

OBITUARIES

Director Arthur Hiller dies at 92

BY WILL DUNHAM
REUTERS

Versatile and prolific Canadian film director Arthur Hiller, whose sentimental "Love Story" starring Ali MacGraw and Ryan O'Neal was the biggest hit of 1970 and stands as one of the most popular romantic movies ever made, died on Wednesday at the age of 92, the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences said.

Hiller, whose work also included successful collaborations with playwrights Neil Simon and Paddy Chayefsky, died of natural causes in Los Angeles, the Academy said in a statement.

The director was the president of the Academy, which hosts Hollywood's annual Oscars ceremony, from 1993 to 1997, and served as a long-time member on the organization's Directors Branch.

Current Academy president Cheryl Boone Isaacs said the organization was "deeply saddened" by Hiller's death.

"I was a member of the Board during his presidency and fortunate enough to witness firsthand his dedication to the Academy and his lifelong passion for visual storytelling," Boone Isaacs said.

Hiller directed more than 30 films from 1957 through 2006 covering a range of genres including comedies, dramas, tearjerkers, war stories, satires and musicals. He guided five different actors — O'Neal, MacGraw, George C. Scott, Maximilian Schell and John Marley — to Oscar-nominated performances.

His films were nominated for 15 Academy Awards, winning two. Hiller's adventure comedy "Silver Streak" marked the first screen pairing of Gene Wilder and Richard Pryor and became one of the top box office hits of 1976.

Hiller also collaborated with Chayefsky on two notable films — the anti-war comedy "The Americanization of Emily" (1964) starring James Garner and Julie Andrews and the dark satire "The Hospital" (1971) starring Scott.

He joined forces with Simon for the comedies "The Out of Towners" (1970)



Arthur Hiller (center) holds his Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award while standing with Ryan O'Neal and Ali McGraw during the 74th annual Academy Awards in Hollywood in 2002.

with Jack Lemmon and "Plaza Suite" (1971) with Walter Matthau.

"Love Story," Hiller's biggest success, was nominated for seven Academy Awards, including best picture and Hiller as best director. It won only one Oscar, for best original score, as "Patton," starring Scott, swept the top awards.

"Love Story" was a tale of ill-fated lovers — privileged Oliver (O'Neal) and working-class Jennifer (MacGraw). It featured one of the most famous movie lines of the 1970s: "Love means never having to say you're sorry."

It was uttered twice: once by MacGraw to O'Neal and then at the end of the movie by O'Neal to his judgmental and disapproving father, played by Ray Milland.

Hiller said "Love Story" nearly did not get made.

"Paramount [film studio] was in rocky financial shape," he told the Los Angeles Times in 1991. "They'd sold off part of the lot and moved their offices to Beverly Hills — although I never understood how they figured to save money that way."

"But Bob Evans, who was running the studio then, loved the project. And he said we could make if I would swear — and I literally had to swear — that I

would bring it in for under \$2 million," Hiller added, noting that he finished the movie under budget.

"Love Story" was a colossal hit, generating more than \$100 million at the box office.

When Hiller received a special humanitarian award at the Academy Awards ceremony in March 2002, it was MacGraw and O'Neal who presented it. "Thank you, Mama. Thank you, Papa. It feels humbling to receive a humanitarian award for doing what my parents brought me up to do," Hiller told the audience.

Hiller was an influential figure in Hollywood, heading the Director's Guild of America from 1989 to 1993, before his stint as Academy president.

From the mid-1950s to the early 1960s, Hiller also directed episodes of numerous TV shows including "Playhouse 90," "Alfred Hitchcock Presents," "Perry Mason," "Gunsmoke," and even the first episode of the classic dark TV comedy "The Addams Family."

Hiller was particularly proud of "The Americanization of Emily," which explored a love affair pairing Andrews as a British war widow and Garner as a U.S. officer. "It's the only one of my films I can sit through and not want to

redo while I'm watching it," Hiller told the Los Angeles Times.

Some critics tagged the movie as anti-American, which Hiller said was wrong. "It was never anti-American. It's anti the glorification of war. Don't make war seem so wonderful that kids want to be heroes; that's what it was saying," he said.

Some of Hiller's other films included the musical "Man of La Mancha" (1972) with Peter O'Toole and Sophia Loren, "Author! Author!" (1982) with Al Pacino, "The Lonely Guy" (1984) with Steve Martin, "Outrageous Fortune" (1987) with Bette Midler and "The Babe" (1992) with John Goodman as Babe Ruth.

Hiller was born on Nov. 22, 1923, in Edmonton to parents who had come from Poland first to New York and then to Canada.

During World War Two, he flew bombing raids for the Royal Canadian Air Force over Germany. He studied psychology in college, then began his career in radio in Canada before moving to Los Angeles to direct a live TV drama series.

Hiller is survived by his daughter, Erica Hiller Carpenter, his son, Henryk, and five grandchildren. Gwen Hiller, his wife of 68 years, died in June.



MICHAEL LEWIS OPENSHAW

BREWER - Michael Lewis Openshaw, 46, flew with his superman cape to heaven on August 16, 2016, surrounded by family and friends at home, after a courageous and inspiring battle with a rare cancer. He was born October 8, 1969, in Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and is the son of Edward and Ellen Openshaw of Bar Harbor.

Mike graduated from Bangor High School in 1987 and served with the U.S. Army in Fort Ord, California. After serving, Mike's life was filled with numerous work and personal adventures too lengthy to mention them all. He most recently worked for 13 years for Lead Me Media, which allowed him to showcase his love for conversation and genuine interest in people. Mike's passion for nature through hiking trails in Bar Harbor or Mount Katahdin, or years as a white water rafting guide with Professional River Runners of Maine allowed him to exercise his boundless energy. Mike's other work adventures he had fond memories of include time as a service writer for Darlings, an EMT

for Peninsula Ambulance, and even lobstering the cold Maine waters. Mike was an inspiration to all through his work to raise awareness and funds to find a cure for cancer through his family Penobscot Relay for Life team, The OTeam.

In addition to his parents, Mike is survived by his wife, Lisa; daughters, Torrisa, Jessica and Abby; sister, Tracey; brother, Stephen; very special niece, Jaclyn; nephews, Devon and Dylan; and many aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, cousins, and other close family and friends.

Family and friends are welcome to join in a celebration of Mike's life on Sunday, August 21, 2016, at Spectacular Event Center, 395 Griffin Road, Bangor, ME 04401 or American Cancer Society Penobscot Relay for Life, memo The OTeam, 1 Bowdoin Mill Island, Topsham, ME 04086. Condolences to the family may be expressed at www.BrookingsSmith.com

Card of Thanks

The Family Of
NICK GEORGE

Would like to thank everyone for the love and support shown them at the loss of their loved one. He will be missed forever, but know that he will live in the hearts of all that share their grief during this difficult time.

Warm regards,
Grace and Steph George

Committal Services

MARGARET K. GILMAN

TIMBERLAKE, NORTH CAROLINA and OLD TOWN, MAINE - A committal service for Margaret K. Gilman, who passed away on September 4, 2015, will be held at noon on Friday, August 19, 2016, at Maine Veterans Memorial Cemetery, Augusta.

Jazz musician Bobby Hutcherson dies at 75

BY MATT SCHUDEL
THE WASHINGTON POST

Bobby Hutcherson, a vibraphonist whose far-reaching, harmonically daring recordings in the 1960s made him one of the most influential jazz musicians on his instrument, died Aug. 15 at his home in Montara, California. He was 75.

His death was confirmed by Marshall Lamm, a spokesman for SFJazz, a San Francisco-based jazz organization with which Hutcherson had a long association. The cause was emphysema.

In a career spanning more than five decades, Hutcherson combined the edgy, dissonant sounds of modern jazz with a graceful, melodic warmth. He appeared on dozens of albums as a leader, often featuring his own compositions, and in 2010 was designated a jazz master by the National Endowment for the Arts.

He was 12 when he was captivated by the sound of the vibraphone: As he walked past a music store, he often recalled, he heard a recording of Milt Jackson playing a solo on Thelonious Monk's "Bemsha Swing."

Hutcherson was largely self-taught on the vibraphone, an unwieldy instrument similar to a xylophone. Tuned metal bars, arranged like a piano keyboard, are struck with yarn-covered mallets, producing a resonant, ringing sound.

Hutcherson developed a fleet, harmonically advanced style of playing by the time he recorded his debut album, "The Kicker," in 1963. He was recognized as one of the major innovators on the vibraphone, along with Jackson, Red Norvo, Lionel Hampton and Gary Burton.

"In person, Hutcherson's mallets slash through the air above his instrument like action painter Jackson Pollock's hands dripping paint above a canvas," music critic Dirk Sutro wrote in the Los Angeles Times in 1991. "He possesses blinding speed, mature, sensitive use of dynam-

ics, an ear for gentle lyricism and the confidence to repeat notes and phrases over and over with subtle variations that wring out the maximum emotional impact."

Recording for Blue Note Records from 1963 to 1977, Hutcherson moved from hard-bop jazz to a freer style, including experiments with fusion and electronic music. Many major musicians appeared on his albums, such as pianists Herbie Hancock, McCoy Tyner and Chick Corea, trumpeter Freddie Hubbard and saxophonist Joe Henderson.

Several of his compositions, particularly the ballads "Little B's Poem" (written for his son) from the 1965 album "Components" and "Summer Nights" from the 1966 album "Stick-Up!," have become jazz standards.

In addition to his own albums, Hutcherson was a sideman on many landmark recordings by other musicians, such as saxophonist Jackie McLean's "One Step Beyond" (1963), guitarist Grant Green's "Idle Moments" (1963) and multi-instrumentalist Eric Dolphy's "Out to Lunch" (1964).

Robert Hutcherson was born Jan. 27, 1941, in Los Angeles. His father was a brick mason, his mother a hairdresser. An older sister was a singer who worked with Ray Charles.

As he struggled to learn the vibraphone, Hutcherson wrote numbers on the metal bars as a guide. Just before his musical debut, he recalled in a 2009 NEA interview, his mother said, "Oh, and Bobby, by the way, I saw a bunch of black stuff all over your bars, so I took a wet towel and I wiped it off."

Nevertheless, Hutcherson soon mastered the instrument and became a part of New York's thriving jazz scene in 1960. After an arrest in 1967 for buying marijuana — which caused him to lose the cabaret card needed to play in jazz clubs — he returned to California and spent the rest of his life there.

Lobbyist Michael Bromberg dies at 78

BY HARRISON SMITH
THE WASHINGTON POST

Michael Bromberg, a leading health care lobbyist who battled the Clinton White House over reform efforts and for more than four decades played an influential if rarely acknowledged role behind the scenes of Washington policymaking, died Aug. 12 at his home in Manhattan. He was 78.

The cause was leukemia, said a daughter, Melissa Fass.

Bromberg, whom The Washington Post once called the "dean of Washington health lobbyists," was known for being tough but resolutely pragmatic. He cultivated friends in both major political parties over dinners at his then-home in the city's Kalorama neighborhood.

"In some ways, and I mean this in a very positive way, he was the consummate insider who was trusted by everyone," said Chip Kahn, president of the Federation of American Hospitals, a trade association of for-profit hospitals Bromberg led from 1969 to 1994. "He was a straight shooter who had no concerns about the limelight or about getting credit for things."

As executive director of the FAH, Bromberg was the Washington face of an increasingly powerful segment of the American health-care industry. For-profit hospitals — also known as investor-owned — existed for years, but they took off after the federal Medicare and Medicaid programs were established in 1965 and now make up about 20 percent of U.S. hospitals.

Bromberg came to Washington as administrative assistant to Rep. Herbert Ten-

zer, D-New York, in the 1960s, but his political allegiance had changed by the Reagan presidency of the 1980s.

"He was always in favor of figuring out ways, through a bipartisan approach, that expansion of health coverage could be done," Kahn said, adding that Bromberg "was always sensitive to government price-setting and government control of the way the industry served patients."

When President Carter proposed aggressive cost-containment measures in 1977 to limit soaring health-care costs, Bromberg helped organize a voluntary, industry-wide effort to lower prices, deterring the federal government from further regulation.

A decade later, amid continued calls for health-care reform, Bromberg spearheaded the founding of the Healthcare Leadership Council, a consortium of top health-care executives who worked to oppose a single-payer system of health insurance, in which the government — rather than private insurers — pays all health-care costs. For any reforms that did pass, the consortium pushed to minimize government regulation.

After the 1992 presidential election of Bill Clinton, who on the campaign trail had called for comprehensive health insurance, large-scale health-care reform seemed inevitable.

A task force led by first lady Hillary Clinton and Clinton aide Ira Magaziner, a former business consultant, drafted a 1,342-page plan that proposed to make health insurance mandatory — a core element that some health-care lobbyists, chief among them Bromberg, found unacceptable.

Dan Rostenkowski, the Illinois Democrat who chaired the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, encouraged the first lady to meet with Bromberg. By then, according to "War Without Bloodshed," a 1996 account of Beltway politics by journalists Eleanor Clift and Tom Brazaitis, Bromberg was known around town as "Mr. Health Care" — a power broker whose support was crucial to getting any health-care bill through Congress.

In their first meeting, Bromberg later said, he pushed for Clinton to compromise on the bill by dropping the universal-coverage mandate and a provision that would have capped the cost of health care, among other items. The hypothetical compromise bill, he said, would have still allowed individuals to take their insurance plan with them from job to job, included vouchers to ensure coverage for children and pregnant women and insured coverage for individuals with preexisting conditions.

The first lady was adamant about ramming the existing bill through Congress. "Bill and I didn't come to Washington to play the game as usual — and to fuzz the difference between universal coverage and access," she said, Newsweek reported at the time.

Bromberg's later attempts to forge a compromise were unsuccessful, and he became a chief opponent of the bill, meeting with newspaper editorial boards and successfully lobbying members of Congress behind the scenes.

After the bill was defeated, in 1994, Bromberg expressed disappointment that a compromise to expand health-care coverage was not

reached. The Clintons, he told the PBS program "Frontline," failed to seize a historic opportunity.

"You can't walk in here with a plan, this gigantic, and just hand it to the Congress and expect them to pass it. It's just not going to happen," he said. "But, they could've had half of it."

Michael David Bromberg was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on May 4, 1938. His father, Morris, founded the New England hardware and automotive chain Benny's.

A pianist and jazz enthusiast, Bromberg sang alongside Art Garfunkel with the celebrated Kingsmen a cappella group at Columbia University. He graduated with a bachelor's degree in English in 1959.

After graduating from New York University law school in 1962, Bromberg went to work for Tenzer at his Manhattan law firm and managed Tenzer's successful congressional campaign in 1960. He later served as a policy adviser to the presidential campaigns of Sen. Robert J. Dole, R-Kan., and Mitt Romney, the businessman and former Massachusetts governor.

In 2001, Bromberg founded Capitol Health Group, a lobbying organization that represented clients including Pfizer Inc. and Humana Inc. He continued working there and as vice chairman at the Federation of American Hospitals until his death.

Bromberg was urged to run for office after his mentor, Tenzer, left Congress in 1968. He declined, however, later telling The Post that he preferred to shape politics from the outside.

"It's like a chess game," he said. "It's better to be a chess player than the pieces."