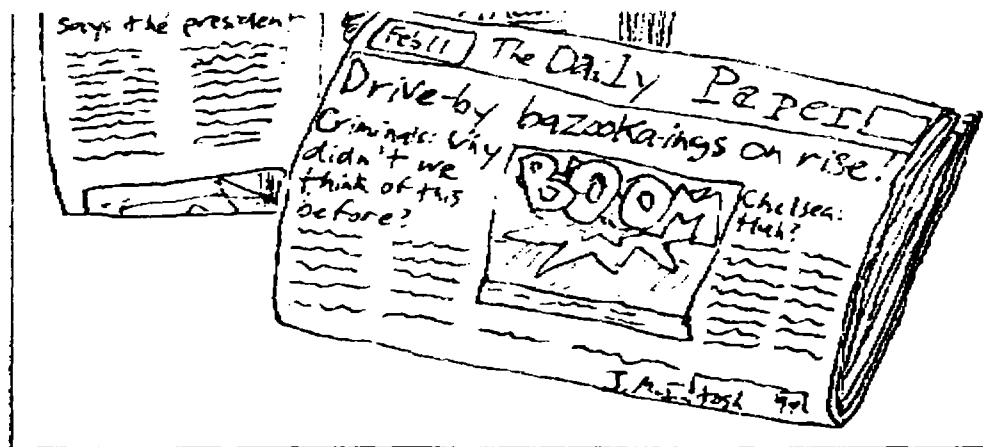
This is one of...no, this is my favorite Stones record; not only because it rocks, but because the cover had all those really cool rock photos of the band in the studio. I was looking at all these cool rock shots and cursing about how tiny they are on CD covers these days, when it hit me: one of the quintessential rock images of all time had been cropped into mediocrity.

I am speaking of course, about the picture of Mick and Keef recording the vocal tracks for one of the songs on the album. In this photo, the boys have their head phones on, and they're both singing their little hearts out....and one of 'em is clutching a big ol' bottle of Jack Daniels. At least, that's how it used to be. In the new-for-the-90's repackaged version, the photo has been cropped so that the bottle of Jack is nowhere to be seen.

Now, why was this done? This photo was one of the key elements of the "Exile on Main Street" experience. By looking at this one image, a listener could instantly get a sense of the atmosphere that this record was recorded in. It lent tremendous insight into the creative process that ultimately resulted in one of the greatest records of all time. Why, if you close your eyes while you're listening to this record, you can almost hear Mick say to Keef, "Save some o' that for me, you bastard." I shudder to think that kids listening to this record today will grow up never knowing that these guys drank Jack Daniels in the recording studio.

Perhaps that's why it was done. Maybe this is an attempt to cleanse the "Bad Boys of Rock" image that the Stones so carefully cultivated over the decades. I'll bet ya a bottle of Jack right now that some record company weasel somewhere thought that the shot wasn't consistent with the prevailing moral standards or something like that, so out came the scissors.

The nagging question, though, is how many other records has this been done to? Could record company weasels the world over be conspiring to rewrite rock history to some twisted



◆ Tickets please

Healthiest seating plan

There have been numerous complaints about how the ticket distribution for the Maine Forum on Health Care Reform was handled—mainly that there were not enough tickets to go around.

So, you're a student who didn't get a ticket to the Hillary Clinton appearance and want to know why. Well, long story.

Sen. George Mitchell's office originated the idea for a statewide healthcare forum, and it was his office who was responsible for securing Mrs. Clinton's appearance. As part of that deal, they were also the ones who made the announcement during semester break.

Sen. Mitchell asked the University of Maine to host the event, which was, in effect, an offer UMaine couldn't refuse. Thus, this is not a UMaine event; it is a state event that happens to be held at the university.

UMaine's Department of Public Affairs had to negotiate specifically to have any tickets reserved for students, faculty

and staff. Originally, there were only going to be 400 tickets allotted for UMaine's 11,400 students. That is one reason why the event was relocated from the Maine Center for the Arts to the larger Alford Sports Arena.

Student tickets were held until Thursday, Jan 26, in order to give all students a chance to return from break before the tickets were released. There were 1,100 tickets released to students and 700 for faculty and staff.

If it's any consolation to people who didn't get tickets, even the people on the Congressional delegation's invitation lists had to compete for tickets, and they didn't all get them either. The event will be broadcast live on public television and at least two out of the three local stations.

Any questions or complaints about the handling of the ticket distribution or the forum can be directed to John Diamond, acting director of the Department of Public Affairs. (DLP)



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

Department of Public Affairs

5761 Public Affairs
Orono, Maine 04469-5761
207/581-3743
Fax 207/581-3776

February 4, 1994

TO: Liz Bowyer

FROM: John Diamond 

RE: University of Maine positioning statement

Attached is the draft of our positioning statement, which we use as a reference tool when developing promotional or informational materials. We do not use it as a handout. This should help you.

Kay Hyatt of our department will be faxing you clippings from area papers (including the student newspaper, The Maine Campus) later today.

Please call if you need anything also.

P.S. Forgive me if I misspelled your name. That's how it was written by the person who took your original message.



Mission Statement (our one-sentence summation of our "reason for being"):

The University of Maine's mission is to be the state's center of learning, discovery and service to the public.

Draft Positioning Statement (our "common understanding" of what the University is):

The University of Maine is the state's center of learning, discovery and service to the public. Established in 1865, the University of Maine is the flagship campus of the University of Maine System and the state's land-grant and sea-grant institution. Within the System, the University of Maine has the unique responsibility for providing high quality undergraduate and graduate education programs, public service outreach, and basic and applied research.

Centrally located in Orono between the Penobscot and Stillwater rivers and within close proximity to the ocean, lakes and mountains, the University offers an inspiring learning environment. At the center of campus is the Mall, an open, tree-lined quadrangle. Some of the most distinctive buildings on campus border the Mall, including the Raymond H. Fogler Library and the Stevens Hall complex. The beautiful new Donald P. Corbett Building offers the latest state-of-the-art teaching and learning facilities.

The University of Maine maintains the look and feel of a traditional New England institution of learning while featuring modern research facilities. The University's undergraduate and graduate educational offerings are built upon a liberal arts and sciences foundation as well as profession-oriented education in a wide range of disciplines, many of which are found nowhere else in the state. Because of their responsibility to teach, conduct research and serve the public, faculty members are able to incorporate the new knowledge they uncover with classroom activities, often giving students hands-on experience in research activities, business and community assistance, and public service.

Many of the University's engineering, science and natural resources programs have gained national and international respect. Some of the world's most creative minds have been attracted to the University because of its reputation for excellence and accomplishment.

As a public university, the University of Maine strives to make its programs and services of the highest quality while remaining affordable and accessible. The size of the student population makes it the largest in the state, yet it is still small enough to promote a sense of familiarity among members of the campus community.

Outstanding cultural and athletic programs and opportunities exist for both active participants and spectators. The 1,600-seat Maine Center for the Arts attracts some of the world's top performers to the University of Maine campus. The University's Alford Sports Arena and surrounding athletic facilities house the state's only NCAA Division I athletics program, including the UMaine Black Bear hockey team, the 1993 national champions. These cultural and athletic programs and opportunities enhance the learning experience while benefiting the people of the region and state as well.

In day-to-day activities as well as overall direction, the University of Maine exemplifies many of the values often identified with the State of Maine: a strong work ethic, community and state pride, self-reliance, and environmental sensitivity.

The University's goals include: offering high quality programs, services and research; attracting motivated undergraduate and graduate students; exposing students to the latest research through teaching; serving Maine people; providing life-long learning opportunities; promoting a diversity of views and life experiences among University community members; and producing graduates with the intellectual preparedness necessary for the personal and societal challenges of today and tomorrow.

GEORGE J. MITCHELL
MAINE

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1802

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Patty Solis
FR: Diane Smith, Senator Mitchell's Office
DATE: Jan 7, 1993
Number of pages, including cover: 2

If there are problems, please contact us at 202/224-5344.

Draft of invitation to the Maine
Forum on Health Care Reform. Please
let us know if this is fine with you.

Need
Final

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE
in conjunction with
Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell
cordially invites you to attend the
MAINE FORUM ON HEALTH CARE REFORM
with
First Lady
HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

Tuesday, February 7, 1994
10:00 am -- 12:00 pm

Maine Center for the Arts
University of Maine, Orono

Due to limited seating, prior registration
is encouraged. Please
return the attached registration form
to the University of Maine.

MAINE FORUM ON HEALTH CARE

sponsored by

**The University of Maine
in conjunction with
Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell**

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THE FOLLOWING TO:

**Department of Public Affairs
University of Maine
5761 Public Affairs Building
Orono, Maine 04469-5761**

**telephone: (207) 581-3743
fax: (207) 581-3776**

Please type or print.

NAME _____

TITLE _____

AFFILIATION (if any) _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

Due to limited seating, we appreciate your earliest response.

For directions to the Maine Center for the Arts call (207) 581- xxxx.

GEORGE J. MITCHELL
MAINE

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1902

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Angela Buchanan
FR: Elizabeth Sutherland, Senator Mitchell's Office
DATE: 2/2/94
Number of pages, including cover: 17

If there are problems, please contact us at 202/224-5344.

① What are the most important things
to know about Maine

Alfonso



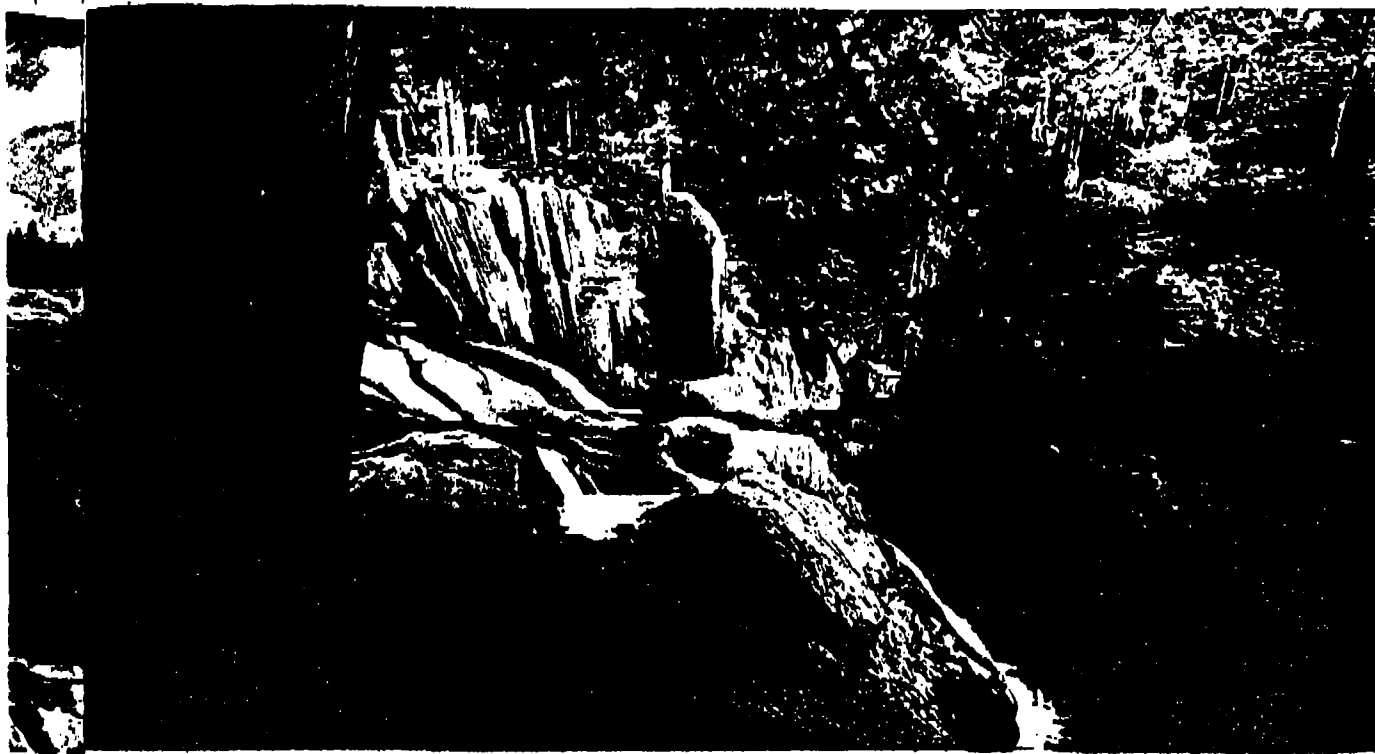
THE SPIRIT OF MAINE

Say "Maine" and people visualize a beautiful coastline, sparkling lakes and rivers, a quality of life and citizenship that exemplifies the best of American tradition. Less often do they think of Maine as a state that offers first-class public higher education.

In fact, the University of Maine System may be one of the best small systems of higher education in the country—a comprehensive, coherent set of institutions capable of addressing the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century. On the cutting edge nationally in areas like distance education and library automation, the System combines innovation with individual attention to students.

Compared to most systems of public higher education, Maine's is very small. Still, it is a complex and enormously diverse enterprise—seven campuses, each with its own missions, its own mix of students, its own special flavor; nearly 35,000 students, from teenagers to retirees; hundreds of thousands of people touched by public programs; more than 4,300 employees; budgets and buildings valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars; and intangible assets impossible to price.

Moreover, small can be beautiful. In undergraduate education, for example, a concern all across the country, Maine has a distinct advantage. The major critiques of undergraduate education that have appeared in the last several years all have different emphases, but most of the reforms called for may be far more easily adapted to our campuses than to the much larger research institutions that a majority of U.S. students



attend. With even our largest campus small by national standards, we offer a setting where learning can occur.

What, after all, are the major challenges of undergraduate education? As I see them, we must prepare students for an international society; to cope with the impact of science and technology, to integrate knowledge across disciplines, to communicate and lead, and to adapt to change. Given such an agenda, we can in Maine, with quite different approaches across the campuses, provide quality that is second to none.

Nor does small imply restricted. Indeed, the academic area we cover is remarkable—agriculture, engineering, forest resources, health, marine affairs, education, business, law, and the whole spectrum of the liberal arts and sciences, from anthropology to Chinese history, from microbiology to medieval literature. To support and complement the academic program, we supervise clam hatcheries, maintain miles of roads, schedule performing arts centers, generate power, help business and industry, conduct studies for government agencies, offer child care, organize athletic teams, operate dormitories, provide police and fire services, teach farmers how to control pests, and operate four TV channels and five radio stations. And that captures only a glimpse of our responsibilities.

This booklet is designed to convey the spirit of our System and our campuses, a spirit that matches the special qualities of our State and the Maine people. We offer education on a human scale, and it works.



Robert L. Woodbury, Chancellor



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

Founded in Orono in 1865 as Maine's land-grant institution, the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts—today's University of Maine—first opened its doors with the enviable student to teacher ratio of 12 students and two professors.

Housed in some 200 buildings and encompassing roughly 3,300 total acres, the University of Maine of the 1990s enrolls many thousands of students from across the country and around the world. Hundreds of faculty members teach, conduct research, and provide public service in a host of academic disciplines. At the baccalaureate level, UM offers some 90 majors, programs, or academic concentrations in nine colleges: Applied Sciences and Agriculture, Arts and Humanities, Business Administration, Education, Engineering and Technology, Forest Resources, Sciences, Social and Behavioral Sciences, and University College. Associate degree programs are offered both at the Orono campus and at the University College campus in Bangor.

Graduate-level study has been available for more than a century. The master's degree, first awarded at UM in 1881, is offered in more than 40 areas of study and the doctorate in 20.

The University's legacy is perhaps best illustrated by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station and the University of Maine Cooperative Extension. Responsible for research in forest resources, fisheries, food technology, and rural economic development, among other areas, the Experiment Station is "agricultural" and a good deal more. And Cooperative Extension, with offices serving each of Maine's 16 counties, extends the resources of the University to the people of Maine, wherever they live.

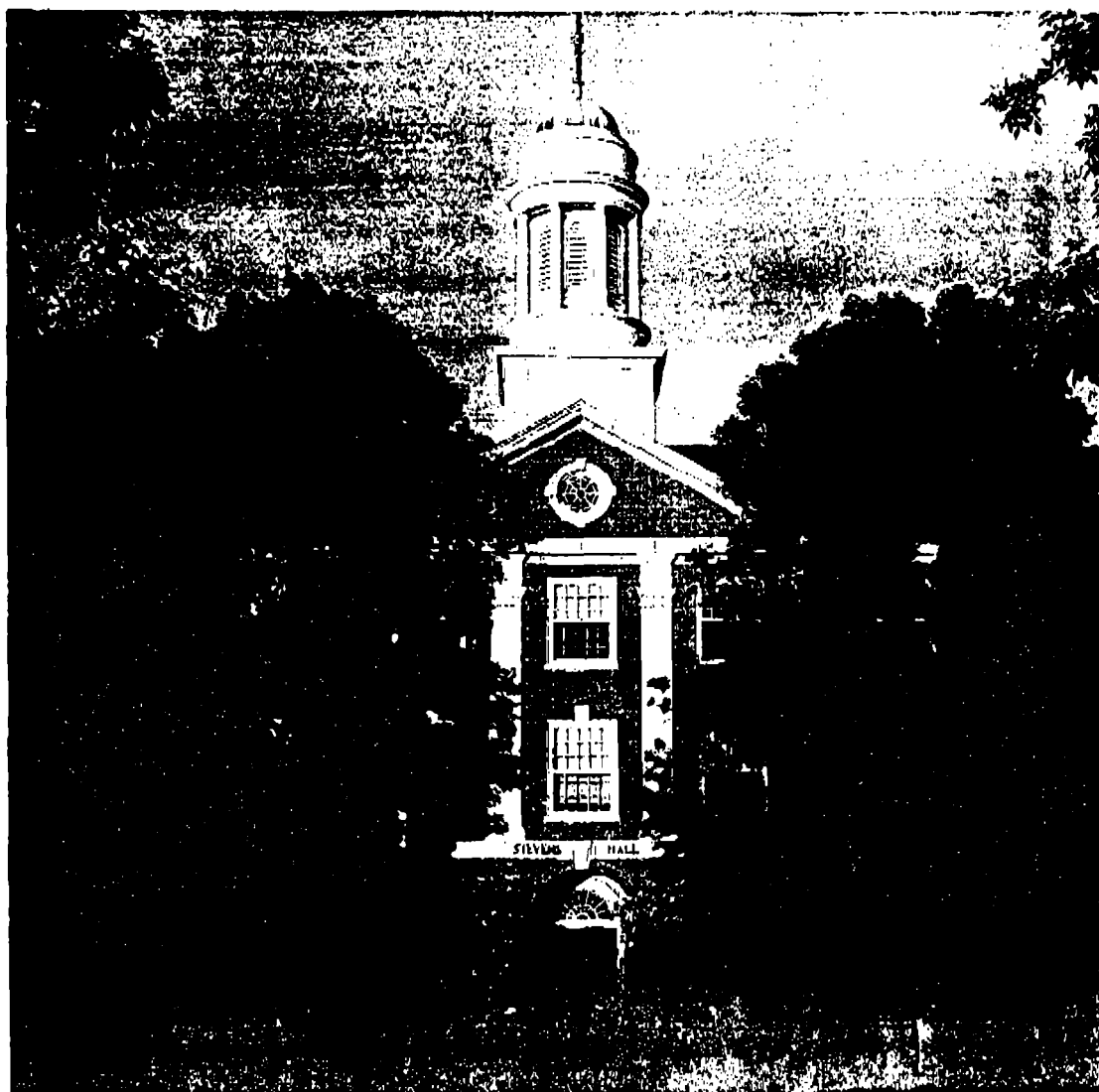
Other notable units include the Institute for Quaternary Studies, which draws on the past to illuminate present problems like global warming; the Laboratory for Surface Science and Technology, which researches areas as disparate as lobster boat hulls and computer chips; the Center for the Study of the First Americans, which is helping to revolutionize theories of the peopling of the Americas; and the Margaret Chase Smith Center for Public Policy, which brings the resources of the University to bear on the public policy problems of Maine and the Northeast.

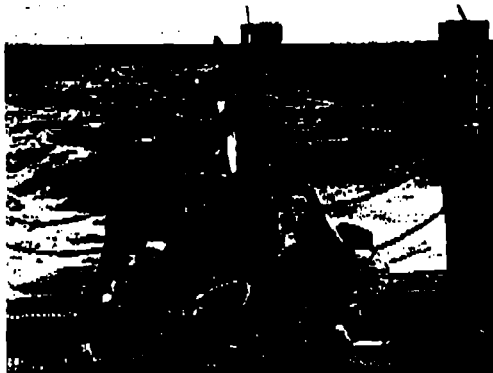
Canadian studies at UMaine are among the nation's top three such programs, and students in pulp and paper technology benefi-

from one of the best curricula available anywhere. Marine studies take advantage of a unique outdoor laboratory in the Gulf of Maine. The campus is home to the National Poetry Foundation. The University's Fogler Library is the largest in the State.

In 1988 the National Science Foundation announced that a consortium of three state universities—University of California, Santa Barbara; State University of New York,

Buffalo; and University of Maine—had won a national competition to establish a National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis. The first of its kind in the United States and, indeed, the world, the center is expanding U.S. capability to collect, analyze, and understand geographic information useful in studies of earthquake faults, global climate, and human migration, among many fields.





For land-grant universities, the campus is said to extend to the borders of the state. Increasingly, however, neither state nor national borders impose limits on university interests and activities. The University of Maine has become especially active in Third World countries, where the need for help is the greatest, and is increasing its interest in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe.

In Africa, for example, the University has developed a graduate-level course in natural resource management. Based in Botswana, the program draws students from nine



other southern African nations. Management training and research programs are underway in Tanzania, Morocco, and Burkina Faso, and in Jordan and Turkey as well. A highly successful program in Pakistan trains conservation teachers who are organizing youth wildlife clubs throughout the country.

In conjunction with the University of Southern Maine, the University maintains an active exchange of faculty and students with Kharkov State University in the Ukraine, and Orono can boast about the contributions on campus of several of Bulgaria's top math and physics graduate students.

Perhaps nothing exemplifies today's University as well as the Maine Center for the Arts. Built with private funds contributed by Maine people who see their University



as a natural focal point for the cultural and performing arts, the splendid new facility opened in September 1986 to rave reviews from audiences and performers alike. Programs range from distinguished lecturers to comedians, from bluegrass to symphonies, from opera to professional theater. Isaac Stern, Yo-Yo Ma, Ella Fitzgerald, and Rudolph Nureyev are among artists who have graced the Center's stage.

In culture of another stripe, UM's entrants in NCAA Division I competition fare exceptionally well. The hockey team is all but a permanent guest at NCAA tournaments. Black Bear baseballers consistently are among the best teams in the East, and the football program also has earned national distinction. A championship-level basketball team heads



a full complement of women's sports.

In most states, academic and extracurricular programs of such quality and scope are found only at megauniversities. Not so at Maine. Orono may be the largest and most comprehensive campus in the State but, with fewer than 15,000 students, it is small by national standards and sensitive to the needs of individuals. UM faculty members like being where they are, and it shows. As put by a dean, "We're small enough for students to keep their identity, big enough for them to be different."

That's the Maine difference.



By buoying the spirits of students, staff and faculty, native son and alumnus Frederick Hutchinson in 1992 became the sixteenth president of the University of Maine. The presidency caps a distinguished career at the University that includes service as professor of Soil Sciences, chairman of the Department of Plant and Soil Sciences, dean of the College of Life Sciences and Agriculture, director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, and vice president for Research and Public Service. Hutchinson returned to Orono from The Ohio State University, where he was senior vice president for Academic Affairs and provost and professor of Agronomy.

Fred Hutchinson's appointment heads a long list of highlights for the year.

In May, for example, the University graduated its largest class ever—1,396 students; for the entire year, 2,479 students received diplomas. Fall 1992 saw 12,313 students enroll from 35 states and 39 other countries. And graduate enrollment grew again to

2,107 students, a new record and the fifth year of increases.

The University celebrates diversity in many ways. For example, the American Indian student population has increased dramatically—an additional 53 students enrolled in fall 1992 for a total of 158 Native Americans in campus classrooms. U.S. Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell appointed Ted Mitchell, associate dean of Student Services, as a delegate to the White House Conference on Indian Education.

The Franco-American Center's folk-history project collects and archives the oral history of Franco-Americans of French Island and Penobscots of Indian Island, while multifaceted programs are scheduled during Civil Rights Awareness Month and Women's History Month. The Maine Center for the Arts sends performing artists into communities where they otherwise might not be seen. For example, Andes Manta, traditional folk musicians from Ecuador, entertained and educated at the Calais Middle School, Foxcroft Academy, and the Bangor Mall.

In the international arena, Professor Jacob Naor spent four weeks delivering marketing seminars to participants at Ukraine's Kharkov State University and the International Business School in Moscow; in May he chaired a session on East European Marketing at the Annual Conference of the European Marketing Academy in Aros, Denmark. Dennis McConnell, assistant professor of Finance, used a fellowship from the Center for Russian and European Studies at the University of Pittsburgh to research privatization and enterprise reform in Albania; he also received a Fulbright Scholarship to lecture at Sofia University in Bulgaria. Twelve faculty and students continued the exchange program with Kharkov State. Ngo Vinh Long spent six weeks in Vietnam during the summer delivering lectures on development in Vietnam and Asia to academic audiences and top governmental officials, and Ken Paulsen, a Ph.D. candidate, was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to support his genealogical study in Nova Scotia. The University designed for the World Bank a training program for project officers on environmental assessments of bank-funded projects in Latin America. University people also assisted the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in developing in Egypt a regional support structure for conservation education and extension activities by private voluntary organizations in northern Africa and western Asia.

In Tokyo, an interdisciplinary team of researchers at the University took top honors at the Fourth International Meeting on Chemical Sensors for developing a revolutionary sensing technology with potential uses as varied as monitoring air quality in paper mills and providing speedy medical diagnoses. Competing with 294 projects from around the world, UM's team was directed by Professor of Electrical Engineering John Vetelino.

On a different international stage, graduate student Linda Lansing-Smith spent several summer weeks in Prague with a group of actors from across the United States in a clowning workshop with mime Cibur Turba. Grad student



Cate Davis traveled to Bulgaria along with Lansing-Smith, Karen Coburn, and banjo player Don Duploy to perform American Cowgirls at various spots around the country, including at UM's most promising international venture, the American University in Bulgaria.

The first U.S.-style university in Eastern Europe, the American University in Bulgaria operates under the aegis of the University of Maine and carries its accreditation. In its second year the new institution suffered all the inevitable ills of infancy, from insufficient funding to leaky plumbing, but its educational core is vibrant and inspiring. The average SAT score of the mostly Bulgarian student body is 1,225 (1,600 is perfect) despite the test being administered totally in English.

Back home, Kathryn Babcock won the Student Theater Critics Competition at the Regional American College Theatre Festival, and 1985 graduate Joseph Wiggert won first place in the international competition sponsored by the Center for Contemporary Opera. His prize



includes a sponsored solo debut recital at Weill Recital Hall in Carnegie Hall.

University people are effective collectively as well as individually. The Maine Inventors' Network, which guides Maine's independent and small-business inventors, works with an average of fifty persons every month in individual sessions and in monthly forums in Portland and in Orono.

Who is involved in this?

Parents Are Teachers, Too is an innovative program in Waldo County developed by Cooperative Extension to teach first-time parents how to stimulate physical, mental, emotional, and social growth of infants and toddlers.

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station is active in a wide spectrum of natural resource areas—identifying key factors for profitability for Maine potato and market vegetable producers; identifying and treating disease outbreaks in cage-reared fish; developing methodology for satellite analysis of forest land as an alternative to time-consuming, expensive

ground-based inventory; developing cryogenic lobster-freezing techniques to permit exports; providing dairy producers a new, low-cost option to integrate beef production in their operations; and integrating blueberry juice into existing products.

Cooperative Extension's poultry pathologist helped reduce *Salmonella* bacteria on egg farms from 25.8 percent in 1988 to 2.6 percent in 1992.

External funding for research increased for the seventh straight year, reaching \$16.9 million. One of the most visible recent projects is a modern timber bridge that may open the door to an export industry potentially worth \$600 million a year. The first University-designed bridge, constructed in Gray, Maine, was dedicated in 1992 by U.S. Senator George Mitchell.

Substance Abuse Services at the University won a grant from the U.S. Department of Education to create leadership and prevention programs for all students. In addition, Services Director Robert Dana was commissioned by the State to assess alcohol and drug use by Maine students in grades 6-12.

Working with funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Administration on Developmental Disabilities, the University was charged with developing a program to provide interdisciplinary education, technical assistance, outreach education, applied research and policy analysis, and relevant information to meet the needs of Maine citizens of all ages with development disabilities. The result is the new Center for Community Inclusion.

While research and public service are basic to the land-grant heritage of the University of Maine, our main mission is education. The *Support for Science Students Residential Program* offers a wide variety of practical learning opportunities for science majors who live together in Oxford Hall. Each week, participants

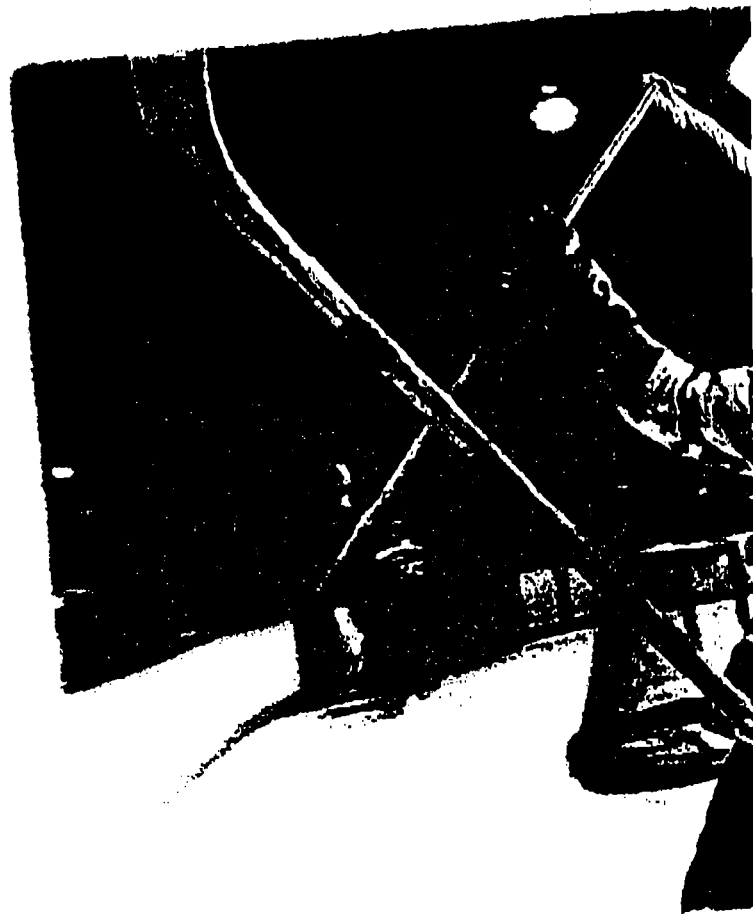
invite other students and a professor to discuss some of the most provocative issues in science today. All UM students have access to a high-speed computer network offered through the MacAct Program, which places Macintosh computers in student rooms and links them to other computers across the campus and around the world.

A Maine team of student computer programmers finished a narrow second to Harvard in the second round of the Northeast Regional Competition of the 1993 Scholastic Programming Contest. The two finalists represented the region in an international contest in Indianapolis in February 1993. The UM team members are Heidi Bishop of Bangor; Yu-Qun Chen of Shanghai, China; Dragomir Radev of Sofia, Bulgaria; and Jonathan Beal of Addison, Maine.

Students in the Engineering Technology Program apply what they have learned to the needs of children and adults with disabilities. Student inventions and designs include an automatic page turner for a disabled person, an activity box for a child with cerebral palsy, human-powered all-terrain vehicles for a person with no arms, and a bath chair for a youngster with physical disabilities. These students learn lessons that go far beyond their texts and classes.

In another extension of the University beyond the campus, Dagmar Cronin, dean of the College of Sciences, and Professor Steven Rogg of the College of Education are co-principal investigators of the \$10 million Statewide Systemic Initiative grant to work with K-12 schools to improve math and science education for all Maine students.

University of Maine athletics—the State's only NCAA Division I program—excels both on and off the playing surfaces. During the past academic year, 19 UM athletes from all sports earned a spot on all-conference teams, and 46 were named all-academic. Football player Paul Capriotti, a 1992 graduate, was one of



only 11 national recipients of the College Football Foundation and College Hall of Fame Scholar Athlete Award, which will help fund his postgraduate studies in medicine. Gary Crompton of the soccer team was a regional Academic All-American, and Suzanne Plesman was the North Atlantic Conference's top scholar-athlete in field hockey.

The Black Bear Hockey Team, ranked number-one in the nation most of the year, compiled college hockey's best won-lost record, and Scott Pellerin earned the sport's top individual honor—the 1992 Hobey Baker Memorial Award.

In the third year of its five-year \$54-million capital campaign, The Campaign for Maine, the University reached \$41 million in gifts and pledges. Some of 1992's most critical benchmarks were establishing a corporate affiliate



program with 18 companies in Paper Surface Science; exceeding the \$1 million goal for the Family Phase (faculty, students, and staff); and increases in named professorships. Among other major gifts:

- Henry E. Page donated \$100,000 to name the Page Farm and Home Museum in honor of his parents, Edwin D. and Vesta T. Page.

- General Electric Aerospace contributed \$250,000 worth of computer equipment to the Physics Department for research and upper-level undergraduate and graduate instruction.

- Leonard E. '50 and Renee M. Minsky pledged \$400,000 as a naming gift for the recital hall in the planned Center for the Study of the Performing Arts.

- W. Philip Churchill '30 endowed a \$100,000 fund for student scholarships.

- The Mary Kent Owen Fund is a gift of stock valued at \$200,255 to endow the Owen Family Graduate Fellowship in Wildlife.

In fiscal 1992, 18,202 individuals and corporations gave a total of \$12.7 million in private gifts and investment earnings.

By some conventional measures, 1992 was less than a vintage year. The State of Maine's continuing economic problems not only directly result in lower State funding for the University but also contribute to a general sense of ill-being for Maine people as a whole. University employees have had to be let go, class sections are smaller in number and more crowded, tuition rates seem poised for another climb, and students, faculty, and staff are anxious about the future.

Yet the foregoing pages show a University of Maine measured by different indices, a progressive, vital place of creative faculty and committed students. This University is an institution that plays an essential role in Maine's economy and in the hopes of its people. It is a door of opportunity, a glimpse of the future, a field of dreams, an expression of faith in what might be.

Dollars matter, but more or fewer dollars do not define the University. The University of Maine is its people, and they aim at excellence.

FEB 02 '94 15:11 ENROLLMENT MGMT. 2075811556



Monica Mugan, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, majored in Music with a concentration in classical guitar performance. A graduate of Regis High School in Cedar Rapids, Monica is a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Pi Kappa Lambda, and was a winner of the fourth Annual Maine Classical Guitar Competition. Monica has been offered full tuition at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music where she will work to obtain a Master of Music degree. Monica attributes her personal success to "hard work, discipline, and excellent teachers."



Welcome to the Maine Community

Life in Maine is everything you might imagine it to be—rocky coastline, lakes and streams, evergreen mountains, and nationally acclaimed parks and vacation sites. At the heart of Vacationland, and located on Marsh Island, is the beautiful University of Maine campus.

Within this setting, UMaine's friendly people share their perspectives, lifestyles, and personal experiences to create a welcoming and comfortable "home away from home": a diverse community of learning that celebrates and respects individual differences.

Living on campus helps new students successfully adjust to the busy schedule of the first year. The Department of Campus Living offers a variety of life-style options, including single-sex, co-ed, or co-op living plans and four dining commons. Our eighteen residence halls are grouped into two residential communities with resource facilities including fitness rooms and computer clusters. Each residential community hosts ces, movies, cookouts,

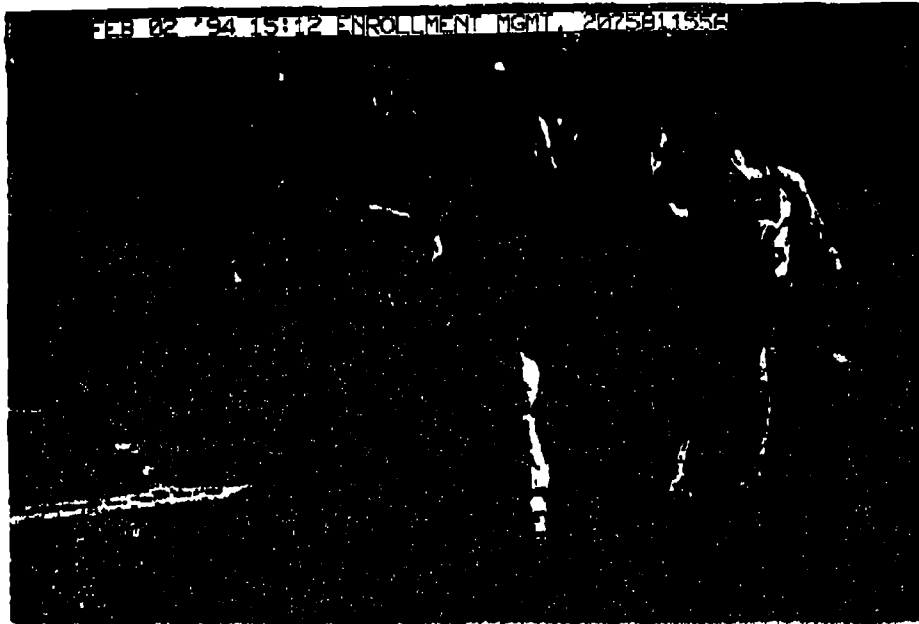
picnics, and special programs that enrich campus life. You may also choose to live in one of eleven fraternity or three sorority houses after your first year on campus.

As a UMaine student, you can also choose to participate, as a spectator or competitor, in a number of athletic activities. Maine offers two levels of participation: recreational sports and Division I NCAA intercollegiate competition.

Women's teams compete in nine intercollegiate sports: basketball, cross-country, field hockey, indoor and outdoor track, softball, swimming, tennis, and soccer. Men's teams compete in ten intercollegiate sports: baseball, basketball, cross-country, football, golf, ice hockey, indoor and outdoor track, soccer, and swimming. Students also participate in sixty-five intramural programs and thirteen club sports.

Facilities include an ice-hockey arena, basketball courts, fitness center, swimming pool, and field house with an indoor track. Athletic fields include football, baseball,

FEB 02 '94 15:12 ENROLLMENT MGMT. 2075811554



softball, field hockey, and soccer. In addition to racquetball and tennis courts. Nature paths and trails and an eight-lane outdoor track invite you to walk, jog, cycle, or cross-country ski.

Community involvement and personal growth are also enhanced by the more than 150 clubs and associations—which include everything from academic honor societies and professional organizations to cultural, environmental, and political-affairs activities. You might also decide to learn more about the martial arts, chess, rock climbing, parachuting, or photography. Fraternities and sororities, religious groups, and honor societies provide still other options: the choice is yours.

Students find that the opportunities for campus participation foster self-development. "Activity involvement outside the classroom gives you an opportunity to share your knowledge and experiences with a variety of ethnic groups and cultures," says Electrical Engineering major Angson Dhlakama. "This learning is invaluable and helps foster healthy community living."

World-class performances are part of the cultural offerings at the university's Maine Center for the Arts. In any given year, you could attend classical, jazz, and bluegrass music performances; ballet and modern dance; or comedy, opera, and Broadway musicals. Everyone from Jay Leno, Jerry Seinfeld, Ella Fitzgerald, and Queen Latifah to Yo Yo Ma, 42nd Street, Adam Sandler, and Wynton Marsalis have graced our stage. Additional opportunities

for cultural enhancement are provided by the Maine Masque Theater productions, student-directed plays, film series, lectures, and campus art exhibitions.

Activities with a particular ethnic, cultural, or social theme occur throughout the academic year. International Awareness Week focuses on the multicultural nature of our campus community and includes speakers, information sessions, and an international dinner. An annual series of multicultural programming has brought to campus such speakers as Maya Angelou and Alice Walker, noted African-American authors; Le Donna Harris, president of American Indian Opportunity; and Kate Clinton, feminist humorist.

In addition, Faye Wattleton, founding president of Planned Parenthood, Gloria Steinem, founder of *Ms.* magazine, and 1992 presidential candidate Ross Perot visited the campus during the past year. The Reverend Jesse Jackson also spoke at UMaine on his campaign swing through the Northeast. The University Guest Lecture Series sponsored a range of speakers including Asa Barber, former college professor and men's rights activist. But the largest attendance for a campus guest during this past year was the sellout crowd for entertainer Bill Cosby who performed in Alford Arena.

For a break from campus, students often visit areas of natural beauty such as Acadia National Park, Camden, the Moosehead Lake region, and Sugarloaf Mountain. In addition, Quebec and Boston are just road trips away.

P.22/40

UMaine Highlights

More than ninety programs of study offered through eight colleges; an Academic and Career Exploration program; strong academic support services.

Black Bear men's hockey team: 1992-93 NCAA National Champions.

Public, coeducational institution established in 1865. Two hundred buildings on 3,300 acres overlooking the Stillwater River. Campus surrounded by parks, forests, botanical gardens, bike and jogging trails.

Fogler Library is the largest in Maine. More than 132 classrooms and lecture halls; state-of-the-art research labs. Computer clusters scattered throughout campus. Home to the Maine Center for the Arts, Hudson Museum, Carnegie Art Museum, the Alford Arena, Cutler Health Center, an observatory, and a planetarium.

More than eight hundred faculty members are readily accessible. The faculty-to-student ratio is a comfortable fifteen-to-one.

Approximately fifty-five percent of UMaine students receive financial assistance based on need, academic excellence, and/or special talent.

Campus comprised of more than 12,300 students representing forty-six states and seventy-nine foreign nations. Thirty-five percent are nontraditional in age (over twenty-four). Thirty-two percent live on campus; sixty-eight percent commute.

Forty-nine percent are men; fifty-one percent are women. Seven percent of females, sixteen percent of males are members of fraternities or sororities.

Average combined SAT scores: 986.

Communications:

MPBC (public television/radio)
WMEB-FM (student radio station)
The Maine Campus (student newspaper)
Le Forum (Franco-American student paper)
Prism (student yearbook)
A.S.A.P. Media Services (Association of Student and Administrative Publications)

The telecommunications system on campus provides students with telephones, voice mail, computer hook-up capability (Mac Act), and cable TV access in each room.

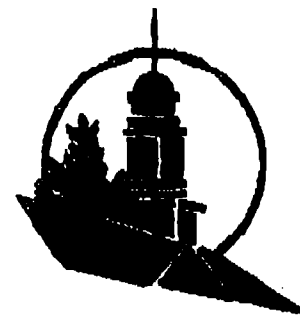
FEB 02 '94 14:50 ENROLLMENT MGMT. 2075811556

P.2/42

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

Academic Information 1994

Admissions Office • 5713 Chadbourne Hall • Orono, ME 04467-5713
tel: 207/581-1561; fax 581-1215

**College of Arts & Humanities**

911*

Bachelor of Arts
Art Studio Art, Art History, Art Education
English
French
German
History
International Affairs¹: Modern Languages (French, German, Russian or Spanish), History
Latin
Modern Languages
Music
Music Performance
Music Education (B.M.E.)
Philosophy
Romance Languages
Spanish
Theatre
¹ Offered jointly with Social & Behavioral Sciences

College of Business Administration

741*

Bachelor of Science
Business Administration: Accounting, Finance, Management, Marketing

College of Education

1,067*

Bachelor of Science
Elementary Education
Health, Physical Education & Recreation Education
Secondary Education: English, Foreign Languages, Science, Mathematics, Social Studies

College of Engineering

951*

Bachelor of Science
Bio-Resource Engineering¹
Chemical Engineering
Civil Engineering
Computer Engineering
Electrical Engineering
Engineering Physics
Forest Engineering¹
Mechanical Engineering
Pulp & Paper Technology
Surveying Engineering

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Bachelor of Science
Bio-Resource Engineering Technology¹
Construction Management Technology
Electrical Engineering Technology
Mechanical Engineering Technology

¹ Offered jointly with Natural Resources, Forestry & Agriculture

College of Natural Resources, Forestry & Agriculture*

1,091*

Bachelor of Science
Agribusiness & Resource Economics
Animal and Veterinary Sciences (Pre-Veterinary)
Aquaculture
Bio-Resource Engineering¹
Bio-Resource Engineering Technology¹
Food Industry Systems
Forestry
Forest Engineering¹
Human Nutrition & Foods
Landscape Horticulture
Natural Resources
Recreation & Park Management
Sustainable Agriculture
Wildlife Management
Wood Technology

TECHNICAL DIVISION

105*

Associate of Science
Landscape & Nursery Management

¹ As of July 1, 1993; formerly College of Applied Sciences & Agriculture and Forest Resources
¹ Offered jointly with Engineering

College of Sciences

693*

Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science
Biochemistry
Biology
Botany
Chemistry
Computer Science
Geological Sciences
Microbiology
Physics
Zoology
Bachelor of Arts
Clinical Laboratory Sciences: Cytotechnology, Medical Technology
Mathematics & Statistics
Bachelor of Science
Molecular & Cellular Biology
Pre-medical or pre-dental options (SEE NOTES)

* Undergraduate enrollment fall, 1992.

- Pre-medical and pre-dental students often major in one of the sciences, but may major in any four-year degree program at the University.
- Students may investigate several majors within a college (except Business Administration and University College) by entering that college as undeclared.

College of Social & Behavioral Sciences

1,361*

Bachelor of Arts
Anthropology
Economics
International Affairs¹: Anthropology, Economics, Political Science
Journalism
Mass Communication
Political Science
Psychology
Public Management
Sociology
Speech Communication (including Communication Disorders)
Bachelor of Science
Child Development/Family Relations

SCHOOL OF NURSING

Bachelor of Science
Nursing

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of Arts
Social Work

¹ Offered jointly with Arts & Humanities

University College

1,239*

Associate of Arts
Liberal Studies (including Gateway & Pre-Forestry)
Associate of Science
Business Management: Data Processing, Banking, Real Estate
Dental Hygiene (including Dental Assisting, 1-year certificate)
Merchandising
Health Information Technology
Hotel, Restaurant, Tourism Management
Legal Technology: Paralegal Studies, Criminal Justice
Bachelor of University Studies¹
¹ Offered through Continuing Education Division

Academic & Career Exploration (ACE)

172*

Open to first-year students in the fall semester.
See page 2 for information.

Information subject to change; current July, 1993.

P. 30/40

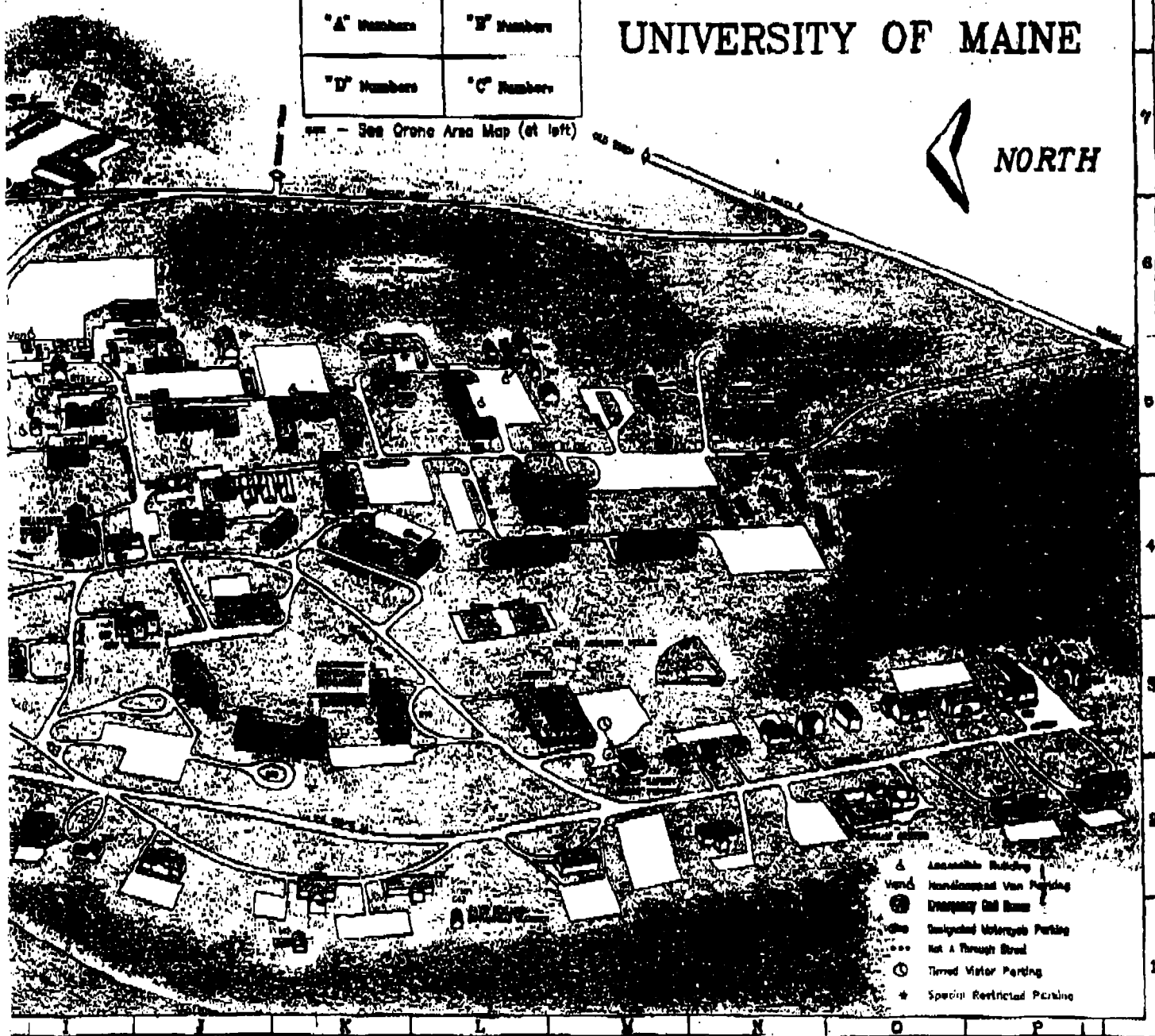
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

Y. H. Hwang

***C* Numbers**

444 - See Orange Area Map (at left)

NORTH



LS
LS°
M-5°
N-5
1-7+
Q-5°

Handicapped Access Codes
 * All Floors Accessible
 + First Floor Accessible
 o Partially Accessible
 ooo See Other Map (upper left)

E-1
 R-4
 H-2
 R-5
 J-5
 H-4
 H-5
 P-1
 M-2
 L-1
 E-6
 A-1
 M-3
 L-5
 F-6

 P-4
 G-6
 F-1
 Q-1
 Q-4
 H-5
 L-1
 D-1
 H-5
 J-4
 G-5
 Q-5

ATTENTION: 2-6-85

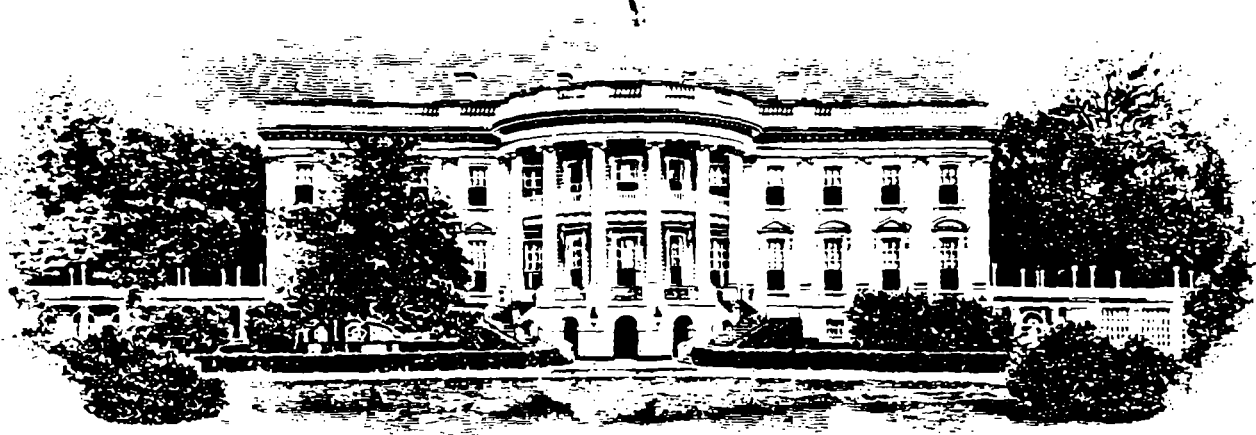
want to work

to say — no one
should ever have to
face spending down their
savings, mks. less \$, etc.
in order to qualify for
assistance.

Also, praise/congratulate
them getting a job w/
insurance.

*

THE WHITE HOUSE



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GEORGE J. MITCHELL
MAINE

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1902

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Liz Payer
FR: Drain Smith, Senator Mitchell's Office
DATE: 2/3
Number of pages, including cover: 6

If there are problems, please contact us at 202/224-5344.

Biographies
Invitation

1-5

Maine Biographies**Judy Dimock**

RFD #1

Box 562

Madison, Maine 04950

(207) 696-4045 (R)

(207) 696-3992 (Madison Area Health Center)

Ms. Dimock (dee mock) is a member of the Board of Directors of the Madison Area Health Center, a community health center in rural Maine. Ms. Dimock was one of the founders of the Madison Area Health Center.

Ms. Dimock represents Maine's community health centers, many of which serve remote rural areas. These community health centers are often the only source of medical care in their area. She will be concerned about the public health initiatives in the Act (many Maine community health centers are upset that the Act creates new, duplicative programs instead of retaining and expanding existing programs.)

Greg Cyr

Cyr Lumber, Inc.

Box 256

Portage Lake, Maine 04768

(207) 435-6314 (B)

(207) 435-8384 (B fax)

Mr. Cyr is the owner of a logging company in Portage, about 40 miles from the Canadian border in northern Maine. His company, Cyr Lumber, is about 15 years old and employs about 20 people. Mr. Cyr is Past President of the Maine Forest Products Council and was 1992 Outstanding Logger for the Northeast States.

Mr. Cyr does not provide health coverage for his employees, but reimburses them more than prevailing wages to enable them to purchase insurance on their own. He feels he is paying for health care one way or another and thinks we need health care reform.

2-5

Maine Biographies

✓ Donald L. McDowell
Maine Medical Center
22 Bramhall Street
Portland, Maine 04102
(207) 871-2491

Mr. McDowell is President of Maine Medical Center and Maine Medical Center Foundation, where he has been since 1980. He served as Executive Vice President and Treasurer from 1980-1990 and as Interim President from 1990 through 1991 when he assumed the President. (Maine Medical Center is the largest hospital in Maine.)

Maine Medical Center is the largest hospital in Maine. Mr. McDowell has been a leader in efforts by Maine hospitals to reform state anti-trust laws so that they may pursue joint ventures and other cooperative arrangements. Mr. McDowell may also be concerned about financing coverage, cost containment measures, and graduate medical education.

Dan Onion, M.D., M.P.H.
Maine-Dartmouth Family Practice Residency
12 East Chestnut Street
Augusta, Maine 04330
(207) 622-9362

Dr. Onion is Director of the Maine-Dartmouth Family Practice Residency Program where he has been since 1985. Dr. Onion is also Professor of Clinical and Community and Family Medicine at Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, New Hampshire where he has been teaching since 1981. Dr. Onion also has been Chair of the Family Practice Study Group for the Maine Medical Assessment Foundation since 1982 and Chair of the Maine Family Practice Residency Program Directors since 1989.

Dr. Onion is a leader in training family physicians to practice in rural areas and has been influential in a number of state initiatives to increase the supply of family physicians in Maine. He will be concerned about physician supply and training, rural health initiatives, and medical outcomes and research issues.

3-5

Maine Biographies

✓ David Cousens
Waterman Beach Road
South Thomaston, Maine 04858
(207) 594-0929 (R)
(207) 594-7518 (R)

Mr. Cousens is an independent lobsterman from South Thomaston, Maine. He is President of the Maine Lobstermen's Association, a group of about 1,200 independent lobstermen. Mr. Cousens is a member of the Board of the Lobster Institute and is Chair of the State Lobster Advisory Council.

About 7 or 8 years ago almost all of the Association's members purchased health insurance through the Association's BC/BS group policy. However, because of high cost increases, only about 300 members purchase insurance through the Association today. (During this period, his cost for a family policy has gone from about \$180 per month to \$510 per month.)

✓ Charles Sias
147 Clark Avenue
Bangor, Maine 04401
(207) 942-1259

Mr. Sias has been the AARP/VOTE Maine State Coordinator since January 1993. Prior to his current position, he served as a Maine Congressional District Coordinator for AARP/VOTE. Mr. Sias retired after 35 years as a radio/tv broadcaster.

Mr. Sias will be concerned about the impact of health reform on the elderly, particularly changes in the Medicare program and long-term care benefits. AARP is concerned about the limited long term care benefits, some of which were scaled back between the September 7th document and the final bill. However, AARP supports the principles of the President's proposal and is in the process of surveying its membership to determine if it will endorse the plan.

4-5

Maine Biographies

Ms. Sandy Morrell Rooney
Brunswick Coal and Lumber
DownEast Energy Corporation
Middle Bay Road
Brunswick, Maine 04011
(207) 729-9921

Ms. Rooney is Vice-President for Administrative Services for Brunswick Coal & Lumber and DownEast Energy Corp., which are family owned businesses that together employ over 400 people. Ms. Rooney is also a director of the United Way of MidCoast Maine and the American Red Cross MidCoast Chapter, and served as the 1993 United Way Campaign chair.

One of Ms. Rooney's responsibilities is to oversee the benefit programs provided by the companies, which include a self-insured health and dental program that emphasizes preventive care. Ms. Rooney will be primarily concerned about implications of health care reform for small and mid-sized businesses.

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The Boston Globe

March 15, 1992, Sunday, City Edition

SECTION: SPORTS; Pg. 47

LENGTH: 626 words

HEADLINE: Maine tops in Hockey East

BYLINE: By Bob Monahan, Globe Staff

BODY: The University of Maine Black Bears, the No. 1 team in the nation, took another step toward college hockey's Holy Grail (the NCAA championship) last night when it beat New Hampshire, 4-1, in the Hockey East finals at Boston Garden before 12,212.

The Black Bears improved their record to 31-3-1 and earned a bye in the first round of the NCAA regionals, which will be played at Providence Civic Center in two weeks.

The Wildcats ended their Hockey East season with a neat 22-12-2 mark and should be seeded as the East's No. 2 or 3 team. The regional field will be announced a week from tonight.

Maine, a smooth skating team with talent, speed, smarts, depth and discipline, is truly a pleasure to watch. And there's no reason to think it can't go all the way to the national title. Last night it won the Hockey East playoffs for the second time (the first was in 1989); it was runner-up four times (1987, '88, '90 and last year). Maine had many stars. For openers, coach Shawn Walsh started Mike Dunham in net. It was only Dunham's sixth start and he responded well by improving his record to 6-0 while making 20 saves. His career record against New Hampshire is 5-0.

Then there was the entire defense, and an attack that was led by centers Jim Montgomery and Kent Salfi, who each scored two goals.

"You have to call this a real team victory," said Walsh. "I think we played a smart game against a team that's improved a great deal and a team that played us tough."

"Dunham needed some work and he showed that he appreciated the start. I thought we played sound defense and we were in command once we took the lead in the first period.

"Our game plan was to play a smart two-way brand of hockey and that's just about what we did. Montgomery showed us fine leadership and Salfi, what can I say? His shorthanded goal was the clincher. That goal gave us a big boost and maybe took some of the wind out of New Hampshire's sails. It was a fine win." Walsh also thanked the fans of both teams who made the trek to the Garden.

"We played well against a great team and I'm more than proud of my kids," said UNH coach Dick Umile.

"It's tough to lose, but the season isn't over. We'll get a bid to play in the NCAAs and we hope to play even better."

Maine senior captain Scott Pellerin, the Hockey East Player of the Year, was named the tournament MVP. He received the William Flynn Trophy from the former Boston College athletic director, who was one of the founding fathers of Hockey East.

New Hampshire's Scott Morrow initiated the scoring at 4:01 of the first period on a power play while Maine's Patrice Tardif was sitting out a tripping penalty. UNH's power play was 1 for 14 against Maine entering the game.

Morrow collected his own rebound and scored on a high shot over Dunham. Joe Flanagan and Domenic Amodeo assisted, Amodeo extended his point streak to 20 games.

Montgomery tied it at 1 at 12:22 when he potted his 19th goal of the season from 10 feet away into a half-empty net. Jason Weinrich and Brian Downey assisted.

Montgomery, a speedster from Montreal, made it 2-0 at 18:13 when he wound up from the right circle and cut loose with a bomb that hit UNH goalie Jeff Levy on the shoulder and bounced into the net.

Maine added a pair in the second period, and the first one was a backbreaker. UNH had a man advantage when Salfi stole from a defender, put a nifty move on another foe, and soloed on a 10-footer to the far corner.

Salfi made it 4-1 at 12:29. He was about 45 feet away and dead center. He wound up and beat Levy with a bomb to the low left corner, with assists going to Cal Ingraham (his fifth point of the tournament) and Chris Imes.

There was no more scoring. Hockey East 1992. Color it Maine blue and white.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO

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Federal News Service

APRIL 19, 1993, MONDAY

SECTION: WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING

LENGTH: 904 words

HEADLINE: REMARKS BY PRESIDENT CLINTON AND SENATOR GEORGE MITCHELL (D-ME) TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE BLACK BEARS, NCAA DIVISION I HOCKEY NATIONAL CHAMPIONS THE ROSE GARDEN, THE WHITE HOUSE

BODY: PRESIDENT CLINTON: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. It's an honor for me to welcome the University of Maine Black Bears, the winners of the NCAA Division I Hockey National Championship to the Rose Garden in the White House. I understand from Senator Mitchell that this is the first team from the University of Maine ever to win a national championship, and we're glad to have them here. I'm inspired not only by how the team pulled together to win the championship, but how the entire state cheered them on to victory. Coming from a state that is also relatively small in size, but also filled with pride and tradition and community, I can understand how the people of Maine must feel about the Black Bears. In our state, people are still talking about the time we won the Orange Bowl over the number one ranked football team, and that was back in 1978. I'm sure that 15 years from now the people of Maine will be as proud of this team as they are today. You know, in my state, football is a slightly more popular sport than hockey. We don't have a lot of ice. (Laughter.) But after spending three months getting banged around in this town, I can understand a little more about hockey than I did before I came here. (Laughter.) Hockey is a tough game, it's a hard-hitting sport. It does have one virtue, though. There's a penalty for delay of game. I wish we had that rule in the Senate. (Laughter.) In government, as in hockey, leadership is important. In the United Senate, our team has a great captain, the majority leader and the senior senator from Maine, George Mitchell. Junior senator? SEN. MITCHELL: Junior, yes, Senator Cohen is -- PRESIDENT CLINTON: Cohen looks so young, I can't imagine it. (Laughter.) I'm actually bitter about Senator Cohen because he looks so much younger than me. On your hockey team, the captain, Jim Montgomery (sp) has done a great job. He scored the winning goal late in the championship game, leading you to a come-from-behind victory, something else I know a little bit about. Sports bring out the best in individuals and in teams and in communities. I share the pride that Senator Mitchell and Senator Cohen and Congressman Andrews and all the people of Maine must feel for the Black Bears, who have shown us all how to play as a team, how

to bring out the best in one another, and how to come from behind. I think it's important, as I ask young people from around America who have achieved outstanding things in working together to come here to the White House to be recognized and appreciated by their country, to remember that those kinds of values and those kind of virtues need to be ingrained in all of us for all of our lives. We now have another role model, and I'm glad to have them here today. Coach? MR. : Thank you, Mr. President. I think first of all I need to tell the President that no one can escape the wrath of our team's kangaroo court. We will not give him a delay of game penalty, but you're going to be fined a quarter for being ten minutes late for the ceremony today. (Laughter.) So thank you very much. PRESIDENT CLINTON: Thank you. MR. : On behalf of the team, and maybe more importantly the entire state of Maine, I want to present President Clinton with a jersey from the University of Maine and maybe more befitting is the number we put on the back, which I think has been a pretty good year for President Bill Clinton and a very good year for the University of Maine Black Bears. PRESIDENT CLINTON: Great, I love it. (Applause.) MR. : Thank you, Mr. President. I would like, on behalf of our players, for our captain, Jim Montgomery, who scored three goals in the third period to lead us to the come-from-behind national championship win to take the mike and present you with a gift as well. MR. MONTGOMERY: Boy, talk about nerve-racking here. On behalf of the players and everyone, we'd just like to present you with an autographed stick from each member of the team, and it's a brand-new stick, and thank you for having us, and thank you, Senators Mitchell and Cohen for having us all, and this is a tremendous honor and pleasure for all of us. Thank you. (Applause.) SEN. MITCHELL: Mr. President, I know I speak not only for the members of the team and their families and the officials at the university, but also for all Maine citizens in expressing our gratitude to you for taking the time from your very busy schedule to receive the team today. And I commend all of the players on the team. They really did have a great season, and finished with a storybook climax in the last game. I'd like if I might just to recognize briefly two people who have had much to do with the success of the athletic program at the university of Maine. The hockey arena in which this team achieved its great success bears the name of Harold Elfond (sp), who donated the funds necessary to build the arena. And the baseball field and the facilities at the University of Maine, among the finest in the country, which has created one of the best baseball programs in the country, bears the name of Larry Mahaney (sp), who has also been a generous donor. And I'd like Harold and Larry just to be recognized for their contributions to the University of Maine. (Applause.) Thank you very much, Mr. President. You're very nice to have us here today. PRESIDENT CLINTON: Thank you. END

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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Sports Illustrated

April 12, 1993

SECTION: Pg. 78

LENGTH: 1282 words

HEADLINE: The Maine Event; The Black Bears dethroned Lake Superior to win their first NCAA championship

BYLINE: by JON SCHER

BODY: MAINE CENTER JIM MONTGOMERY kept his eyes on the prize all season. Last Saturday night in Milwaukee's jam-packed Bradley Center, as the Black Bears, down two goals, were about to take the ice for the third period of the NCAA Division I final, Montgomery warned linemates Cal Ingraham and Paul Kariya that he was not about to let it all slip away.

Just a few spins around the ice later, rhetoric became reality. Montgomery, a senior, scored three Kariya-assisted goals in a five-minute span, and the Black Bears climbed out of a 4-2 hole to edge Lake Superior State 5-4 for the championship. It was the first national championship of any kind for Maine, and it ranked right up there with Joan Benoit's gold medal in the 1984 Olympic marathon on the very brief list of singular achievements by Pine Tree State athletes.

If you haven't heard of Montgomery, Ingraham and Kariya, you don't live in Maine, where the Black Bears have had 138 straight sellouts at the 5,200-seat Alfond Arena in remote Orono, 243 miles north of Boston. "Ever see that movie Hoosiers, where the whole community gets behind the high school basketball team?" asks Black Bear junior defenseman Chris Imes. "Well, that's the way it is with hockey at Maine, except it's not just one town. It's the whole state."

Hundreds of Mainers made the trip to Milwaukee for the Final Four. Many of them could be recognized by their lobster hats, which were a slightly brighter shade of red than the apple cheeks of entertainer Tom Green, who took the night off from his regular job as an Elvis impersonator to sing the national anthem. After the ersatz Elvis belted out The Star-Spangled Banner and dodged the outstretched arms of old ladies straining to touch his jet-black mane, he left the building to make room for other would-be legends.

There was Montgomery, the son of a Canadian Olympic boxer, who scored 32 goals in the Bears' 45 games this season. There was Ingraham, a rumples 5 ft. 4 in., 158-pound junior, who scored a school-record and NCAA-leading 46 times. And there was the uncommonly poised, uncommonly talented Kariya, who merely led the nation with 100 points on 25 goals and 75 assists and became the first freshman to win the Hobey Baker Award, given to the finest player in college hockey.

But the Black Bears, who finished their dream season 42-1-2, have many fine players beyond their first line. "It's got to go down as one of the greatest teams in college hockey history," says Lake State coach Jeff Jackson, whose Lakers had hoped to claim that designation for themselves. National champions in 1988 and '92, the Lakers were attempting to become the first team in 21 years to win back-to-back titles. And through two periods on Saturday, they appeared to be on their way. But just as the Lakers began to contemplate returning home to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to ring their victory bell, they were derailed by the Black Bear Express. Then they were forced to watch as a beaming Montgomery smooched the championship plaque at center ice.

The game-winning goal came with a little more than 11 minutes to play. Kariya, who comes from North Vancouver, B.C., and will most likely be among the top five NHL draft picks in June, beat two defensemen to the left side of the net, then slid the puck with a surgeon's precision across the crease to Montgomery, who batted it past goalie Blaine Lacher. Afterward, Jackson didn't blame his Laker defense or goalie. "When those guys come at you at about 100 miles an hour, there's not a lot you can do," he said.

Lake State, though, didn't quit. Freshman winger Sean Tallaire drew the air out of 17,704 sets of lungs when he hit the crossbar with a minute left. "I don't know how it stayed out," says Maine goalie Garth Snow, who was sprawled on the ice at the time. "I heard a ping. I was praying. We got lucky."

For most of the season, the Black Bears made their own good fortune. The only blemish on their record came at home on Feb. 19, when they squandered a 6-2 lead and lost to Boston University 7-6 in overtime. "We blew that one," says Ingraham. Nobody's perfect, which is something Ingraham, from Georgetown, Mass., knows only too well. A bowling ball with legs who spent an unhappy freshman year at the Air Force Academy in 1989-90, Ingraham had been looked down on by college coaches. Some things never change. "He ain't five feet, four inches," says Maine coach Shawn Walsh with a laugh. "My wife's five-four, and he's shorter."

Ingraham fails to see the humor. "I'm actually five-four," he says. "At Air Force you had to be five-four to be pilot-qualified, and I made the cut." Unfortunately he didn't always make his bed, press his uniform, shine his shoes or keep his hair regulation length. "I'm not that kind of kid," says Ingraham, who prefers the lived-in look. "A lot of little things got me in trouble. By the time I left, I had a boatload of demerits, or whatever they call them."

He transferred to Maine, where Walsh guaranteed him nothing but a chance. Now Ingraham has worked his way to an 87% scholarship, for which he returns 100% on the school's investment.

At the other end of the conga line, there's Snow, a 6 ft. 4 in., 195-pound senior from Wrentham, Mass. He may be a lot taller than Ingraham, but he was just as unwanted. Snow caught Walsh's attention with a letter he mailed to the coach as a high school senior in 1988. "It was a long letter, a couple of pages, and it really impressed me," Walsh says. "He took the time to go into detail. He really wanted to come to Maine."

"I hate to say this," says Snow, "but it was a form letter. I wrote the same thing to every coach."

But Walsh was the one who answered, and Snow responded, putting together a 66-10-3 record in his four years with the Bears. He never loomed larger than he did in the semifinal on Thursday, a 4-3 victory over Michigan in overtime. And when goalie Mike Dunham struggled through the first two periods on Saturday night, Walsh again turned to Snow. "We needed offense, and I knew he could help us get something going," says Walsh, lauding Snow's puck-handling and passing skills, which help the Bears get out of the defensive zone and make a quick transition to offense. "He's the best offensive goalie in college hockey."

Some would say that Walsh, 37, is the most offensive coach in the college game. A brash, flamboyant self-promoter and showman, he'll do or say anything to put fannies in the seats. He has hosted \$50-a-plate fund-raisers at which his tuxedo-clad players have served dinner. He has auctioned off season tickets and even seats next to the players on the bench. At a recent auction, a chance to break bread with Walsh and his wife, Tracey, went for \$950. "We'll probably have lobster," he says.

Like him or not, Walsh is doing for college hockey what Ron Fraser, the colorful former coach at the University of Miami, did for college baseball. Walsh's more genteel peers compare him with Al Davis, the win-by-any-means boss of the Los Angeles Raiders. "I've been successful, and with success comes an intrinsic jealousy," Walsh says. "Frankly, I don't care."

Ironically, Jackson is one of the few coaches whom Walsh considers a friend. They both apprenticed under Michigan State's Ron Mason, the winningest college hockey coach ever and Walsh's father-in-law. Walsh and Jackson were roommates once, as young coaches at Mason's hockey camp in East Lansing. And last summer they got together at another of Mason's camps, in Traverse City, Mich., and exchanged ideas.

"Basically," says Walsh, "I wound up adding a little of the Lake State blueprint to the Maine blueprint."

The end result was just enough to win, baby.

GRAPHIC: Picture 1, Montgomery had three goals and an assist in the Final Four. descColor: Jim Montgomery., PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN BIEVER; Picture 2, Clayton Beddoes and the Lakers were iced after Snow (30) came on in the third period. descColor: Lake Superior State's Clayton Beddoes, University of Maine's Garth Snow and another Maine hockey player., PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN BIEVER; Picture 3, Maine's main men: Montgomery and Kariya. descColor: Jim Montgomery, Paul Kariya., PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN BIEVER

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

a: Maine

February 7, 1994

INFORMATION ON THE MAINE EVENT.

BASIC FORMAT:

- Welcome by the President of ~~Maine~~ University of Maine, Orono
- Welcome by the Governor of Maine
- Introduction and explanation of the forum by Senator Mitchell
- HRC remarks
- One hour of Q & A, form the audience
- Comments made by other guests on the dias:
 - Senator Cohen
 - Representative Tom Andrews
 - Representative Olympia Snow

AUDIENCE PROFILE:

- Around 5,000 people expected: General public
 - Local political people
 - Democratic supporters
 - University students
 - and faculty

FYI:

Diane claims she will fax information on the University and the President. She also claims she will fax us a more complete schedule of events after she has a meeting with someone at 3:00, maybe later today or tomorrow. I believe we may have to hunt her down and hang her by her toes if "forgets" anything else!

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Federal News Service

JUNE 19, 1993, SATURDAY

SECTION: WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING

LENGTH: 3112 words

HEADLINE: REMARKS OF PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON AT FUNDRAISING
RALLY FOR SENATOR GEORGE MITCHELL PORTLAND, MAINE
APPROXIMATELY 5:45 PM EDT

BODY: PRESIDENT CLINTON: (Applause) Thank you very much. (Continued applause) Thank you. (Applause) Thank you, Senator Mitchell, thank you Congressman Andrews, thank you, Mayor Pringle, thank you ladies and gentlemen for coming out today in such large numbers. It's good to be back in Maine, and I want you to know I walked down this park in a pair of Dexter shoes, made in Maine. (Applause) I also want you to know that Senator Mitchell caught me playing golf in a pair of shoes not made in Maine, and now I have Dexter golf shoes that I wear every time I play golf. (Laughter and applause) I want to thank the Convention and Visitor's Bureau, I want to thank the Parks Department for hanging the American flag so high today. I want to thank the fire department, and I want to thank all the people who performed before I got here. I am sorry I didn't hear the Maine (Humor ?). I'm sorry I missed the country music, I'm sorry I missed the jazz music, and I'm glad I didn't miss you. I also want to say that behind us there are students from the Rikee (ph) School, one of our Blue Excellence Awards, hear them cheering? (Applause) Their representatives were in the Rose Garden a few days ago with me, and representatives of other distinguished schools all across America, but I know you are proud of your schools and your students, and I did want to say a special word of hello to them, because they were with me not very long ago down in Washington. It is wonderful to be back in Maine. I have been here when it's hot, I've been here when it's cold, this is just about perfect today, and I'm glad to be back. I want to say a special word of thanks to your Senator, the Senate Majority Leader and a genuine national treasure, George Mitchell. (Applause) Just this week -- (applause) You know, he said all that about the election being about change and the fact that you gave me your votes in the last election, I'm very grateful for that, but it is hard for a President to make change alone. Some things have to come with the support of Congress. And thanks to the leadership of George Mitchell, just this week, the American people had a good week. First, the Senate passed a campaign finance reform bill that lowers the cost

of campaigns, reduces the influence of special interests, and when the campaign limits are broken, helps people who are outspent to get their access to the airwaves too. It is a good bill and it's real advance. And not very long before that, the Senate passed a bill, finally, to require all the lobbyists in Washington to register and say who they are and what they're lobbying for, and to report any money they spend lobbying the rest of us, which I think is a very good thing to do. (Applause)

That's a message you sent in November, but I can't wave a magic wand and do that, the Congress has to go along, and the Senate has thanks to Senator Mitchell. The second thing that happened this week was that the Senate and the House, by significant bipartisan margins, voted out of committee the bills that I have been proposing to open the doors of college education to all Americans, and I want you to know how that will work. (Applause) We are going to be able to save money by changing the way college loans are given out, and provide them to students without regard to income, at lower interest rates, and then give students the chance to pay it back as a percentage of their income, so nobody will ever be discouraged from borrowing money for fear that they'll go broke when they get out of college. (Applause) And as George Mitchell said, tens of thousands of them will be able to pay it back with service to their communities, whether in big cities or small towns, or rural areas, through national service, rebuilding America from the grassroots here at home, a domestic Peace Corps. That's going to be the best money we ever spent to educate America to compete in the 21st century. (Applause) The third thing that happened is that the Senate Finance Committee took action on the economic program that I succeeded in passing through the House, thanks to the leadership of the Chairman, Senator Moynihan from New York, and Senator Mitchell, who besides being the Majority Leader is also on the Finance Committee. And next week, the Senate will have a chance to vote on this economic program, send it to the House so they can agree on a bill that I think is critical to this country's future. Now there's been a lot of talk about this in the last few weeks, and our opponents have said a lot of things about my plan that aren't true. So I want to say to you, who gave me a chance to be President, here is my report on what's really in that plan. First of all let me tell you, I didn't live in Washington before January, and I didn't take the debt from one to four trillion dollars, or the annual deficit from 74 to 300 billion dollars. I was a governor in a state not very different from Maine, working hard within a balanced budget, to provide good education to our people and good jobs to our people, and I never had to raise any money to pay down a deficit. But the plain fact is that this country is awash in debt, and one of the reasons it is, is that no President's budget has been taken seriously in more than a decade. It's all been political rhetoric. Last year my predecessor's budget was voted against by 75 percent of the members of his own party in the House of Representatives. Our party passed a budget in the House and we're going to do it in the Senate, and we're going to have a comprehensive economic plan to get this country moving again. (Applause) Thanks in no small measure to George Mitchell. And I want you to know what is in it. First, this plan reduces our deficit by \$500 billion over the next five years. It begins with \$250 billion in spending cuts in everything, in defense, in foreign aid, in veterans benefits, in Medicare, in everything you can conceive of. We have cut across the board and it's not very easy. But the Democrats have taken the lead in cutting spending. Ask Senator Mitchell how many Republican amendments

there were to cut spending in the Senate Finance Committee last week. I'll tell you how many, zero! We cut the spending. (Applause) We did it. (Applause) Two hundred and fifty billion dollars. Do we raise taxes? Yes, we do, but how is it raised? I'll tell you how. Seventy-five percent of the tax money we propose to raise comes from the upper six percent of income earners in this country. (Applause) Over two-thirds of the money comes from people with incomes above \$200,000 a year, because their taxes went down and their incomes went up in the 1980s when we gave 70 percent of the gains to the top one percent of the population. They can pay now and they should. (Applause) Now, do I -- does this plan ask anything of the middle class? Yes, it does. If your income is above \$30,000 but below \$100,000, we ask for a contribution. Why? Because after the election, lo and behold, the government says the deficit is going to be \$165 billion bigger in the next five years than it was going to be before the election, and because if we don't gain our economic destiny back, if we don't get control of our future, if we don't do something about this debt, we're not going to be able to go onto the other challenges facing us. But you have to decide if it's a good deal. And working families with incomes of under \$30,000 are held harmless in this program, and I'll tell you something else that's awfully good about it, for the first time in history, if this program passes, we will be able to say that people who work for a living and still live in poverty, and there are millions of them in America, will be lifted out of poverty by the tax system. If you work 40 hours a week and you've got a child in the house you can get out of poverty if this economic program passes, because of the changes in the tax system. (Applause) Let me put it to you another way. For every \$10 in deficit reduction in this plan, \$5 comes from spending cuts, \$3.75 comes from the upper six percent, \$1.25 comes from the middle class with family incomes above \$30,000. I think that is fair, I think that is balanced, it will work. And let me tell you why it's important. Why is it important? It's important because when we start to bring down the deficit, and we've been working on this since right after the election, interest rates come down. And when interest rates come down, it puts money back in your pockets and it puts money back into the economy. Look what's happened. Now we have a 20 year low in mortgage rates, a seven year high in housing sales, 755,000 new jobs in the economy just since January 20th, 130,000 new construction jobs. That is a nine year high in construction job growth because of these low interest rates. And eventually, that is going to help the people making a living, out of the woods in Maine and in Arkansas, because they depend upon people building things to make a living. That's why this is important. (Applause) Now, do we spend some money in this budget? Yes, we do. You can decide whether you think it's worth doing. This budget increases, for example, the amount of money a small businessman or woman can expense every year on the tax return from 10 (thousand dollars) to \$25,000. I think it's a great idea. Why? Because small business is the backbone of this economy; because small business is providing most of the jobs; because small business stopped providing new jobs to this economy a couple of years ago. And if you take that write-off from 10 to 25 grand, a lot of those small business people are going to be able to hire one more person. And if millions and millions of them do it, it will be an awful boom to this economy and we can get going again. I think it's worth spending that money. (Applause) It costs some money to change the tax code so that people who work for a living and are still in poverty are lifted above poverty, but I think it is worth it to say it is never a good thing to be on welfare if you can work. Here is an incentive to move from welfare to work,

and to reward the dignity of work we're not going to have a tax program grind you into poverty, we're going to have it lift you out of poverty if you're working for a living. It costs some money, but I think it's worth doing. (Applause) Maine and Arkansas have some of the poorest rural areas and small towns in the country. I'll tell you something else in this program that costs money. We have some enterprise or empowerment zones in this program that will give real incentives in big cities and in small rural areas for private sector people to come in and invest money to start businesses and put people to work. I have heard Republicans and Democrats talk for 10 years about why we shouldn't give people extra incentives to put private funds into depressed areas, both rural and urban, but nobody has ever tried it. So we're going to try it. There is not enough government money to rescue the poor and depressed areas in this country. Let's see if we could get the private sector to do it. We've got to give them some incentives, it costs some money, but I think it's worth it and I think we ought to try it. (Applause) Let me say this, even though overall there is a five year freeze on what's called discretionary spending at home, we do spend some more money on Head Start, on education and training, on dealing with the people who have lost their jobs because of defense cutbacks, on trying to develop new technologies so that we can compete and win in this global economy, and so that people who lose manufacturing jobs can get them back in a different way, by getting ahead of the curve instead of being behind, like we have for the last 12 years. It costs some money. Our competitors are doing it. I think it is worth the money. We can't walk away from what is plainly needed to move this economy forward. We are not in the business of liquidating America, we're in the business of growing America and we'd better get about it. (Applause) Let me just give you one example that Congressman Andrews has talked to me about. In the last 10 years, more than 120,000 American shipbuilders and shipyard suppliers have lost their jobs to foreign competition and cuts in defense spending. And believe me, our competitors subsidize their businesses. Now our government didn't do much to help our folks compete in that global economy, and we started cutting defense spending way back in '86 and went for years and never did anything to help the workers and the communities adjust, or the businesses get into new lines of production. We want to change all that. Your congressman, Tom Andrews, got a bill passed last year, and I want to get the formal title here, called the Shipbuilding Promotion Act of 1992, ordering the federal government to establish a group to look at threats to shipbuilding jobs. Well, we're doing that and we're going to do that, and we're going to come back and report and see what we can do about it. (Applause) Last year when I was running for President, the Congress passed a bill to appropriate \$500 million to communities that were hurt by defense cutbacks, to help the businesses learn to produce new things, to help the workers be trained to do new work, to help the communities redevelop themselves, and when I became President not one red cent of that money had been released, because they did not believe, the people who were there before, in investing to help people deal with defense cutbacks. So you had whole areas, state, after state, after state in terrible economic trouble. Well, we're moving that money. The Secretary of Labor, Bob Reich, another New Englander I might add, has approved three million dollars for two defense conversion grants just to the state of Main, two million dollars to assist workers at the Loring Air Force Base, and 900,000 to assist those being laid off from the Bath Iron Works, and that is a good beginning. But believe me folks, it is just the beginning of what we have to do.

(Applause) Now, our opponents chant like a mantra. They say less tax, more cuts, less tax, more cuts. How in the world could anybody be against that? It sounds great except guess what, it's only been two versions put forward. In the House of Representatives, unlike the Senate, at least the House put a plan out there. And guess what? The House Republican plan, because it was more unfair to the middle class, to the elderly, to the working poor, and to the economic climate of the country, lost more Republican votes than my plan lost Democratic votes. So it sounds great, but when the Republicans looked at it, they didn't like it very well either. And then there was this plan floated in the Senate a few days ago which lowered taxes on upper income people and cut more out of Medicare, and did other things that would weaken our economy and be unfair to the elderly and to working people just above the poverty line. So I say to people, if you -- where is your idea? Senator Mitchell will tell you, this week when the Senate Finance Committee voted that economic plan out, our opponents on the other side, many of whom ought to be helping us, had all kinds of amendments saying let's cut this tax, let's cut this tax, let's cut this tax. Guess what? How many amendments did they offer to cut spending? Zero. And when they were asked, "Where are your amendments to cut spending?" You know what they said? "We don't want to take any politically unpopular votes on spending cuts. Folks, we are telling you the truth for a change. We are telling you the truth. We had 12 years where people said -- (applause) -- where people said for 12 years -- they said "We're going to cut your taxes and we're going to cut somebody else's spending." And what they did was to increase spending, cut taxes on the wealthiest Americans, have backdoor tax increases on the middle class, and let the economy go down the tubes. We can do better and I need your help and support and so does George Mitchell in making sure we do better. (Applause) And let me tell you, there is more to do. I want to reemphasize, we are not trying to deal with these tough issues just to reduce the debt. When you reduce the debt you free up money to invest to create jobs. You think about it, there are people in this audience today who have refinanced their homes since interest rates started dropping so much last November. That's happening to millions of people all across America and that frees up money. People are getting lower business loans, people are getting lower consumer loans and lower car loans, and over the next year and a half it will help this economy. It helps the economy if you invest in giving kids a head start, if you retrain workers, if you invest in healthy companies, produce things for the civilian market if they don't have a defense contract anymore. It helps the economy if you do what it takes to compete with our foreign competitors everywhere. That's what helps the economy and that's what we are committed to doing. And let me say this, after this budget fight is over, as Senator Mitchell just said, I want us to begin in earnest, and we can do it this year if we get after it, to provide the security that will come to millions of Americans if we provide affordable, quality health care to every American family, and we can do that too. (Applause) We can pass the National Service Bill and open the doors of college education to all. We can pass a welfare reform bill that puts people to work instead of maintaining them in dependency. We can change the nature of politics but you have to stay with us. You have to say, we want the House of Representatives to pass campaign finance reform. We want the House of Representatives to tell us where all the lobbyists are and who they're giving money to. We want the whole Congress to pass an economic plan and we don't want you to stop. Change is hard and difficult, and it's not easy to get

218 votes in the House and 51 Senators to agree on anything. They all come from different places with different interests, and my job as President is to try to make sure that the national interest overrides the particular interests of anybody and any group, and any state including your's and mine. We have got to pull this country together again and be a family again so we can move forward again. (Applause) Thank you very much and God bless you all. (Applause) END

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

GEORGE J. MITCHELL
MAINE

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1802

PU01

File Feb 7
(beside Patricia's file)

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Julie Harper
FR: Elizabeth Sutherland, Senator Mitchell's Office
DATE: January 24, 1994
Number of pages, including cover: 3
If there are problems, please contact us at 202/224-5344.

Julie -

Attached are the University of Maine's questions regarding the upcoming health care event in Maine. (Feb.) Feel free to relay any information through our office if you prefer.

Also, we have a number of questions about security for the event and also ground transportation. I would appreciate it if you call either Mary McAleney or myself at 224-5344.

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JAN 24 '94 14:25 No.012 P.01



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

Department of Public Affairs

January 24, 1994

TO: Mary McAleney, Senator Mitchell's Office

FROM: John Diamond, University of Maine

RE: February 7 visit to the University of Maine by Mrs. Clinton and Sen. Mitchell

5761 Public Affairs
Orono, Maine 04469-5761
207/581-5749
Fax 207/581-3776

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Many, the following issues need prompt attention so that we may proceed with plans for the February 7 *Maine Forum on Health Care Reform*. Please encourage the White House to respond as quickly as possible since many of these details must be addressed quickly.

*Request
RSVP*

Security

- What arrangements have to be made to allow for screening of attendees upon entering the arena?
- What restrictions on physical access to the facility do we need to consider? (We are concerned that the best location for access by people in wheelchairs is also the best location for Mrs. Clinton to arrive through. Is this a problem?)
- What about a "holding" area for Mrs. Clinton?
- What issues do we need to address regarding traffic flow, parking, and other transportation-related issues?
- Can we have the name and number of a contact person for this issue so that our own security people may make contact directly? (Our security person is Chief Alan Reynolds at 207-581-4040.)

Media

- How many out-of-state media (print and broadcast) should we expect?
- Is there any objection to the forum being broadcast live? Maine Public Broadcasting (TV and radio) wants to broadcast the entire event live, as do WABI-TV and WWII-TV.
- What special arrangements do we have to make for them (set-up, location, parking, etc.)
- What opportunities will there be for in-state media to interview HRC and/or GJM prior to or after the event?
- Who should handle media credentials (in-state and out-of-state) and what arrangements need to be made? (Our media contact is Kay Hyatt at 207-581-3747.)

Neel

THE LAND GRANT UNIVERSITY AND SEA GRANT COLLEGE OF MAINE



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Miscellaneous

a formal invitation is being sent.

- • Will Mrs. Clinton be able to visit the President's House for any period of time before or after the forum? (We'd like to have a small, brief reception there for VIPs)
- How tall is she? (We need to know for the podium.)
- Does she have any allergies that we need to know about? (We need to know before ordering the floral displays for the stage.)

Thanks for your help. I'm sure we'll have other issues to pursue, but these will cover us for the time being.

203-9000
2034



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE GREATER PORTLAND REGION

145 MIDDLE STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE 04101-4163
TEL. 207 772-2811 FAX 207 772-1179

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL

fax # 1-202-456-2239

Attention: Liz Bowyer

Company name: _____

From: Chamber of Commerce

Date: 2/3/94

Comments: _____

Number of pages including cover sheet:

Should you have any problems receiving this facsimile, please call me.



QUICK FACTS ABOUT MAINE

From
JOHN L. MARTIN
of Eagle Lake
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
STATE HOUSE
AUGUSTA, ME 04333-0002



Geography:

The State of Maine represents nearly one-half of the total land area of the six New England states. It is the state farthest northeast and is the closest point in the United States to the European continent. The easternmost point of land on the Atlantic Coast is West Quoddy Head. Maine is the sole of the forty-eight contiguous states to border only one other state. It is bounded by the State of New Hampshire, the Canadian Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean.

Climate:

Maine has one of the most comfortable summer climates in the continental United States, temperatures averaging 70°F. In winter, temperatures average 22°F but prolonged cold spells are rare. Annual precipitation in Maine averages 43 inches. Snow rarely falls until mid-December, with an average snowfall of 60 to 90 inches. Snowfall is greater in the northern inland sections.

Government:

Maine's government, like that of the United States, has three branches - Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Legislative: Maine's Legislature is composed of a Senate (35 members) and a House of Representatives (151 members); members of both Houses are elected for two-year terms. The Legislature meets annually in regular session. The first regular session convenes on the first Wednesday in December after the general election with a statutory adjournment date of the 3rd Wednesday in June; the second regular session is convened on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in January of the subsequent even-numbered year with a statutory adjournment date of the 3rd Wednesday in April. Each regular session is subject to up to two 5-day extensions and a veto day. The Legislature may be convened at other times by the Governor and may be convened on call of the presiding officers of both branches with the consent of a majority of the members of the Legislature of each political party. Parliamentary procedure resembles that in use throughout the country. Maine is one of three states in the Union to use the joint standing committee system.

Executive: The Offices of Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General and Treasurer of State are created by the Constitution of Maine. The Governor with chief executive powers is popularly elected at the general election and is limited to two consecutive four-year terms of office. The Secretary of State, Treasurer of State and Attorney General are each elected to two-year terms by joint ballot of the State Senators and Representatives in convention. The State Auditor's position is created by statute; the auditor (who is elected in the manner of the constitutional officers) serves a four-year term.

Judicial: The Constitution of Maine establishes the Supreme Judicial Court; other courts are created by the Legislature. The court system operates on three levels - the first being the Supreme Judicial Court and the second being the Superior Court. At the third level are the Administrative and the District Courts. The highest court, the Supreme Judicial, has a chief justice and six associate justices and settles questions of law in civil or criminal cases on appeal from lower court. Superior Court is primarily a trial court hearing all criminal and civil cases in which a trial by jury is required by constitution or statute. Superior Court Justices are assigned to hold sessions of court in each of Maine's sixteen counties. The Administrative Court handles matters related to professional, business and trade licenses. There are 32 District Courts served by twenty-five judges and eight active retired judges. They hear civil actions and have original jurisdiction over cases involving traffic infractions, juveniles, small claims and other matters. There is one Probate Court in each of Maine's sixteen counties concerned with probate of wills, settlement of estates, adoption of children and appointment of guardians.

Local Government:

Maine has 16 counties, 22 cities, 433 towns, 34 plantations and 422 unorganized townships. County government is limited in its functions. State law designates the offices of county treasurer, judge of probate, register of probate and register of deeds and the state constitution designates the office of sheriff. A major role of county government is law enforcement: maintaining the sheriff's departments to primarily serve rural areas.

(over)

The Maine Attraction:

Most people know about Maine's spectacular scenery and distinctive lifestyle, but the rock-bound coast, sand beaches, sparkling lakes and streams, clean air, unspoiled wilderness and abundant natural resources are only a part of the Maine story. The tranquility on the surface is complemented by what goes on behind the scenes - a vibrant, diverse and steadily growing economy.

Maine Workers:

The Maine work ethic is well known and highly praised. Maine men and women possess a natural instinct to be productive and they share a dedication to their employers. Maine has one of the lowest rates of work stoppages and one of the best histories of labor-management relations in the country. Pride and craftsmanship on the job in Maine is best exemplified by Bath Iron Works - where ships are consistently built under budget and ahead of schedule.

Maine Products:

89% of the State's area is forest land. Harvesting and manufacturing trees has been Maine's principal industry for more than 300 years. Manufacturing of paper products is the leading wood industry. Maine also produces potatoes, apples and blueberries, which are shipped far and wide.

Maine Lobster:

The Maine lobster (*homarus americanus*) is famous worldwide. A record catch of over twenty-eight million pounds of this delicacy was landed from Maine lobster traps in 1990. A lobster sheds its protective shell in order to grow (the first meal after a lobster sheds is the old shell, which provides minerals to help harden the new shell). A one-pound lobster may be from five to seven years old, having "shed" about twenty-five times.

Education:

The University of Maine System has seven campuses located throughout the state. Six technical colleges prepare students for a diversity of careers. Maine's 16 private degree-granting institutions include Colby College in Waterville, Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Bates College in Lewiston and the University of New England at Biddeford.

Downeast:

Downeast is a term that is synonymous with coastal Maine. When people sail from Maine to Boston they sail upwind. The trip out of Boston is downwind to Maine, in short, "downeast."

Population:	1,251,000
Area:	33,213 square miles
Highest Point:	Mt. Katahdin (5,267 ft.)
State Animal:	Moose
State Flower:	White Pine Cone and Tassel
State Berry:	Wild Blueberry
State Bird:	Chickadee
State Fish:	Landlocked Salmon
State Fossil:	Perrica Quadrifaria
State Tree:	White Pine
State Mineral:	Tourmaline
State Insect:	Honeybee
State Cat:	Maine Coon Cat
State Song:	"State of Maine Song" (words and music by Roger Vinton Snow)
Admitted to Union:	March 15, 1820 (as a part of the so-called Missouri Compromise)
State Capitol:	Augusta was chosen as the capital February 24, 1827. Constructed on a thirty-four acre lot in Augusta, the Capitol was first used for a legislative session on January 4, 1832.
State Motto:	"DIRIGO" (I direct or I lead)
Early Inhabitants:	Abnaki and Etchemin Indians, "Red Paint" people - 3000 B.C.; English explorers - Popham Colony - 1607
Origin of Name:	"Main" in the sense of mainland in common use among early explorers; also thought to be given by French colonists in memory of their province of Mayne.
Nickname:	The Pine Tree State, because of Maine's 17 million forested acres.
Present Officials:	Maine's present top office holders are: Governor - John R. McKernan, Jr. (R-Auburn) President of the Senate - Dennis L. Dutremble (D-Biddeford) Speaker of the House - John L. Martin (D-Bagle Lake) Secretary of State - G. William Diamond (D-Windham) Attorney General - Michael E. Carpenter (D-Houlton) Treasurer - Samuel D. Shapiro (D-Waterville) State Auditor - Rodney L. Scribner (D-Randolph)

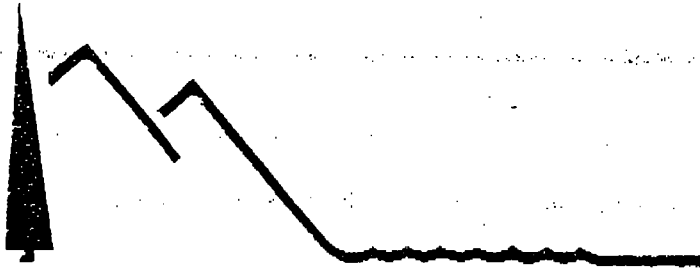
Congressional Delegation:

Maine's two Senators are:

William S. Cohen (R-Bangor; term expires January 1997)
George J. Mitchell (D-South Portland; term expires January 1995)

Maine's two members of the House of Representatives are:

1st District - Thomas H. Andrews (D-Portland; term expires January 1995)
2nd District - Olympia J. Snowe (R-Auburn; term expires January 1995)

**BUREAU OF
TAXATION****STATE OF MAINE**

State Office Building, Augusta, Maine 04333.

August 1992

MAINE TAXES OF GENERAL INTEREST TO CONSUMERS

1. Individual Income Tax.

Maine resident individuals, estates and trusts are subject to tax on their entire Maine taxable income. Nonresident individuals, estates and trusts are subject to tax on Maine taxable income derived from sources within Maine. The standard deduction is the same as the federal amounts, and the personal exemption is \$2,100 for each federal exemption claimed. The rate is progressive from 2% to 8.6% of Maine taxable income. The due date for filing and payment is the same as that for filing and payment of federal income tax (the 15th day of the fourth month following the end of the tax year). Requirements for payment of estimated tax are similar to federal requirements.

A variable surcharge is imposed on all individuals, estates and trusts for taxable years beginning in 1991 and 1992. A 5% surcharge is imposed on tax liabilities arising from the first \$75,000 of taxable income for married taxpayers filing a joint return (\$37,500 for single filers or married filing a separate return, and \$56,250 for head-of-household filers.) Any taxpayer with taxable income in excess of these amounts pays a top marginal rate of 8.6% and a 15% surcharge on all tax liability arising from taxable income in excess of these threshold amounts.

Withholding of Maine income tax from wages is required of every employer who maintains an office or transacts business in Maine and who makes payment of any wages subject to Maine income tax, whether or not the employee is a Maine resident. Every person who maintains an office or who transacts business in Maine and who makes payment of any other items of income which constitute Maine taxable income is also required to withhold Maine income tax from such payments if federal withholding is required. Filing and payment are due the 21st day of the calendar month for payments made during the previous month, except that employers who are required to deposit federal taxes on the eighth-monthly system are subject to similar requirements for state withholding. Persons reporting less than \$100 withholding tax per month may be granted permission to report on a less frequent basis.

2. Sales Tax.

The sales tax is imposed at the rate of 6% of the actual sales price on retail sales of tangible personal property, telephone and telegraph service, fabrication services, extended cable television service, custom computer programming and rentals of video tapes, games and equipment; at 7% on rentals of living quarters in hotels, rooming houses, tourist and trailer camps, the short term rental of automobiles, the sale of liquor by the drink and meals purchased at facilities licensed for the on-premise consumption of alcoholic beverages. Sales of new manufactured housing (mobile homes and modular homes) are subject to the 6% tax, usually at 50% of the selling price. Grocery staples are exempt and exclusions exist for other specified categories. The tax is paid by the purchaser to the seller at the time of the sale and must be remitted by the seller to the State no later than the fifteenth of the month following the month in which the sale takes place, except that taxpayers reporting \$250,000 or more in sales and use tax liability for the previous calendar year are subject to an estimated tax payment requirement. Sellers reporting less than \$100 sales tax per month may be granted permission to file on a less frequent basis. The 6% sales tax is scheduled to revert to 5% on July 1, 1993.

3. Use Tax.

The use tax is imposed at the rate of 6% of the actual sales price of tangible personal property purchased at retail sale for use, storage or other consumption in Maine, unless substantial (12 months) use was made of the property elsewhere before it was brought to Maine. The tax is also imposed on purchases of motor vehicles, camper trailers, livestock trailers, special mobile equipment, boats and aircraft at casual sale. An exception is made for motor vehicles registered as automobiles which were purchased and actually used in another state before being brought to Maine, if the purchaser was a resident of the other state at the time of purchase. The use tax does not apply to purchases on which Maine sales tax has been paid, and credit is allowed for sales or use tax paid in another jurisdiction up to the amount of the Maine tax. Payment is due no later than the fifteenth of the month following the month in which the property was either purchased or brought into Maine, whichever is later. Taxpayers reporting \$250,000 or more in sales and use tax liability for the previous calendar year are subject to an estimated tax payment requirement. Use tax on purchases of motor vehicles and boats is normally collected at the time of registration. The 6% use tax rate is scheduled to revert to 5% on July 1, 1993.

4. Gasoline Tax.

Importers and distributors of gasoline are liable for a tax of 19¢ per gallon of gasoline sold or used in Maine. Ethanol blended fuel (gasohol) is also subject to tax of 19¢ per gallon. Due date for filing and payment of the tax is the 21st day of the month following the month of the sale. Purchasers of gasoline or ethanol blended fuel for use other than in a motor vehicle registered for highway use are entitled to a refund of the gasoline tax paid. The refund is the amount of tax: less 1¢ per gallon to commercial or agricultural off-road users, and less 4¢ per gallon to users of aircraft. However, in the event of a refund, the fuel becomes subject to the 6% use tax. Revenue from the gasoline tax is dedicated to the General Highway Fund, which is used primarily for the maintenance of public highways in the State and the State Police. The gasoline tax is scheduled to revert to 17¢ per gallon on July 1, 1993.

Aeronautical jet fuel used in domestic flights (but not international flights) is subject to a fuel

tax of 3.4¢ per gallon. All jet fuel is exempt from sales and use tax.

5. Special Fuel Tax.

Suppliers of special fuels for use in Maine are liable for a tax of 20¢ per gallon on distillates (diesel fuel) and 18¢ per gallon on low-energy fuels (such as propane, methane and butane). Fuel to be sold ultimately for use exclusively for heating purposes is exempt. Due date for filing and payment of the tax is the last day of the calendar month following the month in which the sale takes place. Persons purchasing special fuel for use other than in a motor vehicle registered for highway use are entitled to a refund of the special fuel tax paid, less 1¢ per gallon. Except for fuel used in domestic cooking and heating or in burning blueberry fields, fuels qualifying for refund become subject to the 6% use tax. Revenue from the special fuel tax is dedicated to the General Highway Fund. The tax on low-energy fuel is scheduled to revert to 16¢ per gallon on July 1, 1993.

6. Cigarette Tax.

The cigarette tax is levied at the rate of 18.5 mills per cigarette (37 cents per pack of twenty cigarettes) on cigarettes imported into Maine for sale or consumption. The tax is normally paid by the distributor, who is allowed a 2½% discount from the statutory rate. Payment of the tax is evidenced by a stamp or inked impression on each package. Licensed distributors who have posted a bond are allowed a thirty-day credit for payment of the tax, up to the amount of the bond.

7. Tobacco Products Tax.

The tobacco products tax is levied on all tobacco products produced or imported for sale in Maine, except cigarettes which are subject to the cigarette tax. The tax is paid by the distributor or unclassified importer, at the rate of 62% of the wholesale sales price on smokeless tobacco and at 16% of the wholesale sales price on other tobacco products. Filing and payment are due no later than the last day of each calendar month for tobacco products produced or imported during the preceding calendar month.

8. Illegal Drugs Tax.

The illegal drugs tax is imposed on dealers of marijuana and scheduled drugs, at the rate of \$3.50 on each gram or portion of a gram of marijuana, at \$200 on each gram or portion of a gram of scheduled drugs, and at \$2,000 on each 50 dosage units or portion thereof of scheduled drugs not sold by weight. Convictions involving illegal drugs are required to be reported to the State Tax Assessor who imposes the tax.

9. Estate Tax.

A tax is imposed on the transfer of the estate of every person who was a resident of Maine at the time of death, equal to the amount by which the credit allowed against the federal estate tax for state death taxes exceeds the amount of such taxes actually paid, but provided that the

allowance for such taxes may not exceed that percentage of the federal tax credit which the Maine taxable portion of the estate is to the total estate. A similar tax is imposed on real and tangible personal property in Maine passing by reason of the death of a person not a Maine resident, at the same percentage of the federal allowance for state death taxes that the value of the property taxable in Maine bears to the total value of the estate. Filing and payment are due no later than nine months from the date of death for all estates subject to federal estate tax.

10. Property Taxes.

All municipalities in Maine impose a tax on the assessed value of nonexempt real and personal property. Real estate is taxed by the municipality in which it is located; personal property, with certain exceptions, is taxed by the municipality where the owner resides. Ownership of property for purposes of assessment is determined as of April 1 of each year. Machinery and other personal property brought into the State after April 1 and prior to December 31 is taxed in the town in which it is used for the first time in the State, and as though it was located in the State on April 1. Tax rate and date for payment of tax are determined individually by the municipalities. Qualified forest lands, farmlands and open space lands are assessed in accordance with a current use valuation approach specified by the Tree Growth Tax Law and the Farm and Open Space Tax Law.

11. Real Estate Transfer Tax.

A tax is imposed on both the grantor and the grantee upon the privilege of transferring or receiving title to real estate, at the rate of \$1.10 per each \$500 or fraction thereof of consideration paid for the property including the value of any mortgage or other encumbrance. The tax is collected by the county register of deeds at the time the deed is recorded, and payment is evidenced by stamps affixed to the transfer tax form.

12. Motor Vehicle Excise Tax.

Motor vehicles, aircraft, camper trailers, truck campers and mobile homes used on public roads are subject to a motor vehicle excise tax. This tax is collected annually by the local tax collector as a prerequisite to registration. The motor vehicle excise tax is based on the manufacturers' list price of the vehicle, including all options, at a rate ranging from 24 mills for the current model year to 4 mills for the sixth and succeeding years with a minimum tax of \$5.00.

13. Watercraft Excise Tax.

The watercraft excise tax is levied on all boats used or kept in Maine for more than 75 days in a calendar year, except boats twenty feet or less in length which are not motorized. Commercial vessels are taxed at one half the rate otherwise applicable. Boats owned by Maine residents are taxed in the municipality where the owner resides, and boats owned by nonresidents are taxed in the municipality where the boat is principally moored. The amount of the tax varies according to the length of the boat and, if motorized, the horsepower of the motor.

14. Alcoholic Beverage Taxes.

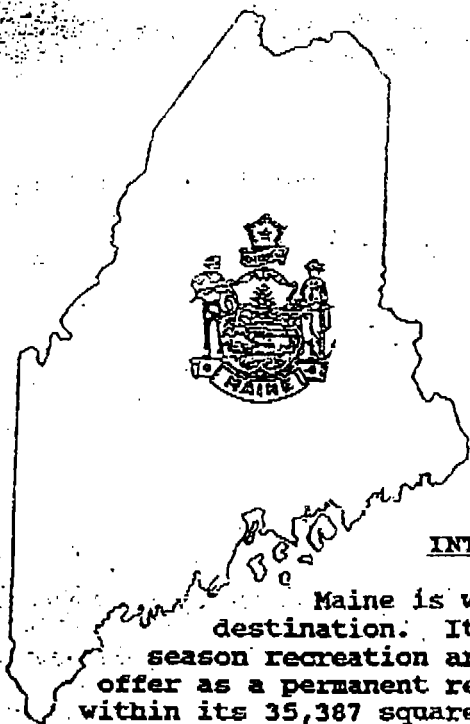
Malt liquor and wine which is manufactured or imported into the state is subject to an excise tax. Spirits (distilled liquor and fortified wine) sold at the retail level are subject to a consumers tax. In addition to other taxes, alcoholic beverages are also subject to a premium. Revenue from the premiums is dedicated to a fund for alcoholism prevention, education, treatment and research.

Excise tax and premium is 35¢ per gallon (25¢ + 10¢ premium) on malt liquor; \$1.24 per gallon (\$1 + 24¢ premium) on sparkling wine and low-alcohol spirits products; and 60¢ per gallon (30¢ + 30¢ premium) on other wine. Payment to the State Liquor Commission is due by the 10th of each month for the preceding month.

Consumers tax is imposed on spirits sold in the state. Generally, it is a markup of at least 75% of the wholesale cost to the State, with an additional amount of 75¢ per gallon on fortified wine containing over 15.5% alcohol. The premium on spirits is \$1.25 per proof gallon. Spirits are sold exclusively by State-owned retail stores and privately-owned agency stores.

15. Recycling Assistance Fee.

A recycling assistance fee is imposed on the retail sale of new tires and new lead-acid batteries at the rate of \$1.00 each and on new major appliances, new major furniture, new mattresses and new bathtubs at the rate of \$5.00 each. The fee is applied in the same manner as sales and use tax. Any exclusion, exemption or credit provided in the sales and use tax law also applies to the recycling assistance fee. Retailers responsible for collecting and remitting sales and use tax are also responsible for collecting and remitting the recycling assistance fee. New tires, new lead-acid batteries, new major appliances, new major furniture, new bathtubs and new mattresses purchased out of state for use within the state are also subject to the recycling assistance fee.



M A I N E

I N F O R M A T I O N

R E F E R E N C E

G U I D E

INTRODUCTION

Maine is well known to millions as a vacation destination. Its great beauty and opportunities for four season recreation are unparalleled. Maine also has much to offer as a permanent residence, with a wide variety of features within its 35,387 square miles.

This pamphlet is intended as a guide to sources of information which might be of use to anyone considering a move to Maine. It provides general information, listed by subject. If you seek specific information not found in this brochure, please contact the Maine Business Information Center, Department of Economic and Community Development, State House Station #59, Augusta, Maine 04333, 1-800-541-5872.

OVERVIEW OF MAINE

State Capitol:	Augusta
Governor:	John R. McKernan, Jr.
Admitted as a State:	1820
Forested Lands:	17 million acres
Rivers and Streams:	5,100
Islands:	3,000
Coastline:	3,478 miles
Lakes and Ponds:	4,523 square miles
Total Land Area:	33,265 square miles
Population (1990):	1,227,928
Largest City:	Portland (64,358)
Violent Crime Rate (1991):	1.33 per 1,000 people
Minimum Wage (1991):	\$4.25/hour
Avg Hrly Wage Rate for productn wrkrs. (Jan. 1992):	\$11.08
Per Capita Income (1990):	\$17,200
Unemployment Rate (1991):	7.7%
Gross State Product (1989):	\$23,703,000,000
Major Industries:	Manufacturing, Trade, Services
Major Manufacturing Groups:	Paper and allied products, Transportation equipment Lumber and Wood Products

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

The Maine Department of Labor, State House Station #54, Augusta, 04333, is a Human Resource Development agency which promotes and provides programs and services to Maine workers and employers to ensure that Maine has the workforce to meet its current and future needs. MDOL uses a variety of Federal and State programs to meet these goals.

The Bureau of Employment Security operates programs to match job applicants with potential employers and administers the unemployment insurance programs. Following are the regional offices of the Bureau of Employment Security:

Augusta	220 Capitol Street, 04333	(207) 287-5780
Bangor	45 Oak Street, 04401	(207) 942-6351
Belfast	55 Northport Avenue, 04915	(207) 338-1755
Biddeford	64 Alfred Street, 04005	(207) 282-1540
Brunswick	310 Bath Road, 04011	(207) 721-1420
Calais	13 Beech Street, 04619	(207) 454-7551
Dover-Foxcroft	Dover Foxcroft Plaza, 04426	(207) 564-8358
Ellsworth	75 Washington Street, 04605	(207) 667-2556
Houlton	91 1/2 Military Street, 04730	(207) 532-9416
Kittery	15 State Road, 03904	(207) 439-7550
Lewiston	522 Lisbon Street, 04240	(207) 783-5310
Madawaska	794 W. Main Street, 04756	(207) 728-6312
Millinocket	215 Penobscot Avenue, 04462	(207) 723-8321
Portland	105 Elm Street, 04104	(207) 822-0141
Presque Isle	60 State Street, 04769	(207) 764-9326
Rockland	301 Park Street, 04841	(207) 596-2210
Rumford	35 Congress Street, 04276	(207) 364-3718
Sanford	63 Main Street, 04073	(207) 324-5460
Skowhegan	140 North Avenue, 04976	(207) 474-4950
Waterville	Airport Road, 04901	(207) 872-5516

The Bureau of Employment and Training Programs oversees the implementation of the Maine Job Training System. The JTS trains individuals to enhance their opportunities in today's labor market and to help them compete for jobs of the future. General information about the JTS can be obtained from the Bureau of Employment and Training Programs, State House Station #55, Augusta, 04333, telephone (207) 287-3377. You can also utilize this number to obtain the addresses and telephone numbers of local training and development offices in each county of Maine for more area-specific information.

There is a listing of Maine's top 50 employers in the back of this publication.

ENVIRONMENT

Information relating to laws covering air, land, water quality, site location for development, and hazardous waste control is available from the Department of Environmental Protection, State House Station #17, Augusta, 04333, (207) 287-2651.

SENIOR CITIZEN ASSISTANCE

General information and assistance is available from the Department of Human Services, Bureau of Elder and Adult Services, State House Station #11, Augusta, 04333, (207) 624-5335. In addition, there are regional agencies for the elderly in Presque Isle, Brewer, Gardiner, Lewiston and Portland.

TAXATION

The tax structure of Maine is comprised of State and Local taxes. The state collects retail sales and use taxes, income taxes, and several business related taxes. At the local level, real and personal property taxes and excise taxes on motor vehicles, aircraft and mobile homes are collected.

A 6% State sales and use tax is applied to the retail purchase of goods. There is no tax on services in Maine. The income tax rate is progressive from 2.3% to 12.9% of Maine taxable incomes. The standard deduction is the same as the federal amounts, and the personal exemption is \$2,000 for each federal exemption claimed.

For more information on State of Maine Taxes, contact the Bureau of Taxation, State House Station #24, Augusta, 04333, (207) 626-8476.

UTILITIES

Maine is served by a number of telephone companies, electric companies and gas and oil dealers. The availability of municipal water and sewer systems varies from town to town; check with municipal offices. A list of electric, gas, telephone and water utilities is available from the Public Utilities Commission, State House Station #18, Augusta, 04333, (207) 287-3831.

VOTER REGISTRATION

In order to register to vote in Maine, you must be a United States citizen of 18 years of age or older, a resident of Maine with an established address (there is no length of residency requirement), and a resident of the community you are voting in. Register to vote at your local town office.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

"...like a star on the edge of the night." - Henry David Thoreau, on an 1846 trip through the Bangor area.

TELEFAX FORM**DATE:** February 3, 1994**NUMBER OF PAGES:** 4 pages**TO:** Liz Bowyer**FROM:** Michael R. Crowley
Executive Director
Greater Bangor Chamber
of Commerce**FROM:** The White House**PHONE:** (202) 456-7845**FAX:** (202) 456-2239

MESSAGE: Please call if you have ANY questions - I look forward to seeing / hearing Mrs. Clinton on Monday.

MICHAEL R. CROWLEY
Executive Director

 X FOR YOUR INFORMATION

 REPLY REQUESTED

 CONTACT ME

 URGENT!

519 Main Street, P.O. Box 1443, Bangor, Maine 04402-1443 • Phone (207) 947-0307 • FAX (207) 990-1427

BANGOR BREWER HAMPDEN HERMON HOLDEN OLD TOWN ORONO VEAZIE WINTERPORT

About Town

The largest city in the lower Penobscot Valley, Bangor affords its 37,645 residents a quiet, yet cultured lifestyle that blends the best in urban amenities with immediate access to natural wonders.

Settled in the late 1760s, Bangor gained fame during the 19th century as the "lumber capital of the world." As loggers and lumber mills moved north into the Maine wilderness, millions of square feet of timber flowed south along the Penobscot River, the dominant physical feature for Bangor and its neighboring communities.

Then, as now, Bangor served as the commercial and cultural hub for eastern and northern Maine. Where railroads, stagecoaches, and even trolleys once shuttled people to and from Bangor, airlines, bus lines, and private automobiles routinely bring shoppers and visitors from as far away as Quebec and Atlantic Canada.

Several major arteries entwine in Bangor and shuttle traffic either around or through the city. Route 1A cuts north from Hampden and Midcoast Maine, crosses the river to Brewer, and heads for Ellsworth. Routes 2 and 9 roll into Bangor from the west. Connecting Bangor with Skowhegan and other towns west to the New Hampshire border, Route 2 takes motorists north along the Penobscot River toward the Canadian border. Route 9 connects Bangor to Augusta to the south, then crosses the river before turning east toward Calais and New Brunswick. Yet a fourth highway, Route 15, links Bangor with the Quebec border far to the northwest.

Interstate 95 and its spur, I-395, connect Bangor with points east, west, north, and south. Traffic moves freely on this highway, which stretches from Killbuck 180 miles to the south all the way to Houlton, 120 miles to the north.

Bangor International Airport serves as the region's eye to the world. Both national and international flights originate or refuel at this busy field, which offers such services as Customs, air cargo, and aircraft repair.

Visitors will find in Bangor, a community aptly named the Queen City a century ago, an excellent place to relax and unwind. From architecture unrivaled in the region to

shopping centers that annually attract as many Canadians as Americans, from a thriving downtown to tree-lined residential streets, Bangor provides unusual contrasts seldom found in similarly sized communities.

All major highways except I-95 intersect in downtown Bangor. The lumber barons and shipping magnates who once did business along Main and other streets would still recognize their city, where modern construction and 19th-century edifices complement present and past, often within the same block.

More than 200 businesses, from restaurants and banks to retail outlets and museums, attract people to work, shop, or relax in downtown Bangor. The Kenduskeag Stream flows through the city center, a 45-block area bordered by several major streets.

Here along the stream, people can stroll the banks more than a mile inland past I-95. Various in-town parks offer shady nooks where visitors can relax, read a book, or feel the city's pulse either day or night. The busy Bangor Public Library lies not far from the Kenduskeag, as does a museum maintained by the Bangor Historical Society.

People who take time to wander the downtown streets will marvel at Bangor's rich architectural heritage, from century-old business blocks to modernistic banks. And this architectural treasure trove only improves as visitors stroll the streets that radiate from downtown Bangor.

Many older homes, ranging from lumber barons' mansions to laborers' apartment houses, grace the streets framed between the river and I-95. Bangor residents take pride in maintaining these homes, many of which now serve as professional offices for physicians, accountants, and lawyers.

Visitors who enjoy shopping will find no greater browsing opportunities between Portland and Saint John, New Brunswick. Major retail chains and lesser well-known retailers alike have established stores in the shopping centers that line Broadway and Union Street and cover several hundred acres on the Hogan Road.

continued on Page 9

Bangor, continued from Page 7

Major hotel chains, too, have recognized Bangor's reputation as a shopping destination. Many hotels and motels stretch across the city from west to east, near the many malls and downtown specialty shops, where overnight accommodations and fine dining can be found within walking distance of your favorite shopping area.

Parking seldom presents a problem in the Queen City, where the community built a downtown parking garage a few years ago, plows its streets even during the worst snowstorms, and maintains an arterial network that quickly moves traffic from one side of Bangor to the other.

Both outdoor and indoor pathfinders will enjoy Bangor's slower paced lifestyle. Warm weather draws people to the parks and swimming ponds or to the dock, where fishermen and sailboats share a river redeemed from a polluted past. Quiet in-town streets and rural roads attract bikers and walkers, and exercise-focused visitors will discover that they can travel more than 15 miles within Bangor's borders within crossing the same intersection twice.

Hikers can "cruise" the old railroad line that runs from Stillwater Avenue in Bangor all the way to Old Town. The line crosses a large bog where deer, smaller mammals, and birds abound. Or pedestrians can stroll along Webster Avenue past the 27-hole Bangor Municipal Golf Course; out here, a saucy red fox might cross the road about one mile from the city center.

Around the bend from the golf course stands the Cole Land Transportation Museum, which was privately created to exhibit Maine's rich land-based transportation history. And near this museum stands an indoor tennis court; there are several outdoor courts scattered around Bangor. Other outdoor activities include miniature golf, basketball, and even baseball at the excellent baseball stadium recently donated to Bangor by horror author Stephen King.

The municipally owned Bass Park Complex annually brings to Bangor such attractions as fairs, expositions, conventions, and concerts by nationally known artists. Harness racing takes place at Bass Park in spring and summer, and the Bangor State Fair, considered the high point of summer in eastern Maine, attracts more than 100,000 visitors yearly.

For the culturally minded, there's plenty to do, too. A renowned symphony orchestra, excellent theatrical troupes, a famous community band, and eight movie screens enhance Bangor's cultural history. The city generously supports the arts, from concerts in the park to live plays in the city's playhouses.

BREWER

Considered the Gateway to Down East Maine, Brewer straddles major north-south and east-west transportation routes, including Interstate 395, Route 1A (the Bar Harbor Road), and Route 9. The last artery connects central Maine with Atlantic Canada.

Brewer's 19,000 residents enjoy a lifestyle that is among the best anywhere. Outdoor living opportunities abound, from services, shopping, and entertainment to immediate access to a major park system, subdivisions, sunny fields, shopping centers, and industrial and commercial facilities bring people and wildlife (deer, raccoons, eagles and songbirds, to name a few species) together in a manner not seen in many larger cities.

The city's enviable accessibility to a highway network, a railroad, and the deep-water channel of the Penobscot River make Brewer an ideal location for economic development. Ocean-going tankers and small watercraft ply the river, while major employers like a paper mill, a bakery, and an auto parts manufacturer add vitality to the local economy.

Brewer provides many recreational opportunities for children and adults. In warmer weather, there are activities like golf, swimming, tennis, biking, organized sports for youngsters, hiking, and floating (the state has a boat launching ramp on the Penobscot River in North Brewer). Aviators can use the small, privately-owned Brewer Airport year-round. In winter, people hike, ski or snowmobile in the woods that carpet the city.

HAMPDEN

Steeped in a rich history and blessed with a strong civic pride, Hampden provides residents and visitors alike with many things to do and see.

continued on Page 11

While Route 1A links Hampden with Bangor to the north and Winterport to the south, intersecting Route 9 runs west to Newburgh. Other roads crisscross Hampden, guiding motorists through rolling countryside dotted by farms, fields, and woods.

Where Routes 1A and 9 intersect high above the Penobscot River, the bustling downtown offers every service from auto repairs to law offices, stores, banks, and laundromats. Sidewalks provide pedestrians with access to the local schools and the Creative Playground, a homespun endeavor that provides Hampden children (and visitors, too) with a great place to play.

History abounds in downtown Hampden, too. The cannon mounted by the fire station recalls the 1814 Battle of Hampden, while in Locust Grove Cemetery across Maine Road South, an obelisk recalls every Hampden man who died during the Civil War. The Old Burying Ground, located behind the fire station, contains grave markers dating to the late 18th century.

A short distance south on Route 1A stands the Kinsley House, the home of the Hampden Historical Society. With assistance from some local businesspeople, this organization rescued and restored the former law offices of Hannibal Hamlin, a Hampden resident who served as Vice President to Abraham Lincoln. Both the Kinsley House and the law offices are open to the public by appointment.

A few miles upriver, the Turtle Cove Marina provides boaters with access to the Penobscot River.

HERMON

Located just west of Bangor, Hermon blends commercial and residential development in a way that benefits both employer and employee, while maintaining the community's rural character and ambience.

Hermon's 4,000 residents live in a town that incorporates rolling hills; deep, clean ponds; and a scenic countryside just minutes from major retail, education, and employment centers. Route 2, the main east-west artery through town, connects the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad and Freedom Park — a thriving, prosperous, and privately

developed industrial park — with Interstate 95.

Hermon affords an excellent education system for its children, as well as many recreational opportunities for residents and visitors alike. There are several camogrounds in Hermon. During warm weather, people can visit Jackson Beach, take in a round of golf at the Hermon Meadow Golf Club, or use the public facilities (tennis, outdoor grills, and ballfields, to name a few) maintained by the Hermon Recreation Department.

Outdoor activity doesn't stop in winter, either. Cross-country skiers often flock to the snow-covered greens at the Hermon Meadow Golf Club, while downhill aficionados take their skis to New Hermon Mountain, the ski area closest to Bangor. A large expanse of undeveloped forests and farmland, Hermon offers outstanding recreation for snowmobilers, hunters, and fishermen, too.

HOLDEN

Located just east of Brewer on Route 1, Holden serves as a bedroom community, providing its 2,551 inhabitants with the benefits of rural living while enjoying close proximity to jobs and shopping in Bangor and Brewer.

Forested, rolling hills dominate the Holden landscape. From Copeland Hill, the vista opens across the lower Penobscot Valley and its landmarks, including Thomas Hill Standpipe in Bangor. From atop Main Hill further east, motorists encounter a breathtaking view that encompasses the Decharm Hills and granite-slabbed Chick Hill in Clifton.

Routes 1A and 46 intersect in East Holden, the town's commercial center. Here visitors will find convenience stores, a bank, a furniture store, and an antiques gallery. The local roads spin off to adjacent ponds like Holbrook and Eddington (north on Route 46) and the extraordinary scenery of Lucan (east on Route 1A), a region called the Switzerland of Maine.

Besides browsing in the East Holden stores, visitors can take in a round of golf at the Pine Hill Golf Course, go hiking in the woods, or along the abandoned railroad tracks that bisect Holden, or drop a fishing line in the local lakes and ponds.

continued on Page 11

Another pastime could incorporate nature photography with a leisurely drive along Holden's side roads. The South Road leads toward Ryder Bluff before dropping downhill into Decharm; by using the Mann Hill Road, motorists can explore the vast forest that stretches from Brewer to East Eddington. Wildlife abounds in Holden, where deer often visit backyards and moose wander where they will.

OLD TOWN

Home to Old Town Canoe, a large paper mill, and the Penobscot Indian Nation, Old Town enjoys a heritage rich in two cultures: Native American and Franco-American.

Of the town's 8,317 inhabitants, many trace their roots to Acadian Indians who lived along the Penobscot River or to French-Canadians who migrated south during the 19th century to work in the local paper or textile mills. That industriousness, evident in the busy downtown and the perimeter economic development, still thrives today.

The Penobscot River and the Pushaw Stream intersect just north of Marsh Island, the most urbanized portion of Old Town. This preponderance of fresh water spells paradise for boaters, fishermen, and wildlife enthusiasts, all of whom can launch watercraft here and ply the river far upstream among the many islands belonging to the Penobscot Nation.

Dewitt Field, the largest "small" airfield in central Maine, provides charter and support services for aviators. People hunt or hike or snowmobile on the "mainland" segment of Old Town, that part of the west bank that straddles valuable wetlands and streams. Interstate 95 bisects Old Town and provides the city with three exits.

Old Town strongly supports recreational opportunities for everyone. The city and the local YMCA jointly operate an indoor pool, and people can use the municipal tennis courts and ballfields. There are boat-launching ramps along the river, and a well-maintained bike path connects the city with the University of Maine. An outstanding local library provides many year-round services to local residents.

Home to the University of Maine and the best team in collegiate hockey, Orono straddles the confluence of the Stillwater and Penobscot Rivers and spreads inland to Pushaw Pond, the largest freshwater pond in the lower Penobscot Valley.

Orono offers its 9,958 residents (including UMaine students) a wonderful mélange of city and country. A thriving downtown attracts people to shops, restaurants, and churches, as well as municipal facilities such as the public library and swimming pool.

Within a mile of downtown Orono, however, visitors find themselves immersed in the country, out among the woods and fields surrounding the town. The Penobscot River beckons, too, inviting people to explore its shores or to fish its waters. Visitors can launch canoes or boats in the Penobscot or in the meandering Stillwater.

The tree-shaded UMaine campus draws scientists, teachers, guest lecturers, and students from many states and countries, bringing to Orono an international flavor seldom found elsewhere in Maine. The university offers many activities to the public, from appearances by well-known entertainers at the Maine Center for the Arts to exciting athletic competition in such sports as hockey, baseball, football, and softball. The Fogler Library maintains a large collection, and the UMaine Planetarium schedules shows during the summer and fall. People are encouraged to visit the nearby farms operated by UMaine agricultural students.

Visitors to Orono can play golf at the Penobscot Valley Country Club or go hiking on the trails around the university.

VEAZIE

Bordered by Bangor to the south and Orono to the north, Vezie enjoys a reputation as a small community that highly prizes education for its students and a quiet lifestyle for its 1,612 residents.

General Sam Veazie, a mid-19th century entrepreneur, gave his name to this town, now home to a major hydroelectric facility, two firms that manufacture concrete, and myriad other businesses. Most people who live here work in Bangor,

continued on Page 15

Veazie, continued from Page 13

Brewer, or Orono but return home to a town that's sandwiched between river and forest.

Route 2 bisects Veazie from south to north, dividing the community between the older, more densely developed neighborhood along the river and the newer residential developments that spread west along the Chase Road. Light traffic away from Route 2 encourages people to wander Veazie's house-lined streets or to sit by the river and watch life go by.

The town maintains a boat-launching ramp not far from the Veazie Salmon Pool, a famous site for catching Atlantic salmon. Occasionally, a bald eagle or osprey flies along the Penobscot while seeking a fish dinner. In fact, both species have built nests in Veazie, where the town's essentially rural nature brings people and wildlife (particularly deer, raccoons, smaller mammals, and birds) into close contact.

WINTERPORT

Once home to far-ranging sea captains, Winterport retains a 19th-century charm that blends well with 20th-century conveniences.

Located just 12 miles below Bangor on Route 1A, Winterport faces the deep- and fast-flowing Penobscot River. From a thriving downtown, where people can find everything from gas and groceries to overnight accommodations, hardware, and video rentals, visitors can walk just a short distance to the Winterport waterfront, where recreational boaters throng in summer and fall.

Connecting roads lead past quaint farms into the hills that occupy rural Winterport. The town's 3,290 residents primarily live out in the rolling countryside, where side-roads take motorists to towns like Hampden, Newburgh, Monroce, and Frankfort.

Wildlife thrives in the woods and fields that spread across Winterport; visitors should not be surprised to see deer, moose, even an occasional black bear. Otters, mink and ducks live along the river, which remains relatively undeveloped even in the 1990s. Just off the Winterport Docks, the Penobscot widens below Mount Waldo, a peak once known for the granite quarried off its slopes.

Older homes, many built for Winterport sea captains, stand along the downtown arteries. Sidewalks encourage people to stroll through town; a special place to stop would be the Union Meeting House, dating to 1834. This building shelters a bell cast by Paul Revere, a bellfry clock installed in 1861, and a Mason and Hamlin hand-pumped reed organ installed in 1859.



Education

AREA COLLEGES

Bangor Theological Seminary

Bangor — (207) 942-6781

Beal College

Bangor — (207) 947-4591

Eastern Maine Technical College (EMTC)

Bangor — (207) 941-4600

Husson College

Bangor — (207) 947-1121

Irene's School of Beauty

Bangor — (207) 942-0039

Maine State Academy of Hair Design

Brewer — (207) 989-4151

New England School of Broadcasting

Bangor — (207) 947-6083

Southern Penobscot Vocational School

Bangor — (207) 942-5296

University College

Bangor — (207) 581-6161

University of Maine

Orono — (207) 581-1110

PUBLIC SCHOOL DEPARTMENTS

Bangor School Dept......(207) 945-4400

Brewer School Dept......(207) 989-3160

Hampden School Dept......(207) 862-3255

Hermion School Dept......(207) 848-3283

Holden School Dept......(207) 843-7851

Old Town School Dept......(207) 827-7171

Orono School Dept......(207) 866-5521

Veazie School Dept......(207) 866-5521

Winterport School Dept......(207) 862-3255

GEORGE J. MITCHELL
MAINE

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1902

File Feb.
7

November 4, 1993

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

As you know from the many invitations you previously have received from health care groups in Maine, there is a great interest in having the benefit of your expertise in discussing the President's reform proposal. I am writing to invite you to join me at a state-wide forum I am planning to hold in Augusta, Maine. The dates I am hoping you will be able to agree to are, in the order of preference, the mornings of Monday, January 17, or Tuesday, January 18.

I am confident that you will find a visit to Maine both informative and enjoyable.

Please let me know at your earliest convenience if your schedule permits you to join me in Maine in January.

In the meantime, please do not hesitate to contact Diane Smith of my scheduling office (224-5344) if my office may be of further assistance to you in this matter.

Again, I appreciate your consideration of my invitation.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

George J. Mitchell

George J. Mitchell

Maine Lobstermen's Association

Plan started in 1975

Review of plan over the last ten years



David Cousens
MAINE
Lobstermen's Association, Inc.
Box 147 Damariscotta, Maine 04543 563-5254

207-544-7518

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Contracts</u>	<u>Individual Rate</u>	<u>Family Rate</u>
1983	1,777	\$ 76.00	\$147.00
1984	1,648	80.00	173.00
1985	1,754	76.00	159.00
1986	1,816	76.00	159.00
1987	2,036	80.00	173.00
1988	1,736	110.00	258.00
1989	1,026	152.54	361.14
1990	793	182.13	432.20
1991	728	198.68	469.49
1992	670	218.54	519.41
1993	466	230.32	546.23

File
2/7

* (See Footnote 1)

* (See Footnote 2)

Footnote 1: In 1988 a \$500.00 Deductible/20%/80% Comp-Care option was added

Footnote 2: In 1992 the plan changed from Traditional BC/BS/MM to Comp-Care, with a \$150/\$500/\$2,000 Deductible Choice and 20%/80% Co-insurance. It was also age-rated hopefully to attract younger people into the group therefore hopefully lowering the rates for all.

Portland Press Herald
12/8/93

Lobster offering results in invitation

P. 4
12/8/93

When David Cousens tried to bring Hillary Rodham Clinton a container of Maine lobsters in Boston, he got more than he bargained for — an invitation to deliver them personally to the White House.

Cousens, a South Thomaston resident and president of the 1,200-member Maine Lobstermen's Association, served as a panelist Tuesday at the New England health care reform summit. He wanted to present the first lady some Maine lobsters, but the Secret Service wouldn't allow it.

Cousens was lucky enough to all next to Mrs. Clinton at the summit. He explained privately what had happened. He also introduced himself on the panel as "the one who gave the Secret Service a headache by trying to bring Hillary some lobsters."

Later, she invited him and his family to Washington. He'll deliver the lobsters then, through proper channels.

— Tuz Turkel



Associated Press
Hillary Rodham Clinton, right, laughs as David Cousens, a Maine lobsterman, recounts his encounter with the Secret Service Tuesday. Cousens wanted to give the first lady a container of Maine lobsters, but agents wouldn't allow it.

Portsmouth Herald
12/6/93

Health plan goes on tour

First lady, Mitchell, Cohen to attend forum in Boston

By Lars Trodson
Herald Staff

BOSTON — First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton is traveling to New England this week to preach the gospel of health care reform.

The bipartisan New England Summit on Health Care Reform, titled "The Turning Point," will be the first of many forums held nationwide.

Maine's two senators, Democrat George Mitchell and Republican Bill Cohen will attend the forum, held at the World Trade Center in Boston tomorrow.

The seminar "will include a roundtable discussion with a cross-section of health care providers and consumers from across New England," according to a press release issued by Mitchell and Cohen.

After opening remarks by Mrs. Clinton and following the roundtable discussion, invited members of the public will be invited to ask questions at a Town Meeting.

The event will be carried live by C-SPAN beginning at 8 a.m.

Mrs. Clinton took on perhaps the most active role of any first lady in recent memory as she headed up

her husband's health care reform task force this past year.

Originally scheduled to be unveiled in the first 100 days of the Clinton administration, it wasn't made available until the early fall.

Initial enthusiasm for the plan bloomed after Clinton appeared before a joint session of Congress in September, but support for the plan has since wavered. In fact, the chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, called much of the finances in the package "fantasy."

Congressional Republicans have been hammering away at the taxes contained in the plan. Others have been putting out their own version of health care reform.

Clinton has just come off a rather lengthy string of political victories and now attention is once again centering on what many have called the defining piece of legislation for this administration.

"American families and businesses are clamoring to know how health care reform will affect their daily lives," said Cohen. "(This) week's forum will provide a valuable opportunity to air these issues and to hear from those most directly affected."

Mrs. Clinton hears Mainers' concerns about health care

P.P.H. 12/8/93

● Cost and access are among the issues raised at a regional forum with Hillary Rodham Clinton.

By TUX TURKEL
Staff Writer

BOSTON — Government action to overhaul the nation's health system must account for the cost to small business and the shortage of doctors in rural areas, Maine speakers told Hillary Rodham Clinton on Tuesday.

More than 2,000 New England residents and several congressional representatives came to the regional bipartisan forum to talk to Clinton about how reform would affect people and institutions in the six states. Nine Mainers joined her in a two-hour panel discussion.

Some of the issues raised by the

Maine panelists, who included a lobsterman, a sawmill owner and a family doctor, reflected widely shared concerns about cost and access as the nation contemplates historic changes in the way people get health care.

The forum also served to highlight opposition to some parts of President Clinton's health plan, and reinforced the belief that any changes will reflect hard-fought compromises in Congress next year.

Clinton outlined the components the president considers essential to reform, including universal coverage, cost savings and a focus on primary and preventive care.

The emphasis on family medicine is critical, agreed Dr. Dan Onion, director of an Augusta-based program that helps recruit and train family doctors. But he said there

are not enough primary-care doctors to meet current needs.

Onion told Clinton that primary-care doctors in Augusta were overwhelmed this year when state workers joined a managed care system that stresses prevention.

He warned rural areas will never have adequate health care for everyone unless the government helps train more nurses and physician assistants and helps medical students pay off loans.

"How can a doctor practice in a rural area with a \$100,000 debt load?" Onion asked.

The president's plan calls for employers to pay 80 percent of their workers' health-care premiums, a requirement that has been unpopular with small businesses.

David Cousens, president of the Maine Lobstermen's Association, explained to Clinton how his own health insurance has risen fivefold in the past decade, while the price he gets for lobsters has remained

Primary-care doctors in Augusta were overwhelmed this year when state workers joined a managed-care system that stresses prevention. The fear is that rural areas will never have adequate health care for everyone unless the government helps train more nurses and physician assistants.

stable.

He asked how he would meet costs if he were forced to pay premiums for the sternman on his boat.

"The economics don't add up for the working man," Cousens said.

A similar theme was echoed by Greg Cyr of Cyr Lumber in Portage. He said he figured it would cost him \$45,000 to insure his 20 workers.

"My heart says we need universal health care," Cyr said. "But my head says we can't afford it."

Clinton responded that personal insurance costs would drop enough under the president's plan that Cousens would pay less to cover both his family and his sternman. And she said premiums for very small

businesses would be capped at lower level.

"There isn't any group more discriminated against than the one you two people represent," she said.

The session also delineated three major approaches to reform that will be prominent in the congressional debate next year. These approaches have split members of the Maine delegation who attended the summit.

Sen. William S. Cohen voiced his support for a plan championed by several Republicans that doesn't require employers to pay premiums and seeks to phase in benefits as system costs fall.

Rep. Thomas H. Andrews, a

"My heart says we need universal health care. My head says we can't afford it."

Greg Cyr,
Cyr Lumber

Democrat, belongs to a group pushing a Canadian-style approach that would make government the single payer of benefits.

Sen. George J. Mitchell, the Senate Majority Leader, is a key advocate of the president's bill.

Mitchell predicted Congress would reach a compromise in 1994. He rebutted statements by some speakers who implied that because wealthy foreigners come to the United States for medical care, it proves we have the best system in the world.

"It has the highest quality for those who can afford it," Mitchell said. "But it's irrelevant to the single mother in northern Maine that kids and princes come here."

Lewiston Sun-Journal
12/8/93

Health care summit

Youngsters make the most of invite

By MARK SHANAHAN
Sun-Journal Staff Writer

AUBURN — A couple of months back, Jonathan Stearns wrote to George Mitchell, asking the Senate majority leader for his opinion of President Clinton's plan to overhaul the nation's health care system.

The letter earned Stearns, who is a seventh-grader at Auburn Middle School, a Boy Scout merit badge and, incredibly, an invitation to attend Tuesday's summit on health care reform.

"I didn't really know if (Mitchell) would write back, but he did," Stearns said. "And then, kind of out of the blue, I was invited to this thing."

And so, with his older brother, Christopher, and his mother, Karen, who teaches kindergarten at Washburn School, Stearns went along to Boston, not at all sure what to expect.

It was, after all, the 12-year-old's first summit.

"I thought there were going to be nice, comfy chairs and maybe 200 people at most," he said. "But there were bleachers that were wooden and quite hard, and probably 1,500 people."

The featured speaker was first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, who has been traversing the country since September pushing for a plan that promises to provide every American with comprehensive medical coverage and reduce the nation's \$600 billion hospital bill.

"She was right on the ball and used no



Jonathan, 12, and Christopher Sisams, 14, of Auburn, attended the New England Health Care Summit in Boston.

notes at all," said 14-year-old Christopher Stearns. "She was very knowledgeable and answered all the questions without any problems. She took notes constantly on what each person had to say."

Prior to the summit, both boys had had a "positive feeling about health care reform, but neither knew why particularly, except that it seemed like a good idea.

"When I went, I guess I really had no

idea," said Christopher. "I now know so much about this, and its effects, both positive and negative, that I can't believe it."

"I didn't understand a lot of it at first, either," Jonathan said. "But when you're there it's different."

And asked if they would support the president's plan, knowing what they know now about the quality, the cost and the coverage, the Stearns were quick to respond.

"I think it's a good thing," Jonathan said. "There are people surviving now without any insurance, and hospitals won't do anything because the people can't pay. I think everyone should have insurance."

"I hope it goes through," he said. "Because it will bring a lot of joy to a lot of people."

Christopher agreed, but wondered where Congress will come up with the money to pay for the president's ambitious plan.

"I think it's good overall, but they need to find a way to fund it," he said. "Also, it may have some negative effects on small businesses. They'll have to cover their employees and before they didn't."

Delighted, of course, that the Senate majority leader chose to acknowledge his letter, Jonathan said the biggest thrill was just being there.

"It was great," he said. "I'd much rather participate like that than watch on the evening news or read it in the newspaper."

Times Record
12/8/93

First lady gets an earful on health-care plan

Brunswick businesswoman adds her voice to forum

Maine merchants say Clinton plan would hurt them. Page 17.

TR From staff and wire reports 12/8

BOSTON — Sandra Morrell Rooney of Brunswick had a brief opportunity Tuesday to make an impression on Hillary Rodham Clinton. She said she gave it her best shot, and she hopes the president's wife listened.

Rooney, vice president of Brunswick Coal & Lumber Co., was one of the panelists representing New England businesses at a forum on President Bill Clinton's health-care reform legislation, held at the World Trade Center in Boston.

"I did express my concern about what the plan would cost us additionally," said Rooney. "We offer a fairly comprehensive health care plan that looks like what's in Clinton's plan."

But if the president's reform package is adopted by Congress, Rooney said, Brunswick Coal & Lumber's costs for providing employee benefits could increase by 40 to 50 percent. Other small businesses are facing the same predicament, she said.

"She struck me as an extremely competent person with a full understanding of the Clinton health care reform plan," Rooney said of the first lady. "I'm not sure she fully understands that employers who



"That she's holding these forums gives me hope that she's listening."

Sandra Morrell Rooney

Brunswick resident who spoke to Hillary Clinton

do provide health coverage will incur additional costs. The fact that she's holding these forums gives me hope that she's listening."

At Tuesday's hearing, a Rhode Island woman who worked her way off welfare by starting a home day-care business said her inability to afford health insurance would drive her back onto public support if she became seriously ill.

"The only way I could get help is to give up my day care so I could go on welfare so I could get Medicaid," Shirley Craighead said at the first in a series of regional sales pitches for national health care presided over by the first lady.

Craighead, 57, said she was on welfare as a teen-ager, but had made a living for 33 years by providing affordable day care for young working mothers so they could stay off welfare.

"I think my state and my country are letting me down" by not providing universal health coverage, she told New England congressmen.

"Anybody who believes in welfare reform better believe in health care reform first," Mrs. Clinton replied.



THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FIRST LADY Hillary Rodham Clinton, right, smiles while she listens to Maine lobsterman David Cousens during a Health Care Summit in Boston Tuesday.

But several small businessmen echoed Rooney's view that the provision of Clinton's proposed health care plan that would require them to provide coverage for their employees could break them.

David Cousens, a lobsterman from South Thomaston, Me., said he could barely afford insurance

for his family, let alone for the sternman on his boat.

"The economics don't add up for the working man," Cousens said.

Cousens said the price of lobster had dropped from \$2.70 per pound to \$2.80 in the past 10 years, while the cost of health insurance for his family of five had risen from \$147 to \$547 a month.

First Lady sells reform

Pushes health plan in Boston

By Lars Trodson
Herald Staff

BOSTON — First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton made the case yesterday for health care reform by saying not only that the current system costs too much and is ineffective, but by connecting its waste to other societal ills such as a crumbling education system and a shrinking job market.

Mrs. Clinton spoke at a New England summit of business leaders, health care providers, and civic and political officials at the World Trade Center in Boston.

"HEALTH CARE costs are literally keeping our cities from doing their jobs,"

See HEALTH, Page A10

Portsmouth Herald
12/8/93

"We're getting paid less for our product and getting the shaft on the other end." PM 12/8/93

— Dave Cousens, Maine Lobstermen Association, on health care costs

HEALTH

said summit moderator Dr. Deborah Prothrow-Stith in reaction to several of Mrs. Clinton's comments.

Mrs. Clinton spent the better part of the morning listening to stories of how the current system does not work.

Dave Cousens was typical. He is the executive director of the Maine Lobstermen Association. Cousens wondered if the Clinton health plan would force him to lay off his only employees.

"In 1983, when I started getting health insurance, I paid \$147 a month for my family and was getting \$2.70 a pound for lobster," said Cousens, who was sitting directly to Mrs. Clinton's right. "Now I get \$2.80 a pound for lobster and my premium is \$546 a month. We're

getting paid less for our product and getting the shaft on the other end."

Carl Lindblade, general manager of Red Jacket Inns in New Hampshire, agreed. He said "our rates for rooms have about tracked with the rates for lobsters."

Mrs. Clinton put forward a plan based on what she called "six building blocks", which include:

- Security: Universal coverage with comprehensive benefits;

- Simplicity: Eliminating the mountain of paperwork confronted by health care providers "that has nothing to do with practicing health care," said Mrs. Clinton;

- Savings: "The complexity of the system permits waste and

fraud (totalling) \$80 billion a year."

- Choice: "Choice is what we hold dear in our American health care system," said Mrs. Clinton, but choices are decreasing because fewer employers offer health benefits and insurance companies limit access.

- Quality: Mrs. Clinton said one of the most perplexing arguments against reform is that quality will decrease. It won't, she said.

- Responsibility: "The system has to be more responsible, individuals have to take more responsibility for their health, and we have to responsibly fund our health care system," she said.

Sen. George Mitchell, D-Maine, was one of the co-hosts of the

summit.

"The millions of Americans who don't have health insurance all fear losing coverage if they become seriously ill or if they lose their jobs," he said. "We are at an incredible turning point; if we are to succeed, and I believe that we will, it is imperative we work together." All agreed that a health care package, in some form, will pass in 1994.

MITCHELL also said full coverage for all Americans is not negotiable.

Sen. Jude Gregg, R-N.H., was one of those not impressed. "This was so well conducted Andrew Lloyd Webber couldn't have done any better," he said after the program.

Aroostook Republican
12/8/93

Collins attends health summit

Republican gubernatorial candidate Susan Collins attended the New England summit on health care reform sponsored by the Boston Globe on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at the World Trade Center in Boston.

Speaking at the summit was First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton. Also participating in the conference were U.S. Sens. William Cohen and George Mitchell of Maine, Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, Judd Gregg of New Hampshire and John Kerry and Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island.

"As former chief of the Small Business Administration for New

England, I am particularly concerned about the impact of the Clinton administration's plan on Maine's small businesses," Collins said.

As staff director of the U.S. Senate Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee from 1981 until 1987, Collins directed hearings on the Social Security disability income program. And, as Maine's commissioner of the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation from 1987 until 1992, she chaired the Cabinet Council on Health Care Policy and supervised the Bureau of Insurance, which regulates health insurance providers.



GLOBE STAFF PHOTO / JANEY FOWITT

A Maine lobsterman, David Cousens, shares a laugh with Hillary Rodham Clinton at yesterday's health care forum at the World Trade Center.

Health forum focuses on universality of care

As Hillary Clinton listens, panelists endorse broad goal but question the cost

By Richard A. Knox
GLOBE STAFF

Hillary Rodham Clinton brought her road show on health care reform to Boston yesterday, eliciting broad consensus on the principle that all Americans should have health insurance, but less agreement on how to pay for it.

"Some of my colleagues don't believe we need universal health cover-

age," said Sen. Christopher Bond of Missouri, a leader of a Republican group that has proposed an alternative to President Clinton's health reform plan. "We must have universal coverage. It is a matter of human kindness and decency."

At the same time, some New Englanders told Clinton they support the goal of universal coverage but cannot afford the burden of mandatory insurance that the adminis-

tration plan would impose.

"My heart says we need national health care. My head says we can't afford it," said Greg Cyr, owner of a Maine lumberyard that employs 20 people.

Another friendly witness, lobsterman David Cousens of South Thomaston, Maine, asked if the Clinton plan would require him to buy insurance for his one employee, the sternman on his boat. "If so, we'll

have to make some hard decisions," he said. "The economics of this do not add up for the working man."

The half-day forum, which was sponsored by The Boston Globe, illustrated how far the administration has come in forging agreement on the need for universal health insurance, yet how far it still has to go in persuading Americans they can afford it.

FORUM, Page 20

Boston
Globe
12/8/93

Universality stressed at health forum

■ FORUM

Continued from Page 1

Sen. William Cohen, a Maine Republican, reflected the ambivalence. "Both Republicans and Democrats agree that all Americans should have health care coverage," Cohen said. "While I agree that universal coverage is important, I'm concerned that" a mandate on employers to provide coverage "is tantamount to an attack on jobs."

Cohen's point was underscored by Carl Lindblade, manager of seven Red Jacket Inns in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, who said his company would have to pay an additional \$80,000 in health insurance premiums under the Clinton plan. "That would require me to sell another 1,000 rooms" a year "to pay for it," Lindblade said. "We find it to be onerous."

But Hillary Clinton appealed to skeptics to work through the mathematics of the administration plan before deciding it would impose an intolerable burden on employers. "What we're asking is not so dissimilar to the burdens you have adjusted to already in accommodating to increases in the minimum wage," she told the business people. "What we are proposing is less than a 50-cent increase in the minimum wage."

Not all business people agreed that the Clinton plan would impose financial hardship. Larry LaTour, owner of a Rhode Island engineering firm, said he considers it an "ethical and moral" duty to provide health insurance for his four employees.

"To me it makes sense to have healthy employees," LaTour said. Because the Clinton plan would offer subsidies to smaller businesses, LaTour said his costs would drop from about 8 percent of payroll to about 5 percent. "That's a win-win situation," he said.

Ed Pendergast of the Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce said, "Small business has to reconsider its traditional opposition to mandated programs" in light of the benefits to

be gained from universal health coverage. "Our cynicism comes from the fact that government doesn't understand cost control," Pendergast told Clinton. "We're nervous about that, but we want to work with you."

Shirley Craighead, a Rhode Island day care provider, and Melanie Carmichael, a Vermont dairy farmer, brought home their concerns on the need for affordable coverage.

Craighead told of her trials in obtaining medical care for injuries and surgery without insurance coverage. "I'm 57 years old," she said. "I have served most of my life caring for children to help society, to help girls go to work so they could keep off welfare. But the only way I could get coverage was to give up my day care business and go on welfare myself."

Carmichael, who owns a dairy farm with her husband, lamented the loss of her family's health insurance and her recent anguish when her son suffered a neck injury and needed an X-ray. Saying that she has no choice but to pay a veterinarian for monthly checkups of her dairy cattle, Carmichael said: "I feel, Mrs. Clinton, that right now my cattle are receiving better health care than my children."

■ An MGH surgeon pioneers ways to prevent birth defects. Living/Arts, Page 75.

Clinton, who had been briefed in advance on some of the witnesses' stories, expressed sympathy with their plight and detailed how they would be helped by the Clinton plan.

Clinton plans a series of such "town meetings" around the nation to build momentum for health reform while Congress is on its mid-winter recess. Yesterday's event, held at the World Trade Center, was widely televised and attended by a large contingent of New England's congressional delegation and 2,500 invited guests.

The forum was organized by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Loretta McLaughlin, editor of the Globe's editorial pages.

Clinton stressed the importance of what she and Democratic congressional leaders called a growing bipartisan consensus that all Americans must be guaranteed health coverage.

"One point everyone agrees on is the need for universality within the very shortest possible time period," she said in an interview following the forum. "I think that is a remarkable achievement. I am thrilled to have that agreement across the broadest possible bipartisan spectrum."

Sen. George Mitchell of Maine, the majority leader, said that President Clinton vowed not to sign a health reform bill that does not assure coverage for every American. "It is my hope that we will not send him such a bill," Mitchell said.

"When the debate started, cost control was the main issue and universal coverage was secondary," said Prof. Robert Blendon of the Harvard School of Public Health. "Now I think the debate has shifted to universality. Polls will show pretty clear that Americans will judge the Clinton plan and the alternatives on whether everybody is covered."

Many other policy issues can flow from such a consensus — for instance, the question of whether purely voluntary enrollment will ever achieve universal coverage.

The Clintons, who propose mandatory workplace health insurance, argue firmly that a voluntary approach will not work. "You cannot have a voluntary universal system," Mrs. Clinton said in an interview.

Clinton tried to calm fears about the financial impact on small businesses of the administration's proposed requirement that all employers offer health insurance. She urged them to "really put a pencil to this" and "not immediately panic because you're working from your experience with the current system."

Boston Globe
12/8/93



Sen. Edward M. Kennedy speaks with a panellist, Kim Holstrum, at yesterday's health care forum at the World Trade Center.

GLOBE STAFF PHOTO / JANET KNOIT

Boston Globe
12/8/93

AMA opposition dismissed as maybe not 'that influential'

Hillary Rodham Clinton said yesterday that she is not terribly worried about opposition from some members of the American Medical Association to President Clinton's health reform plan.

"Remember that the AMA institutionally opposed nearly every health care reform we've ever been able to achieve, going back to Medicare," Clinton said in an interview in Boston. "So I don't know they will be that influential."

Smaller physician organizations, such as the American Academy of Family Physicians and the American College of Physicians, are firmly behind the Clinton plan, she said.

The AMA House of Dele-

gates, holding its semiannual meeting this week in New Orleans, backed away yesterday from its earlier support of mandatory employer-sponsored health insurance - a central feature of the Clinton plan.

The AMA governing body, which represents 290,000 physicians, also voted to oppose the Clinton proposal for a national health board to set overall spending targets for US health care.

The AMA, which cheered Hillary Clinton at its meeting in June in Chicago, spurned the chance for a return engagement this week after it was told that its first choice, President Clinton, was unavailable.

RICHARD A. KNOX

Invitation to Boston:

Hairdresser gets heard on health

By DARLAL PICKETT

Sentinel Staff

WATERVILLE — The issues addressed by Hillary Rodham Clinton's health-care plan hit close to home for a self-employed Sidney hairdresser, who expressed her concerns in a letter to Washington.

The letter ended up giving Ronica Jurdak a front-row seat at a hearing Tuesday in Boston, where the issues were debated with the first lady.

"I wrote to (Sen. George) Mitchell four years ago when I changed insurance companies, and then a few weeks ago I wrote to him and President Clinton about my personal concerns about health care. I got the invitation last week. I was so surprised. I wanted to go and express my concerns."

Although the articulate 31-year-old said she didn't get a chance to express her views at the hearing, she did get some answers that give her hope that the plan will work.

"I felt a lot better after listening to Mrs. Clinton speak," said Jurdak.

Critics contend the Clinton reform plan will, among other things, create an inefficient bureaucracy, limit provider choices and drive up taxes and overall health-care costs.

Proponents say the plan will guarantee all Americans the right to health care and will control escalating health-care costs.

Both sides dispute the other's claims.

Jurdak said she is convinced that if the plan is passed the way it has been presented, she will once again be able to afford insurance.

She said she learned that insurance premiums will be charged on a sliding scale, based on income.

"Employers will have to pay 7.9 percent, employees 2.9 percent. The self-employed will never have to pay more than the total of those

More on JURDAK, Page 8

Central Maine Morning Sentinel
12/9/93

• Jurdak

Continued from Page 1

two, based on their income," Jurdak said.

Jurdak said people will also get a choice on what health-care plan they want and will be able to change that plan each year, even if they get it through their company.

"It's amazing. She's very smart," Jurdak said of Mrs. Clinton. "She knew exactly what she was talking about and didn't miss a beat. She knows her stuff."

Jurdak said attending the hearings helped to allay some of her concerns about Clinton's plan.

And Jurdak has had good reason to be concerned — her family has been without insurance for a year.

Jurdak and her husband, Edward, are both self-employed — she as a hairdresser at Personal-Tease in Waterville, her husband at Jurdak's Home Improvements

in Sidney.

The Jurdaks switched from Blue Cross to Blue Shield four years ago. During that time, they used up \$15,000 of their savings to pay for the insurance before they finally gave up altogether.

"We had that money set aside to build a house. We used it up to help pay for the insurance. That was last December. We had no money left, so we just had to do without. We've been without health insurance all that time," Jurdak said.

"We had gone through the savings and let other things build up, other things aside. I just called the state to see if at least our son (8-year-old Justin) could get on Medicaid. But we make just a little too much."

The Jurdaks aren't looking for handouts or sympathy. They are simply looking for reasonable health insurance they can afford.

"I'd been taught all my life that you must have health insurance," Jurdak said. "We're very lucky we're OK."

By 1988, Jurdak means earning a living, not asking for help, and picking up the tab for medicine and medical expenses, or, in her husband's case, going without health care. He has inoperable, progressive disk degenerative disease.

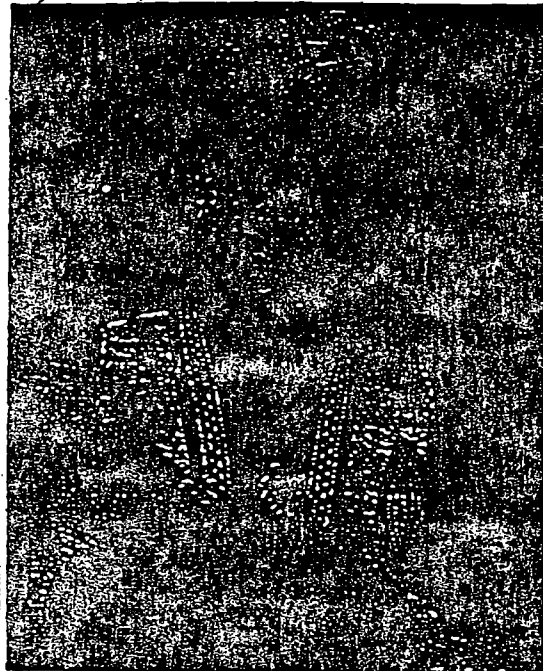
When the couple switched to State Farm Insurance four years ago, several expensive tests for Edward Jurdak were not covered, because they were pre-existing conditions. So, despite \$4,000-a-year insurance premiums, they still had to pick up the costs of those X-rays, paying off the bill a few dollars at a time.

This spring, after they canceled their insurance, Ronica Jurdak needed a hospital test that she paid for out of her own pocket.

"Even if I'd had the insurance, it wouldn't have paid for the test," she said.

"People just can't afford health insurance," Jurdak noted. "So I write my letters and everybody teases me."

But she keeps on writing.



Sentinel photo by Ron Maxwell

Ronica Jurdak, a hairdresser in Waterville, attended the health-care forum chaired Tuesday by first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Hillary hears it about health care

And the message from Maine as elsewhere is that it's too expensive

Any other weekday, David Cousens would be pulling lobster pots in a brisk breeze off the Maine coast.

But Tuesday, he sat next to Hillary Rodham Clinton, taking in all the pain over about health-care reform. When the experts and a dozen congressmen had been introduced, they got around to him, the one in the sweater.

The president of the Maine Lobsterman's Association grinned: "I'm the one that gave the Secret Service a headache. I tried to bring some lobsters for Hillary."

Two thousand people whose careers hang on health care heard lots about health care from Hillary, from senators and mayors and governors and Congressmen, and from doctors and providers, but a lobsterman and a farm wife provided the bottom line.

Melanie Carmichael, a mother of three, runs a small dairy farm in Vermont without benefit of health coverage. Her son just got hurt. "I took him to the hospital. I want to X-ray. If he'd got hurt really bad, I don't know where I'd be right now."

She explained how the law requires seamless veterinary care for dairy cattle. "I have to have the vet in to check vaccinations. Post-partum and pre-breeding, he checks on my cows. My cattle on my dairy farm right now are receiving better health care than my children." The audience gasped.

"Oh, my," began Mrs. Clinton, who's heard hundreds of hard-luck stories of health care gone awry since she made this her cause. She sighed: "Anyone who believes in welfare reform better believe in health-care reform first."

"I'm in the same boat as Mrs. Carmichael," said Cousens. "The working man has a choice," he said, "if the working man wants to get by — pay the bills, or have health insurance."

Ten years ago, Cousens got \$2.70 a pound for lobster and paid \$147 a month for insurance. Now, lobster brings \$2.30, and insurance is \$547. Cousens can no longer pay insurance for his

David Nyhan
Back to Liberalism

Sentinel
12/9/93

stern man, who supplies and re-baits the pots hauled from the icy Atlantic. It's rugged, wet work — all the more dangerous, and with no coverage.

Hillary needed no notes, no prepared text, no prompting. She stoned the audience — the weightiest experts New England medicine boasts at the Boston Globe's New England health summit, and the prototype for regional conferences mapped by the White House.

She merely dazzled them, speaking flawlessly, marshaling facts, reprising themes, explaining elaborate complexities and conundrums. She is a phenomenal summarizer.

She is also the opposition's worst nightmare. There is simply no one on the go-slow, slow-down, stop-trying-so-hard side to match her knowledge, eloquence or steely determination. Go into the ring with Hillary, and prepare to go home limping.

She deftly demolished the they're-gonna-ration-health-care argument. "Do we ration care now? Yes, we do; we ration it by financing."

Her performance was every bit as stunning as the aerial dexterity of Endeavor astronaut Kathryn Thornton, who forever spliced the notion that women can't spacewalk and do high-tension mechanical work at the same time.

The Republican counter-attack on the Clinton-and-Clinton health scheme was led by Missouri Sen. Christopher Bond, who bravely and boldly put the GOP case squarely against the president's plan. "Wait a minute — are we talking free lunch here?"

Taxpayers will be stuck paying more to insure the uninsured, he fretted. "I say to my friends in New England, 'We in Washington have a bad record in predicting health-care costs.'"

Outnumbered by Democrats and surrounded

by the muscle of the party in Congress, Bond cheerfully donned the black hat and played the role of the skunk at the garden party.

"That's why we call him James Bond," chortled GOP colleague Sen. Bill Cohen of Maine. Bond invoked the title of a country music tune: "Some Days You're the Windaheld, and Some Days You're the Bug." Bond rat-tat-tatted the case, Republicans vs. Clintons.

Go slower, phase in coverage, don't impose mandates on employers but on individuals, and use vouchers to pay for the poor, pleaded Bond. We can't afford this benefit-drenched Clinton plan.

Hillary listened politely, wearing a grim little grin. She knows the GOP's Chafee plan, named for the Rhode Island senator, is a formidable obstacle.

The lobsterman leapt in at the first whiff of approaching gridlock: "This isn't a Democratic or Republican problem, this is an American problem."

He ladled out some homey Down East advice to the assembled dolts: "When you're putting this together, try to use the sixth sense we use Maine ... and that's common sense." Plain talk to the politicians: Health care is too big to screw up again; don't come home without it.

The Senate leader, George Mitchell, D-Maine, underscored the enormity of the task: Health care will dwarf budgets or NAFTA's high-wire act.

"If this were done in a closed room, it would pass." The inertia of entrenched lobbies is too great. "It's easier to generate negative reaction than positive support," he warned. So get on your congressmen now, early and often.

Hillary, appropriately, had the last word. She would leave, she vowed, "with, frankly, more resolve. We are going to see this through."

No one doubted her.

David Nyhan writes for the Boston Globe.

Dave to Hillary: health costs hurt

by Stephen Betts

BOSTON — A South Thomaston man who heads the Maine Lobstermen's Association brought his concerns about the potential cost of health insurance under President Bill Clinton's health-care plan directly to a chief architect of the proposal — Hillary Rodham Clinton — during a regional conference in Boston Tuesday.

David Cousens, a lobsterman who is president of the association, sat next to Clinton during a panel discussion about the health-care plan. The conference was broadcast live and replayed by C-SPAN, and excerpts were carried by broadcast news programs.

Cousens noted that in 1983, he was paid \$2.70 per pound for

lobsters, while his family health insurance plan cost \$147 per month. Ten years later, he is being paid \$2.30 per pound for lobsters, while his monthly insurance costs have skyrocketed to \$546.

"We're getting paid less for our product and getting the shaft on the other end," Cousens said. "The economics don't add up for the working man."

He voiced concern about the costs to him if he also had to pay for insurance for his sternman.

Clinton asked Cousens and other small business owners to "do the math" before coming to conclusions about the health-care plan that has been submitted to Congress.

She noted that the smallest businesses would pay no more

See DAVE page 20

• DAVE CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

than 3.1 percent of their payroll for health insurance and the federal government would pick up the rest.

With other discounts available to the self-employed and the expected decreased costs for insurance under President Clinton's health-care plan, the total cost to someone like Cousens would be less than he currently pays, the first lady said.

Also at the conference was Peggy Haynes, executive director of the Methodist Conference Home in Rockland.

Haynes said Wednesday that while she would like to have more information on the plan's impact on community services, she supports the broad outline including employer contributions for employee insurance.

Bangor Daily News 12-11-93

Health care reform

This week's New England Summit on Health Care Reform, like "Gettysburg" the movie, was long and orchestrated, but like the battle it marked a turning point on a great national issue.

It was evident, from nearly four hours of nonstop speeches, testimony and discussion, that the public mood and genuine need will force reform. The arguments are intellectually and politically persuasive. The question is not whether change will come, but its details and at what point it will occur in the next year.

Like the aftermath of the conflict 130 years ago in Pennsylvania, the impression from the Tuesday health summit sponsored by the Boston Globe is one of inexorability. The stalemate is over. The strategy now is to compromise when feasible while grinding down the opposition.

Months after Gettysburg, the Union got Grant. This administration already has Hillary Rodham Clinton and able commanders such as Sen. George Mitchell, who know how to find the good political ground and aren't afraid to fight. Their most formidable weapon, as the summit illustrated repeatedly, is reality.

Near the conclusion of the session, after hearing his fellow politicians make the gratuitous but obligatory observation that America has the "best health care system in the world," Sen. Mitchell stated flatly, "I don't agree with that." It is irrelevant, he said, to the single mother in Maine that kings and sheiks come here for treatment if she does not have the same access and an equivalent level of treatment. What this country has is the highest quality medical care "for those who can afford it."

Anchoring one of the flanks in Tuesday's program was a Mainer, David Cousens, president of the 1,200-member Maine Lobstermen's Association. The father of an asthmatic child, Cousens needs health insurance, and the monthly cost has increased \$400 in the past 10 years, from \$147 to \$547, while the price he gets for lobsters has dropped 40 cents a pound.

His sternman has no insurance. Cousens can't afford it. Neither can New Hampshire motel manager Carl Lindblade, who has 600 full-time and part-time workers. Juxtaposed for the

summit was Larry LaFour, a Rhode Island businessman who covers his five employees and expects to save half on his premium bill under the Clinton plan, which provides small business with discounts and a sliding scale capping costs as a percent of payroll. Their experiences and prospects are typical.

According to an independent study released Wednesday — the first to assess the Clinton reforms — business spending will be \$28.9 billion higher by

1998 under the president's plan, but the increase will be incurred almost exclusively by businesses that do not now insure. Those that do will see their costs go down. Because of the subsidies built into the program, a small businessman like Cousens may be able to insure both himself and his sternman and pay less than he does now to insure his family alone.

Mrs. Clinton's wise admonition to Cousens and other small business people at Tuesday's summit: Don't look at the future in panic because of conditions in the existing system.

● If the country acted solely on intellect and economics it would do what Maine should do: adopt a single-payer plan that rolls all the programs into one eliminating government bureaucracies and private sector overhead, providing everyone with comprehensive coverage. This reform would not be built on businesses. Instead, it would be acknowledged as a universal responsibility, and paid for out of the tax system.

Lobsterman Cousens appealed for the politicians to use a sixth sense, common sense, in creating a health care program. Maine people know the base of stable, full-time jobs is disintegrating. Given the proliferation of lower-paying part-time work without benefits, common sense dictates that many people in the future will find it impossible to pay for health insurance, even with the complicated systems of vouchers and tax write-offs that have been proposed.

It's impossible to deposit money in health savings accounts or IRAs, as suggested by some Republicans, when you're working this week to make last month's car payment. Maine people know that's just common sense.

When so many of the state's businesses are in global competition with countries that have absorbed their health costs in the price of their products, it's smart to level the playing field. Simple, universal coverage also makes the work force more mobile.

Opponents know that the most effective counteroffensive is fear. Fear that can be stirred up with the old buzzword: socialism. Fear of government: Americans don't trust theirs. As Sen. Mitchell warned this week, it is "easier to use negative reaction (to stop the program) than to develop strong support" in the difficult job of passing it.

The turning point has been reached, health care reform will happen, soon. But the real swing in the tide of battle will come when Americans, as they did with NAFTA, look at their limited futures in the system they have today, add up the numbers, which favor reform, overcome the politics of fear, and decide they have the courage to take the next step.