

OBITUARIES



FERNANDE
JEANETTE BELAND

BELFAST - On 7/13/2016, Fernande Jeanette (Turcotte) Beland passed away in Bangor at the age of 86. Friends and family knew her as Fern. She and her twin sister Rolande were born on December 23, 1929, in Inverness, Quebec to Napoleon and Mary Turcotte. She attended schools in Inverness and Thetford Mines, Quebec. On Sept 12, 1953, she married Reginald Beland of Augusta, Maine in a double ceremony alongside her twin sister. Fern and Reggie settled in Augusta, and Fern was proud to become a naturalized US citizen.

Fern devoted most of her time to raising her sons Kenneth and Michael and managing the household. The family lived in Augusta, Portland, Farmington, Islesboro, Belmont, and Belfast. Fern was a wonderful cook, and passed on her talents to her sons and grandsons. She loved to paint and created many beautiful seascapes of foggy Penobscot Bay. Fern learned to ski, and the family spent many pleasant days on the ski slopes. Fern and Reggie loved to play bridge with friends and "five hundred" at family gatherings.

Fern is survived by her husband of 62 years, Reginald Cleophas Beland, her son Kenneth Beland and his wife Judy, their sons Luke and Christopher; her son Michael and his wife Tracy Goller and their son Jason.

Fern will be interred in a private ceremony at the Maine Veterans cemetery on Mt. Vernon Road in Augusta, Maine.

Former House whip dies at 89

BY MATT SCHUDEL
THE WASHINGTON POST

John Brademas, an Indiana Democrat who once held the third-highest-ranking post in the U.S. House of Representatives and sponsored legislation that created the national arts and humanities endowments and who later served as president of New York University, died July 11 in New York City. He was 89.

His death was announced by NYU, but further details were not available.

A onetime college professor who earned a doctorate from Oxford University in England before entering politics, Dr. Brademas was a major proponent of education and the arts during his 22 years in the House. He was a staunch liberal who helped to steer legislation promoting President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society programs of the 1960s through Congress.

Brademas was a co-sponsor of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, still considered the most wide-reaching education initiative passed by Congress. The act provided unprecedented federal support for education, including student aid, campus construction and improved opportunities for low-income children.

Johnson considered the legislation a key pillar of his social agenda for the country, declaring in an address to Congress that it would help "5 million children of poor families overcome their greatest barrier to progress: poverty."

Brademas also helped sponsor or promote bills that broadened technical education at two-year colleges and provided funding for teacher training.

In 1976, when Brademas was re-elected to his 10th term in Congress, he was named majority whip, the third-highest position in the House, behind only Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, D-Massachusetts, and Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas.

Parish raising money for new church, hall

BY DAVE GUTHRO
ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE
OF PORTLAND

GREENVILLE — Holy Family Parish in Greenville has launched a "Beginning a New Century of Faith" capital campaign, with a goal of constructing a new church, parish hall and offices, and renovating the current rectory.

"We've been talking about it for probably eight or 10 years that the building has been deteriorating, and we've been putting Band-Aids on it, trying to keep it, but it's gotten to the point that it's better to invest in a new building," said Elizabeth Foote, a member of the parish's development committee. "We have a lot of older parishioners. We're an aging community, and they can't come to the Mass because of the stairs."

"It would be a lot to repair it," said Steve Bilodeau, chairman of the parish's building committee. "We're thinking in excess of a million dollars, but then, you're still left with a century-old church that is difficult to get in, and that isn't designed for the community."

For that reason, in addition to being energy efficient and containing enhancements such as radiant heat, the new building will be one floor with no steps.

"I think because of how it's going to be on one floor, we will have new members," said Cecile Shields, who serves on the parish's building and development committees.

The building, which will be constructed at the current church site on 145 Pritham Ave., will contain a new parish hall and offices. Across a newly paved parking lot, the rectory will undergo interior and exterior renovations and the installation of an attached garage.

During the planning process, project organizers solicited input from many parishioners and discovered that replicating the look and feel of the current church was important to them.

"I think that parishioners are all going to be pleased that it's going to have a lot of character, and it's going to have a lot of history that it will carry forward with it," said Foote.

If individuals or businesses would like to contribute toward Beginning a New Century of Faith through the construction of the new church, call the parish at 695-2262 or the Diocese of Portland's Office of Development at 321-7835. Donations may be made in memory of a relative or friend, or in honor of a birthday or anniversary.

Life

Continued from Page C1

in partnership with The Jackson Laboratory, a larger genetics research institution with campuses in Bar Harbor, Connecticut, California and other locations. The event brought together more than 20 leading researchers and 20 students from across the country and internationally to share the most promising methods and ideas on the forefront of studies in aging.

Austad's own research focuses on the question of why animals, including humans, age. Why do fruit flies live only a few days while ocean quahogs can live 500 years or more? Why do mice live about two years while some whales live 80 or 90 years or longer?

"There are many animals out there much better at resisting aging than others," he said. "We should study them and learn how they do it."

But a longer life is not enough. Already, average human life expectancy in developed nations has risen from 50 years in the early 1900s to 79 years now, he said, thanks to advances in lifestyle, nutrition, medicine and other factors. But longer lives are associated with increased risk of age-related diseases, including pneumonia, diabetes, stroke, cancer and dementia.

Studying individual diseases is one way to maintain health over a long life, he said, but "the 21st century approach is to look for the underlying cause, and the primary one here is aging ... If we can treat the underlying cause, there is every reason to think we can delay the onset of all these diseases."

Switching on resilience and regeneration

Delaying aging through building resilience is one approach to lengthening the human healthspan. Another is enabling human cells to reproduce and regenerate tissue the way some other animal cells do. Starfish are a familiar example, but salamanders, fish and many other animals routinely regrow tissue that is damaged through age or physical trauma.

"Nature is filled with animals that regularly regenerate or regrow body parts. It's more the norm than not," MDI Biological Laboratory president Kevin Strange, Ph.D., said.

For example, a newborn mouse, whose genome is nearly identical to a human's, can regenerate up to 70 percent of its heart tissue over the course of a few weeks.

"But if you have a heart



ROGIER VAN BAKEL

An African turquoise killifish swims in a container at the MDI Biological Laboratory recently. The killifish is an important animal model for studying the mechanisms of aging and tissue regeneration.

attack, you don't regrow that tissue," Strange said. "What we are asking is how do they do it, and why can't we do it? They don't have special genes that we don't have; it's the same thing. We need to develop drugs that activate that capability in humans."

Already, Strange's lab has identified a molecule that stimulates heart tissue regeneration in both zebrafish and adult mice. It shows promise for eventual use in humans. But Strange cautioned that developing a comprehensive knowledge of the biological processes that underlie both resilience and regeneration is essential to the success of any pharmacological therapy.

"If you're a mouse who has had a heart attack, you're in good shape," he said. "But the goal is to develop a treatment for humans, and that's a long, hard, very expensive road."

Learning from animal models

Faculty researcher and course organizer Aric Rogers of the MDI Biological Laboratory said a similar course last year focused more on the specific mechanisms of cellular regenera-

WHAT IS IT?

Send your answers for this week's "What Is It?" (above) to: Robert Croul, 1095 North Road, Newburgh, ME 04444. Readers also may send answers to reccestate@myfairpoint.net. Be sure to write "What is it?" in the subject line.

The "What Is It" in the July 2 edition of the Bangor Daily News was correctly identified as a calf weaker by Bob Hawes of Hampden, Vicki Stanley of Mattawamkeag, Rex Kneeland, Andy Brennan of Linneus, O.K. Blackstone of Caribou, Doug Tibbetts and Larry Smith of Bangor, and Andrea Pelletier of Fort Fairfield.

Most researchers at ARMI use the zebrafish, a mainstay of biomedical research labs around the globe, he said, looking up from dissecting a minute African turquoise killifish under a microscope.

"No one at ARMI uses c. elegans or these other species," he said. As a vertebrate, the killifish is valued for its relatively short natural lifespan, which enables scientists to study its entire life cycle over just a few months.

Ee Phie Tan, a 28-year-old from Malaysia finishing her doctorate at the University of Kansas Medical Center, is studying the ways in which protein modification affects the function of the mitochondria, an intracellular structure responsible for energy production that supports neuron signaling. That signaling declines with age and may be linked with Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and other age-related conditions.

Tan has been using human cell lines in her research.

"The human cell line is only a tool for studying the molecular mechanism," she said. "But here we can ma-

nipulate the animal model, see if it gets more sick or healthier, see how it affects health and lifespan."

And 38-year-old Michael Stout, who is finishing a postdoctoral fellowship at the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota, said the course provided important alternatives for studying gender-linked differences in metabolism and aging.

It's more efficient to study short-lived animal models such as c. elegans, he said, "and you can garner information that is very translatable to higher-order species more aligned with humans."

MDI Biological Laboratory was founded in 1898 as a summer marine research station. In 2000, it became a year-round organization. Strange took leadership in 2009 and developed a more focused mission in regenerative and aging biology and medicine.

Strange said there is a lot of excitement in the research community about the potential to stave off aging in humans.

"All the machinery is there to do it," he said. "We just have to figure out a way to get it working."

7-16	CRYPTOQUIP
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U Q K V U F P U T Y - M R V U P U Q T Y F	
J U S C T Y R . C R D U Y Q R N Q K F R Q	
U Q C P R M C V R P M V R S Q T O R .	
Yesterday's Cryptquip: THE HUGE FAMILY OF SINGERS DON AND PHIL LIVES ALL AROUND HERE. IT'S AN EVERLY POPULATED AREA.	
Today's Cryptquip Clue: R equals E	

A reverse mortgage could help you live more comfortably.

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