

OBITUARIES

In Memoriam

In Loving Memory Of
RONNIE RAYMOND
1951 - 2004



No birthday cards today
A heartache, a tear,
A memory so dear
Every day of our lives,
we wish you were here.

We love and miss you,
Nancy; Mark, Lisa, Nick,
Rachel; Judy, Stan, Dave,
Marie, Mike; Rosie, Steve,
Arielle, Shane, Harry; Linda,
Laura, Jane; Nancy, Tom,
Erin

Dad, Grampie -
remembering you on
Father's Day - we love and
miss you.

In Loving Memory Of
EUGENE J. RAYMOND
Feb 02, 1944 - May 06, 2015



When God was making
fathers, he spent a lot of
time on one, and saved that
one for me. The greatest gift
I ever had came from God, I
call him Dad.
Loving you always
Happy Father's Day
JR, Jane, Sarah, AJ, and
Amberlyn.

In Loving Memory Of
LEWIS and HELEN SMITH
ERNIE LEGEZA
BERDENA STROUT
ORRIN WADE
BRENDA BRYER
AMARYL SMITH
DONALD SMITH
NEIL MERRILL
ELDEN CLARK
LEWIS SMITH JR.

Still loved, still missed and
very dear. You're in our
thoughts today as we gather
for the Smith family reunion.
Love, the entire family

Committal Services

PHILIP A. SWETT
SEAL HARBOR - Commit-
tal services for Philip Swett
will be held at
Riverside
Cemetery in
Newport at 11 a.m. on his
birthday, June 21, 2016.

Memorial service marks South Carolina massacre

BY HARRIET MCLEOD
REUTERS

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — The city of Charleston came together Friday for a memorial and other events to mark the anniversary of the murders of nine members of a Bible study group in what prosecutors called a racially motivated hate crime.

The events were made even more poignant coming less than a week after a gunman slaughtered 49 people at a gay nightclub in Orlando, Florida, marking the largest mass shooting in modern U.S. history.

A stage at Charleston's TD Arena was fronted by banner portraits of each of the nine victims from the rampage at the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church, including its slain minister and state Senator Clementa Pinckney.

Hymns were led by a 100-member choir and a minister prayed for the Charleston and Orlando victims, as well as for the soul of the accused church shooter, Dylann Roof.

Roof, 22, could face the death penalty on state murder charges and federal hate crime charges. Roof is white, while his victims were African-American and the federal

indictment against him said he acted out of racism.

Wilhelmina Jones, 74, a retired hospital worker who helped out as an usher at Friday's service, said the massacre had united the local community. "When this tragedy happened to us last year, we came together as one," Jones said.

South Carolina Gov. Nikki Haley showed the programs from nine funerals she has kept since last summer, and spoke about faith and each victim. She recalled how they welcomed Roof and prayed with him for an hour before they were killed.

"Tywanza Sanders stood in front of his 87-year-old aunt and looked the murderer in the eye and said, 'You don't have to do this. We mean you no harm,'" Haley told the congregation. "I will always talk about these people who changed my life."

The church has had many visitors in the past year, Emanuel's new pastor, The Rev. Dr. Betty Deas Clark, told Reuters during a recent Bible study meeting in the room where the massacre took place.

"I believe we're moving forward ... Forgiveness is the message of the hour," Clark said.

BY EMILY LANGER
THE WASHINGTON POST

Bob Paine, an ecologist who conducted seminal experiments along the coast of Washington state in the 1960s, pulling starfish from the rocks and tossing them back into the ocean to demonstrate the consequences of disrupting an ecosystem with the removal of a single "keystone" species, died June 13 at a hospital in Seattle. He was 83.

The cause was acute myeloid leukemia, according to Jennifer Ruesink, a biology professor at the University of Washington, where Paine trained younger ecologists from 1962 until, and well beyond, his official retirement in 1998.

Paine was regarded as one of the most significant ecologists of his era, a scientific adventurer who trekked across wave-battered shores of the Pacific Northwest to observe, document and explain the forces that govern and sometimes upset the complex network of creatures in an ecosystem.

His concept of "keystone" species, named after the stone at the apex of an arch that supports the other blocks in the structure, refers most strictly to predators such as sea otters, wolves and lions with outside influence on their communities. A groundbreaking idea when Dr. Paine introduced it in the late 1960s, the "keystone" species is today a fundamental of ecology textbooks.

He was a naturalist "in the tradition of Charles Darwin," Simon Levin, a Princeton University ecologist and recipient of the National Medal of Science, said in an interview.

Paine's fieldwork in Washington — first in Makah Bay, on the outer reaches of the Olympic Peninsula, and later on the nearby uninhabited Tatoosh Island — was "one of the most famous experiments in all of ecology," Levin said. In a defined swath of rock, Paine manually removed each starfish of the species *Pisaster ochraceus* and tossed it to sea. He repeated the process several times a year, clearing the rock of all ochre sea stars, as the animals are commonly known.

The result was astonishing: In short order, the rock scarcely resembled its former self. The population of mussels, on which the starfish feed, skyrocketed. Mussels took over the rock, eventually crowding out other species that competed for space, including barnacles, the aquatic snails known as limpets and chitons, a type of marine mollusk. Anemones and sponges also became less populous.

In all, seven of 15 original species disappeared, according to an account in the publication *Nautilus*. By a description in the journal *Nature*, "a diverse tidal wonderland became a black monoculture of mussels."

Paine published his findings of the event, which he called a "trophic cascade," in a now-classic article in the journal *The American Naturalist*, "Food Web Complexity and Species Diversity" (1966). Three years later, he introduced "keystone" species as an ecological term.

"These individual populations are the keystone of the community's structure," he observed, "and the integrity of the community and its unaltered persistence through time, that is, stability, are determined by their activities and abundances."

Along with competition between species, the notion of keystone predators helped shape modern understanding of ecology and was later revised to describe any species, not necessarily a predator, with disproportionate influence on its environment.

"Its importance," Paine explained, "is that it convinced managers and conservationists alike that the ecological impact of single species matters."

Paine spent years conducting research on Tatoosh Island, a small piece of land off Cape Flattery, the northwesternmost point of the continental United States. It belonged to the Makah Indian tribe and was home of a universe of creatures, including dozens of species of algae, peregrine falcons, eagles, puffins and sea lions.

To conduct his work, Paine received financial support from the National Science Foundation and permission from the tribe, whose only request was that he not "mess with the graves," the *Seattle Times* reported.

"Working on a remote island was not easy," Ruesink, who conducted research with Paine on Tatoosh Island, wrote in a tribute to

him, recalling the "leaps of faith across surge channels, slippery algae that could take down the most sure-footed, boats overturned and scientists bodily moved by rogue waves, all supplies hefted from the beach to the top of the island via a hundred homemade steps."

"As each tide rose and chased ecologists from their intertidal studies," she wrote, "Bob doled out a measure of box wine into a mug

and sat down with his current scientific family to talk about what each had seen and learned."

Robert Treat Paine was born April 13, 1933, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

"All my early childhood memories involve biology," he told an interviewer with the University of Washington. "I remember sitting in the dirt driveway when I was around two-and-a-half years old and watching ants

— I was utterly fascinated with nature from a very young age."

He received a bachelor's degree from Harvard University in 1954. At the University of Michigan, he began his graduate career studying fossils but was lured into the study of living animals by an inspiring class on freshwater invertebrates. He received a master's degree in 1959 and a PhD in zoology in 1961.

WHAT IS IT?

Send your answers for this week's What Is It (right) to: Robert Croul, 1095 North Road, Newburgh, Maine 04444. Readers may respond by email to recestate@myfairpoint.net. Be sure to write "What is it?" in the subject line.



ROBERT CROUL



The "What Is It" in the June 4 edition of the Bangor Daily News was correctly identified as a stoneware butter churn (c. 1880 by Bangor Stoneware Co.) by O.K. and Lauretta Blackstone, Brenda Harrington, Rick and Wanda Wright, Mary Jo Sanger, Andrea Pelletier, Fred Otto, Stephen Dickinson, Phyllis Wiggin, John Hennessy, Erwin Flewelling, Julie Thomas, Rick Lauze, Larry Smith, Bob Hawes, Chuck Briggs, Lucille Bouchard, Mike and Della Gleason, Cris Cox, Jeff Orchard, Pete Lammert, Laura Riegelman, Frances Walker and Ella Walker.

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