

# PHI KAPPA PHI FORUM

Summer 2009

## American Pride

### The Remarkable History and Symbolism of the Nation:

From the establishment of the Fourth of July holiday to the story of the Star-Spangled Banner flag to the influence of immigrants over the generations, the United States of America reflects the democratic ideal.

### Patriotic Pleasures Galore:

Following Major League Baseball, listening to country music, watching movie musicals and grabbing a bite to eat at diners show pride in the country.

### Flying High and Tooting One's Own Horn for a Larger Cause:

Two U.S. soldiers, a pilot and a musician, explain how they serve their country.



### Notable Chapter:

Pulitzer Prize-winning composer and Phi Kappa Phi member William Bolcom delivered the keynote speech at the University of Michigan chapter spring initiation, offering a defense of the arts.





The first organizational meeting of what came to be known as The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi took place in Coburn Hall (shown at left) at the University of Maine in Orono, Maine, in 1897. The Phi Kappa Phi name was adopted on June 12, 1900. Although the national headquarters have been located in Baton Rouge, La., since 1978, the vast majority of the Society's historical documents are still kept at the founding institution. (Archival photo.)

**P**hi Kappa Phi Forum is the multidisciplinary quarterly magazine of The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi. Each issue of the award-winning journal reaches more than 100,000 active members as well as government officials, scholars, educators, university administrators, public and private libraries, leaders of charitable and learned organizations, corporate executives and many other types of subscribers.

It is the flagship publication of Phi Kappa Phi, the nation's oldest, largest and most selective all-discipline honor society, with chapters on more than 300 college and university campuses across the country. Phi Kappa Phi was founded in 1897 at the University of Maine and upwards of one million members spanning the academic disciplines have been initiated since the Society's inception. Notable alumni include former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, former NASA astronaut Wendy Lawrence, The Ohio State University head football coach Jim Tressel, writer John Grisham, YouTube co-founder/CEO Chad Hurley and poet Rita Dove. The Society began publishing what's now called *Phi Kappa Phi Forum* in 1915.

### Spring, summer and fall issues

The spring, summer and fall issues (usually mailed late February, late May and late August, respectively) feature a variety of timely, relevant articles from influential scholars, educators, writers and other authorities, oftentimes active Phi Kappa Phi members, who offer variations on an overall theme.

Notables to have contributed pieces include Ronald Reagan, fortieth President of the United States; Myrlie Evers-Williams, civil rights trailblazer; Warren Burger, the fifteenth Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; Molefi Kete Asante, African-American studies groundbreaker; Sally Ride, former NASA astronaut; Ernest Gaines, fiction writer; and Geoffrey Gilmore, former Director of the Sundance Film Festival.

*Phi Kappa Phi Forum* also encourages movers and shakers to speak for themselves

through exclusive interviews. Q & As have run the gamut from public servants such as Lynne Cheney, former Chair of the National Endowment for the Humanities, to famous artists such as playwright August Wilson to literary critics such as Stanley Fish.

(For other significant contributors, go to [www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/about\\_forum.html](http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/about_forum.html).)

The spring, summer and fall issues further contain columns on fields such as education and academics, science and technology, and arts and entertainment in addition to book reviews, poetry and cartoons. Plus, these issues compile member news, chapter updates and Society developments, along with letters to the editor, the Phi Kappa Phi bookshelf and general announcements of interest to keep readers abreast of Society programs and activities.

Through words and images, Web links and multimedia components, the magazine intends to appeal to the diverse membership of Phi Kappa Phi by providing thoughtful, instructive, helpful — and sometimes provocative — material in smart, engaging ways.

### Winter issue

The winter issue (mailed late November) celebrates those who win monetary awards from Phi Kappa Phi. The Society distributes more than \$800,000 annually through graduate and undergraduate scholarships, member and chapter awards, and grants for local and national literacy initiatives, and *Phi Kappa Phi Forum* applauds the recipients in this edition, listing them all and spotlighting a few.

(For more information about Phi Kappa Phi monetary awards, go to [www.phikappaphi.org/Web/Scholarships/](http://www.phikappaphi.org/Web/Scholarships/).)

As an arm of the Society, *Phi Kappa Phi Forum* helps uphold the institution's mission: "To recognize and promote academic excellence in all fields of higher education and to engage the community of scholars in service to others." ■

### Phi Kappa Phi Forum mission statement

*Phi Kappa Phi Forum*, a multidisciplinary quarterly that enlightens, challenges and entertains its diverse readers, serves as a general-interest publication as well as a platform for The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi.

### Phi Kappa Phi Forum

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### A note on content

The views expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of the staff of *Phi Kappa Phi Forum* or the staff or Board of Directors of The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi.

### Submissions

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This Issue:  
**American Pride**  
From many different vantage points, there are reasons to honor the red, white and blue.  
(Photo credit: stock.xchng.com.)



## When in the Course of Human Events It Became Necessary to Celebrate July 4th

By James R. Heintze

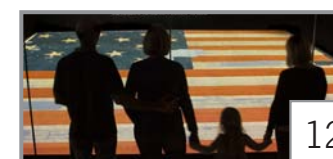
The holiday quickly followed the birth of the nation.



## The American Melting Pot Is a Rich Stew

By Nancy Foner

U.S. arrivals continue to embrace their new home.



## Ellis Island Will Tell More Immigrant Stories

By Daniel Keefe

The legacy museum expands its cause.



## The Star-Spangled Banner Flies High, Shining New Light on American History

By Brent D. Glass

The famed flag attracts millions of visitors each year.



## Baseball Doubles as a Symbol of the Country

By Craig Muder

Hall of Famers and others are gamers for realm and team.



## O'er the Land of the Free and the Home of Country Music

By Don Cusic and Peter Szatmary

The set list is all about the Land of Liberty.



## "The President's Own" Marine Band Includes a Phi Kappa Phi Member

By Audrey Cupples

A saxophonist plays the White House and other official venues.

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By Robert B. Rogow

The Board of Directors of The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi periodically discusses, even debates, whether to refer to our beloved honor society as a national or an international organization. During the past decade, members have seen terminology shift from "National Office" and "National President," for instance, to "Headquarters" and "Society President," respectively, to reflect the scope of the Society more accurately.

These changes in terminology recognize that Phi Kappa Phi is more than just a national organization. With two chapters outside the United States — one at University of the Philippines (whose resplendent 75th induction ceremony, which I attended in the spring, is a highlight of my Society service) and the other at University of Puerto Rico — the Society is truly an international organization.

Each of us, I am confident, knows an international member of Phi Kappa Phi who is studying at an American university or who graduated from one and returned home. Each of us also knows a Phi Kappa Phi member who is a first-generation American or newly arrived immigrant.

The Society, like the United States of America, is a diverse population; many of us, whether descending from Pilgrims, tracing roots to African nations or relocating to study or work in this "melting pot," have some international lineage or identity (Native Americans among the exceptions, of course).

It's also true that the Society, like the country, too, includes people who come from abroad and influence and are influenced by their American peers and communities on campus, at work and

elsewhere. And others go abroad and bring back ideas, customs and practices that become part of the lay of the land.

I mention all this partly because this edition of *Phi Kappa Phi Forum*, mailing to members shortly after they may have participated in Fourth of July festivities, is a type of analytical celebration of America, some of its formation, attributes and reach. I can relate. I am a second-generation American whose grandparents emigrated from Eastern Europe through Ellis Island at the turn of the 20th century and settled in New York City and then in New Jersey. Like so many others, my family proudly served in the Armed Forces: my father in the Army during World War II and I in the Navy during the Vietnam War. In fact, two articles I especially enjoyed in this edition discuss immigration in America.

As you may remember, Phi Kappa Phi's theme for this triennium is "Connecting Communities—Students, Scholars and Society." Recognizing the international composition of Phi Kappa Phi's membership is one important way we can continue to connect communities. This does not necessarily mean creating new international chapters. Frankly, we may not have the financial and human resources for further expansion outside the United States, particularly in these trying financial times.

However, we can better recognize and serve our international members who live in the United States and abroad. By utilizing more effectively the Internet to communicate around the world at little or no cost, the Society can become more international.

I can think of no better way for The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi to achieve its goal of "Connecting Communities" in this triennium than to embrace all its international members, no matter — and because of — where they live. ■

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Creationists, Go Back to the Beginning

In response to Georgia Purdom and Jason Lisle's "Morality and the Irrationality of an Evolutionary Worldview" in the spring 2009 *Forum*, it is an ethnocentric, hegemonic, and perhaps racist view to believe that a Judeo-Christian morality system is the only viable system of morality. Vast numbers of humans had and have moral codes that do not find their genesis from Genesis. . . .

I would agree that from an evolutionary standpoint right and wrong is irrational. Evolution is an explanation of the development of species — rather than an attempt to discuss how, as humans, we should live. Just as irrational, though, is the assertion that without the Middle Eastern monotheistic tradition there is no morality.

Wallace Tatar, adventure education trainer and facilitator, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Alleging that morality is based solely on a document produced some 2,000 years ago posits that humans from the earliest days to those in pre-Bible days had no basis for moral behavior. Purdom and Lisle and fellow creationists may have no confidence in the ability of human beings to define a moral code, but the fact that human beings survived and multiplied in very hostile environments, long before Biblical times and more than 6,000 years ago, is proof in itself that "rules" were devised that promoted individual and group strength. Anthropology provides ample evidence of societies that have endured without Biblical guidance.

Margaret B. Brown, Ph.D., retired youth and family development specialist, Holtwood, Pa.

We geologists have shown that the earth is a rather unique place. The conditions for life and evolution result from a happy combination of rare events . . . (and) complex life took billions of years to appear. . . . Given this, our stewardship of this planet takes on a compelling moral imperative.

This includes respecting and honoring the precious nature of individual humans. . . . One is more likely to receive such treatment if one treats others the same way. This is the basis for most of the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule. . . .

Application of these principles makes the basis for a mature functioning civilization. You can add a creator to this scenario or not; your choice. I find this reasoning alone an inspiring basis for moral behavior. This certainly appeals to me more than a religion which requires me to accept Adam and Eve on faith, and which has been involved in an enormous amount of murder, mayhem and intolerance during its history.

William S. Cordua, Professor of Geology, University of Wisconsin-River Falls

Although the authors dismiss Utilitarianism in a single phrase, it is a stable, logically determined source for morality which concludes that mutually beneficial behavior is moral behavior. Thus, the "Golden Rule" is a good general moral value. However, specific

moral precepts and enforcement mechanisms are culturally determined. In addition, there are times when moral values are in conflict, and the individual has to decide which value is to take precedence. For instance, should I kill in order to protect my family? Such questions cannot be answered by a general principle alone. The individual who is in the situation must answer them.

Patricia Scott, Licensed Psychologist, Brainerd, Minn.

The article never evolved into something more than a simplistic expression of religious dogma, squandering the chance to express a thoughtful theist orientation. A coherent and meaningful case for a creator God was not provided. That failure too easily allows serious thought about God and creation to be dismissed as the ravings of weaker minds incapable of rational argument. It does a serious disservice to the large number of articulate, sincere religious scientists who believe in a creator and a God.

Dean Nelson, Assistant Vice President for Academic Affairs and Assistant Professor of Statistics, University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg

Evolutionists, Start Over, Too

Proponents of evolution are not self-consistent. If evolution is true, then, logically, evolution does not matter. Whether students embrace evolution fully, or never hear of it, they come to the same end: one day they simply cease to exist. Why all the fuss? Either evolutionists are irrational, or there is a hidden agenda.

George S. McCall III, mechanical engineer, Augusta, Ga.

Spring 2009 Was a Good Start

I have read many special-focus issues of magazines that have undertaken analyses of the Darwin phenomenon because of the 200-year anniversary of his birth, and your approach appealed to me the most — better than *Scientific American* and better than *Science* and *Nature*. I also like your excellent choice of photos for the articles.

Teachers and proponents of evolutionary theory as the best explanation of the myriad data developed to date need not shrink from taking on the defenders of creationism or intelligent design. The theory of evolution in its current form can easily be supported by a ton of facts. In the minds of many educators it has become a fragile, politically correct icon that some seem to be afraid cannot win a good argument on the merits — we are admonished not to "teach-the-controversy." Instead, we defend it in the courts on the basis

of separation of church and state. Actually, biology is full of arguments over alternative interpretations: remember cold-blooded vs. warm-blooded dinosaurs?

That is the fun of science — it is called the scientific method, one of the foundation portals of the liberal arts.

S. Randolph May, Professor of Biology and Genetics and Director, Anne Thomas Bioscience Center, Brenau University, Gainesville, Ga.

I appreciate the fact that quality journalism presents all sides of an issue. To this end — and from a purely American perspective — *Forum* performed reasonably well regarding the debates naturally sparked by Darwin's 200th birthday. The monotheistic fundamentalist Christian view contrasted against the fabric of scientifically reasoned evolutionary theory is standard fare in this country. While I found the Purdom and Lisle article on morality to be particularly offensive . . . and lacking any intellectual rigor . . . I understand that such beliefs are salient in the United States and must be presented for what they are. As we move beyond this celebration of Darwin's birth, I look forward to more intellectually stimulating and fewer emotionally draining articles.

Gary Randolph, retired software engineer, East Amherst, N.Y.

Corrections:

Joe Houston's "Envisioning Origins," from the spring 2009 edition, incorrectly alluded to the Bible. In this article about how artwork grapples with humankind's formation, the reference should have said that "God made Adam on the sixth day of Creation."

The spring 2009 edition also misidentified the campus for the Phi Kappa Phi chapter at Western Illinois University. The listing should have said Macomb.

For unabridged and more letters to the editor, go online to <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/letters>

COMING NEXT ISSUE  
Higher education will be examined. Fall traditionally marks the start of the academic school year, and the fall 2009 edition will look at some compelling issues that campuses face.

Editor's Note



By Peter Szatmary

Reasons abound to stand tall as Americans even though challenges may weigh down some of us.

We know all too well that the recession threatens the banking sector, housing market, auto industry, newspapers, philanthropy, and the arts, among other institutions, not to mention individual checkbooks and retirement accounts. The U.S. remains mired in two wars. Some nations despise what the Land of Liberty stands for. Millions of citizens are without healthcare. Each of us could add other afflictions on a national, community and personal level.

Still, many of us celebrated the Fourth of July earlier this month. And contributors to this edition find it rather fundamental and imperative to take appreciative, analytical stock of some of our most cherished history: the formation of the holiday itself; the immigrant thread woven into the country's fabric; and the legacy of the Star-Spangled Banner (flag). Others link patriotism and related American sensibilities to movie musicals, baseball and diners. Plus, a political cartoon gobbles up the theme, soldiers/members serve the cause, and a poem worries it.

As Walt Whitman, that most American of poets, declared in "Song of Myself" from *Leaves of Grass*, "Do I contradict myself? / Very well, then, I contradict myself; / (I am large — I contain multitudes)."

Actually, the multitudes aren't quite as large as in past editions. The magazine is technically a bit thinner: slightly lighter paper stock and fewer pages to trim expenses by some 15 percent. Readers didn't seem to notice or mind when this cost-cutting measure went into effect in the spring edition (after deadline for copy, hence why readers weren't apprised then).

One way the leaner magazine nonetheless continues to offer a full product is by tightening columnists to one page apiece from two. To reflect industry trends, there are more visuals and more focus on a consistent, appealing design. Other changes include refining the table of contents, bookshelf and various submission guidelines for space and aesthetic reasons. And the magazine's mission statement has been revised.

A new Member Spotlight feature debuts, too; this Q & A lets readers get to know an interesting Phi Kappa Phi colleague, in this case, Heather Hitchcock.

She contains multitudes. So do Whitman, the magazine, the Society and the nation. ■

Letters to the Editor Submission Guidelines  
Phi Kappa Phi Forum publishes appropriately written letters to the editor every issue when submitted. Letters should be no more than 300 words. Please include your city/state and job (if applicable). We reserve the right to edit for content and length. Send letters to:  
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\*All submitted letters become the property of this publication and can not be returned to the sender.





General George Washington led troops across the Delaware River on Dec. 25, 1776, in the fight for colonial freedom, as commemorated in *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, by artist Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze. (1851, oil on canvas, 149 x 225 in., Metropolitan Museum of Art, digital copy from public domain.)

# When in the Course of Human Events It Became Necessary to Celebrate July 4th

Why the Country's Forefathers Considered It Self-Evident to Mark the Nation's Birthday. **By James R. Heintze**

Many of today's Fourth of July customs stem from the actions of the early leaders of Congress and our nation's other founders. With express purpose, they encouraged the celebration of Independence Day as a time for reflection, reverence and revelry.

Americans take pride in their country and celebrate the principles inherent in the Declaration of Independence and those who fought in the Revolutionary War through parades, flag-waving ceremonies, fireworks, music, speeches and reenactments — all rituals that had their antecedents in the nation's formation on July 4, 1776, with the adoption of that famous document.

## The eventual second president played a key role in creating the July 4th holiday

John Adams, member of the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence representing Massachusetts, was one of the first persons to encourage the celebration of the Fourth of July.

In a letter to his wife, Abigail, on July 3, 1776, following a unanimous vote the

day before that called for the declaring of independence, he stated how Independence Day "ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shews (sic), games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other from this time forward forever more."

Adams was aware of "the toil and blood and treasure that it would cost us to maintain this Declaration" but "that the end is more than worth all the means." He said, therefore, "I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated, by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival."

His letter became a popular symbol for the Fourth for the following 100 years and was published numerous times in newspapers across the country.

## The Declaration of Independence helped inspire the tribute

When the Declaration of Independence was first publicly read in Philadelphia on July 8, 1776, there were spontaneous cheers, firing of muskets and parading militia. Similar joyous

readings took place that day in Trenton, N.J. and Easton, Pa.

Within days the news of the declaring of independence had spread across New England, and within a few weeks at most, the entire nation of 2.5 million had been informed. (By comparison, the nation's population in 2008 totaled 304 million, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.)

It was at these readings that the new nation's first celebrations of liberty took place.

Interestingly, the selection of a town ombudsman — and it was a man, someone highly regarded in the community — to read the Declaration was a matter of pride. Later celebration committees were given the responsibility of choosing readers and information was often advertised in newspapers days, if not weeks, beforehand.

## Congress first celebrated Independence Day in 1777

In 1777, while feeling the increased tension and heightened concerns for progress in the struggle, Congress paused in Philadelphia to celebrate its first Independence Day celebration.

To a backdrop of banners flying, bells ringing and friendly ships firing 13-cannon salutes from each of the vessels in the harbor, the nation's dignitaries sat down to a dinner highlighted with "suitable" musical accompaniment — played by Hessian musicians who had been captured the previous December at Trenton by General George Washington's troops, according to an article in the *Virginia Gazette* (dated 18 July 1777).

The founders toasted "the memories of those brave and worthy patriots who gallantly exposed their lives," the article continued. The exuberance expressed by them that day quickly spread across the city and "loud huzzas that resounded from street to street" created an atmosphere of festivity that all shared.

"Towards evening," the article went on to describe, "several troops of horse, a corps of artillery, and a brigade of North Carolina forces, which was in town on its way to join the grand army, were drawn up in Second street and reviewed by Congress and the General Officers."

This military parade was a precursor to similar military parades that would be common in other cities and towns across the country.

The festivities that day ended with "a grand exhibition of fireworks, which began and concluded with thirteen rockets on the commons."

## General George Washington celebrated with his troops in 1778



George Washington

On July 4, 1778, George Washington, at his camp near New Brunswick, N.J., urged his army to celebrate. Placing green foliage in their caps — using greenery was a common way to decorate for special events — the men

were allotted an extra ration of rum as their Commander in Chief of the Continental Army ordered a special Fourth of July artillery salute.

News of this event, which was printed in newspapers and was widely circulated through the states, served to encourage others to celebrate Independence Day.

Washington's idea for marking the Fourth by firing artillery may have influenced the adoption of this practice in later celebrations throughout the next century.

## Everyday employees get into the patriotic act starting in 1782



Robert Morris

Robert Morris — a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania, a wealthy merchant who was instrumental in financing the American cause during the war, and the U. S. Superintendent of Finance (1781-84) — ordered his office be closed on July 4, 1782.

The reason was so that his employees could, as he described, "indulge those pleasing reflections which every true American must feel" and "that they might each partake of the

festivity usual on [such] holydays (sic)" (from *The Papers of Robert Morris*, 1781-1784).

In the years that followed, heads of U.S. departments provided opportunities for their employees to be out of their offices to celebrate the Fourth.

And on June 28, 1870, Congress approved a resolution establishing the Fourth of July as an official holiday and that all federal employees have a day of leave to celebrate. On June 29, 1938, it became a paid federal holiday.

## Americans love a parade, on July 4



Francis Hopkinson

Francis Hopkinson, signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey and a member of the Continental Congress, helped organize the largest Fourth of July parade in the 18th century. Held in Philadelphia in 1788, the "Grand Federal Procession" included hundreds of skilled tradesmen, some on elaborately designed floats, others marching on foot, all proudly representing their crafts.

Thousands of spectators watched as 87 divisions made up of 5,000 costumed individuals filed on by. The parade began with 12 "axe men dressed in white frocks," later followed by an "ornamented car in the form of a large eagle" representing the U.S. Constitution and pulled by six horses, according to newspaper reports. The carving guilds had a float ornamented with 13 pilasters and a 10-foot-high center column consisting of "a bust of General Washington, crowned with a wreath of laurel and dressed in the American uniform," so described the newspapers.

It was Hopkinson's parade that helped set the precedence for future parades.

## July 4th as a holiday eventually incorporated public works

As Americans came to know what the principles in the Declaration meant for them and how its values could be applied to their ordinary lives, they sought to develop their new nation. On July 4, 1778, in Charleston, S.C., David Ramsay, a highly regarded historian, politician and physician, delivered an oration that was one of the first to express views about what lay ahead for the new nation, its possibilities and dreams.

He predicted correctly that America's independence would encourage immigration and that there would be dramatic growth in the arts and sciences, spreading "far and wide, till they have reached the remotest parts of this untutored continent."

No wonder, then, that beginning in the late 18th century, hundreds of civic projects were launched on Independence Day.

Many of the plans were huge, such

as the three major canal systems that had groundbreaking ceremonies on the Fourth of July: Erie Canal (1817), Ohio Canal (1825) and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (1828).

These canals helped open the frontier to commerce, travel and future settlements. The Erie Canal, for example, was considered an exceptional accomplishment in engineering at that time and was one of the longest man-made canals, stretching some 363 miles across New York State.

Other projects were smaller, but still meaningful, such as the occasion on July 4, 1824, in Poultney, Vt., when 200 men celebrated the day by repairing a road, after which the "ladies of the neighborhood" served them a delightful dinner, as reported in the *Knoxville (Tenn.) Register* (6 August 1824).

## Independence Day eventually began to kick off all sorts of festivities, initiatives and landmarks

As the century progressed, there were scores of dedications for statues, monuments and buildings as well as groundbreaking ceremonies for railroads and launchings of ships

## Reading the Declaration of Independence to Townspeople Was an Inalienable Right for a Special Few

By the early nineteenth century, it was commonplace for readings of the Declaration of Independence by ombudsmen to occur in civic buildings, churches, private residences, in outdoor settings and in unusual sites such as in coffee houses, hotels and on steamboats.

The readings usually preceded the typical patriotic speeches of the day and were highly anticipated by those who attended the ceremonies.

It was John Burton, for example, "a venerable old patriot" from the Revolutionary War (according to the *Farmers' Cabinet*, 13 July 1816), who read the Declaration on Independence Day in Wilton, N.H., in 1816, "with such grace and emphasis, that it animated the hearts of all who heard it."

American diplomat John Quincy Adams, son of President John Adams and the eventual sixth president himself, likewise stirred the hearts of his audience when he read from an original copy of the historic document at the nation's Capitol on July 4, 1821 — and added his sentiments regarding rights, freedom and the purpose of the Declaration of Independence.

The elation expressed when reading the Declaration spread quickly to immigrant groups, many of whom during the period following the Civil War recited the document in their native languages including French, German, Finnish, Italian, Spanish and Swedish.

For example, residents of Columbus, Ohio, heard the document read in German on July 4, 1889, and at a celebration at Washington Square Park in New York on July 4, 1911, the Declaration was read in both French and English.

These readings helped preserve immigrant traditions while demonstrating immigrant allegiance to and love for this country.

— James R. Heintze





The principle of freedom reverberates on the Fourth of July, echoing the message of the historic Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, Pa. Explorer/aviator Richard E. Byrd rang it on July 4, 1934, from the Antarctic by remote control in an event that charmed many citizens. (Photo credit: stock.xchng.)

on the Fourth. Notable examples include the ceremony for the beginning of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad outside of Baltimore on July 4, 1828 — at which Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., the last surviving signer of the Declaration, attended — and the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington Monument on July 4, 1848.

Artistic endeavors were highlighted by hundreds of new musical and poetical works, the most famous perhaps being the first performance of “America” (“My country, ’tis of thee”) by a children’s choir at the Park Street Church in Boston on July 4, 1831. The popularity of the song, with lyrics by Samuel Francis Smith (the origins of the melody are a source of debate), resulted in numerous printings and it quickly became a symbol of American freedom.

Associations were also commonly established on this holiday, such as the Washington Benevolent Societies in Boston, New York and Philadelphia and in various towns in New England. These societies, active during the early 1800s, espoused ideals of nationalism that emulated those of Adams and other Federalists.

#### July 4th started things off with a bang ... and a buzz

Many advances in communication, commerce, technology and science also had direct connections to the Fourth of July.

On July 4, 1842, for example, Samuel Colt, legendary inventor of the Colt revolver, unveiled a successful “sub-marine experiment” for blowing up enemy ships before a large crowd of spectators lining the

southern shoreline of Manhattan known as the Battery at the New York Harbor.

As the explosion was set off, the targeted demonstration vessel broke apart and pieces were sent “from one to two hundred feet” into the air, according to an article in *The New York Herald* (6 July 1842). And “as the spiral volume of water was descending, the crowd on the outer bulwarks of Castle Garden involuntarily shrunk back as though they expected to be enveloped in one shower of water, interspersed with fragments, although the vessel had been placed several hundred yards from the garden in anticipation of such a result.”

And on July 4, 1934, noted explorer and aviator Richard E. Byrd was at his base Little America in the Antarctic when amidst subfreezing temperature he rang Philadelphia’s Liberty Bell by a remote electrical device.

#### It’s our duty to celebrate July 4

Today, we Americans celebrate the Fourth partly by wearing colorful apparel with patriotic designs in red, white and blue and partly by reflecting with deep admiration on those who came before us who were entrusted with the stewardship of our freedoms.

As *Salem Gazette* newspaper editors Caleb Foote and William Brown, Jr., reminded their readers in 1829, as that Massachusetts town made preparations for the Fourth of July, there is “the obligation which we have incurred, of transmitting unimpaired to our descendants the invaluable legacy which we have derived from our ancestors.” ■



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#### Other Momentous Events to Occur on July 4:

**1781:** The first official state celebration of the Fourth of July as recognized under resolve of a legislature occurred in Massachusetts.

**1783:** Boston was the first municipality (city/town) officially to designate July Fourth as a holiday.

**1783:** Alexander Martin of North Carolina was the first governor to issue a proclamation for celebrating the independence of the country on the Fourth of July.

**1799:** The musical drama, *The Fourth of July or, Temple of American Independence*, with music by Pellesier (Pelissier?), debuted in New York.

**1801:** Third U.S. President Thomas Jefferson hosted the first Fourth of July Executive Mansion reception.

**1808:** Citizens of Richmond, Va., resolved that only liquor produced in this country would be consumed on the Fourth of July.

**1826:** Former Presidents John Adams (No. 2) and Jefferson died.

**1831:** Former President James Monroe (No. 5) died.

**1861:** Congress convened for the first and only time on the Fourth of July as a result of the onset of the Civil War.

**1865:** With the Civil War now ended, the Emancipation Proclamation was read in cities across the country as the cornerstone for the Soldiers National Monument in Gettysburg, Pa., was laid.

**1876:** Susan B. Anthony read her “Declaration of Sentiments” of equal rights for women on the steps of Independence Hall at the centennial celebration in Philadelphia.

**1876:** On the occasion of the 1876 centennial celebration in Washington, D.C., 11 couples joined hands in marriage.

**1901:** A fiery explosion, blazing for hundreds of feet in the air, was set off on the summit of Pikes Peak in Colorado in what was then the largest pyrotechnical display ever on the Fourth.

**1930:** The carving of George Washington on Mount Rushmore was unveiled.

**1992:** The seven astronauts aboard Columbia unfurled the Stars and Stripes and chanted “Happy Birthday, America,” from space.

**2003:** The National Constitution Center opened in Philadelphia.

**2004:** The cornerstone of the Freedom Tower was laid on the site of the World Trade Center in New York.

**2005:** NASA slammed its two-stage 820-pound spacecraft called Deep Impact into the comet Tempel 1, creating the largest blast ever in the history of the Fourth of July.

— James R. Heintze



Staten Island’s **Ronel Cabellero Gonzales** (left), originally from the Philippines, was sworn in with other members of the armed forces as an American citizen at a special ceremony held on Sept. 24, 2008, in the Great Hall at Ellis Island to announce the plans for the new Peopling of America® Center. (Photo copyright Tina Fineberg 2008. Photo courtesy of The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.)

## The American Melting Pot Is a Rich Stew

Immigrants Become Attached to Their New Country, Despite Fears to the Contrary. **By Nancy Foner**

Once again, the United States is truly a nation of immigrants. In the wake of the huge influx since the late 1960s, the number of immigrants in the United States has risen to an all-time high. According to the U.S. Census, in 2007 more than 38 million of the nation’s residents were foreign-born, 12.6 percent of the population of 302 million.

Even at the peak of the last great wave of immigration in the early 20th century, the number of immigrants living in the United States then (13.5 million in 1910) was much less than half of what it is today — although immigrants’ proportion of the total population back then (14.7 percent in 1910) was higher because the country had far fewer people (92 million).

#### Some express concerns about immigrant loyalty to the U.S.

As the new arrivals, most from Latin America, Asia and the Caribbean, settle throughout the country, some Americans worry that today’s immigrants will be less attached to the United States than the millions of Eastern and Southern

Europeans who came in the last great wave 100 years ago. Whereas earlier European immigrants are often remembered as being committed to this country and becoming patriotic Americans, a common fear today is that the new immigrants will resist fitting in and fail to develop an allegiance to America and its traditions.

A particular concern is that the spread of dual nationality is weakening the meaning of American citizenship and the integrity of American patriotism. For instance, political scientist Peter Salins worries that we may be losing our way in assimilating immigrants; one reason, in his view, is that the significance of becoming a citizen has been severely undermined because many new citizens don’t need to give up citizenship in the country they left behind.<sup>1</sup>

#### Immigrants often become citizens

Such dire predictions are unwarranted. They are based on misleading assumptions about immigrants in the present — and views of the past that fail to appreciate that worries about immigrant assimilation have

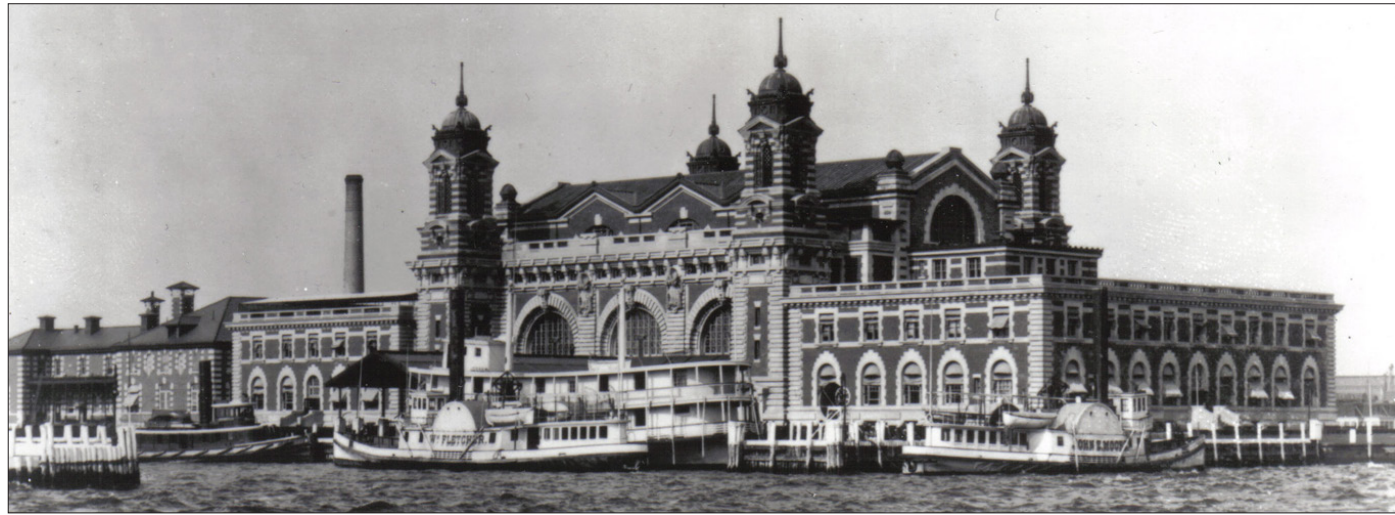
a long history. Nowhere is this truer than when it comes to citizenship.

Lost in a haze of history, we often forget that at the beginning of the 20th century there were fears that the Southern and Eastern European arrivals were not making a serious effort to become citizens — that large numbers simply came to plunder America and not adopt it as their homeland.

The high rates of return migration among immigrant groups like Italians — between the 1880s and World War I, of every 10 Italians who came to the United States, 5 returned — inflamed public opinion. To leave, the historian Walter Nugent has written, “implied that the migrant ... was too crass to appreciate America as a noble experiment in democracy; and spurned American good will and helping hands.”<sup>2</sup>

We now know that these anxieties were greatly overstated. Despite the continued ties many European immigrants maintained to their home countries, those who remained in the United States generally developed an allegiance to American society, became involved in a variety of U.S. institutions and worked to





Ellis Island operated as a federal immigration station from 1892 to 1954. Located in the New York Harbor, it processed more than 12 million immigrant steamship passengers; more than 40 percent of Americans can trace their ancestry through Ellis Island, according to the National Park Service. The above photo of the main building dates to 1905. (Photo credit: National Park Service.)

build lives for themselves and their children in this country.

This is much like what happens today. Now, as in the past, the longer immigrants are in the United States, the more likely they are to become citizens. If we look at naturalization rates among those living in the United States for a decade or two (naturalization is the legal process by which a person becomes a citizen of a country), the rates are slightly higher for immigrants today than at the beginning of the 20th century.

In 1920, 44 percent of foreign-born men residing in the United States for 15 to 19 years had become citizens; in 2000, the figure for the foreign-born here for 15 to 20 years who were citizens was 54 percent.<sup>3</sup> The Pew Hispanic Center reported in 2007 that in the last decade legal immigrants not only have become citizens at a higher rate than in the recent past, but also have been naturalizing more quickly.



The restored Main Building at Ellis Island reopened as the Ellis Island Immigration Museum in 1990; it has welcomed more than 35 million visitors to date. (Photo credit: The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.)

“Today’s legal immigrants,” as the report puts it, “are signing on to a closer relationship with the United States than was the case a decade or two ago.” By 2005, the proportion of all legal foreign-born residents eligible for citizenship who had, in fact, become naturalized had risen to 59 percent, up from 48 percent in 1995.<sup>4</sup> (These figures are for legal immigrants because the undocumented are not eligible for citizenship. To become a citizen today, a legal permanent resident in most cases must be at least 18 years old and have lived in the United States continuously for five years, among other requirements.)

Altogether, a little more than half of the legal immigrants now living in the United States are naturalized citizens.

#### Many immigrants defend their new country

If joining the Armed Forces is a test of patriotism, then today’s immigrants

get high marks. According to a report published by the Migration Policy Institute, in February 2008, more than 65,000 immigrants — including naturalized citizens as well as non-U.S. citizens — were serving on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, roughly 5 percent of all active duty personnel.

Between 2001 and 2008, about 37,000 foreign-born members of the Armed Forces became U.S. citizens; posthumous citizenship was granted to 111 service members.<sup>5</sup>

A complex mix of factors explains why immigrants sign up for the military, including the possibility of gaining skills that will stand them in good stead when they return to civilian life. A sense of belonging to America — and a desire to show their patriotism — may also be involved.

“Latinos,” said Jorge Mariscal, a professor of Chicano studies at the University of California at San Diego, “are very patriotic and see military service as a way to show their appreciation to America and to prove they can be ‘real Americans.’”<sup>6</sup>

Whatever the reasons for enlisting, the experience of being in the Armed Forces can strengthen immigrants’ attachment to this country. Krystof Misiura, who came from Poland as a student in 1996 and joined the Army in 2006, said that it was time in the military that pushed him to seek naturalization in 2008. The first lieutenant in the Army Reserves said, “When you’re a soldier, you’re more strongly connected with this nation by being a U.S. citizen.”<sup>7</sup>

#### The opportunity for dual citizenship helps, rather than hurts, naturalization

What about dual citizenship? This is something that wasn’t possible for

European immigrants 100 years ago. Today, a growing number of countries allow their nationals to maintain citizenship in the home country even after becoming U.S. citizens. Dual citizenship is like bigamy, say commentators such as journalist Georgie Ann Geyer.<sup>8</sup> Others argue that it blurs loyalties, undermines commitment to the United States and retards the Americanization process.

Political scientist Stanley Renshon warns that multiple citizenship in an era of cultural pluralism is likely to encourage the maintenance of “former cultural/country attachments . . . that [put at] risk development and consolidation of newer cultural/country identifications.”<sup>9</sup> The late Harvard political scientist Samuel Huntington called people with dual nationality “ampersands” and saw them as having dubious loyalty to the United States.

The evidence shows, however, that dual citizenship may actually encourage immigrants to naturalize. A 2001 study of Latin-American immigrants by Cornell University political scientist Michael Jones-Correa reveals that those from countries that recognize dual nationality are more likely to seek U.S. citizenship than those from countries that do not recognize it. Becoming a U.S. citizen is easier when it doesn’t mean losing privileges in, or renouncing allegiance to, your native land or being seen by friends and relatives back home as a defector, Jones-Correa explains.<sup>10</sup>

In discussing why he became a citizen, Martin (last name not given), a Portuguese immigrant in Boston, said that one factor making him decide “with no hesitation” was “the fact that becoming a U.S. citizen, I can still be Portuguese. . . . I don’t lose anything.”<sup>11</sup>

Moreover, American citizenship is likely to encourage or reinforce immigrants’



▲ A 46-star American flag indicates that this photograph of the Great Hall at Ellis Island was taken sometime between 1907 and 1912. Wooden benches later replaced the iron rail passageways where immigrants awaited processing. (Photo credit: National Park Service.)

▼ The restored Great Hall, the centerpiece of the Ellis Island Immigration Museum, attracts many visitors and historians. (Photo credit: The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation Inc.)



In this undated archival photo, immigrants, upon arrival at Ellis Island, waited in lines for entrance into the main registry building to commence their processing. (Photo credit: National Park Service.)



sense of belonging to the United States and their attachment to American values and institutions, whether or not it's their only citizenship or is held in conjunction with the citizenship of the home country. Once they are American citizens, it is an easy step — which many take — to register, vote and become involved in American politics.

### The children of immigrants assimilate even more than their elders

For immigrants of every era, coming to a new land is a difficult journey. They miss relatives, friends and traditions back home. The streets, they find, are not paved with gold. Economic downturns, like the one we're now experiencing, add to their troubles. Too often, they face prejudice and discrimination owing to their national background, religion or color. Yet despite these difficulties, as the years go by, immigrants today, like those who came before them, become more comfortable in and are more likely to feel a part of this country.

Immigrants rarely give up ties to or identification with their homelands. We wouldn't expect this of Americans who move abroad, either. But to a remarkable degree,

immigrants and, even more, their children who were born here, become Americans who cherish long-held values.

The children, after all, have been raised here and are citizens from birth. They remain proud of their parents' culture, as a study of the New York second generation shows. But these immigrant children are true Americans, something, paradoxically, they experience most profoundly when they make visits to their parents' homelands and realize that the United States is indisputably home.

As a 20-year-old daughter of Chinese immigrants said after visiting relatives in China: "I was there for a few days and I was so homesick. ... I'm an American." The young woman, whose name was not given, continued, "You grow up in America, you have this thing where you know, you can do anything you want to. ... I grew up in America. I'm just like the opposite of them (her relatives in China)."<sup>12</sup>

### Immigrants believe in the American dream

"The United States is a place where your dreams can come true," said Martin Cuadra (a pseudonym), a young man in Miami

who came from Nicaragua as a five-year-old child. "A lot of people in the world, I guess, are envious of that. ... I value the opportunity to live in a free country and, yes, make money, but money is not more important than freedom."

After graduating from high school, Martin juggled a series of jobs and got technical training in sound engineering, but his true love is popular music. He has worked as a disc jockey in clubs in Miami Beach, where he is well-known in the music scene, but has been waiting for his big break. If this doesn't come, he'll revert to his Plan B — to build a career in sound engineering.<sup>13</sup>

For many immigrants and their children, the election of Barack Obama, himself the child of an immigrant father, as president of the United States, has further strengthened their attachment to and identification with America.

As Nora Chaves, a mother of two and a Colombian-born New Yorker who works at an organization that helps Latino immigrants, put it in speaking of the election, immigrants now have more of a chance "to build dignifying lives in this country and really build America."<sup>14</sup> ■

# Ellis Island Will Tell More Immigrant Stories

By Daniel Keefe

At some point in 2011, the Ellis Island Immigration Museum will become Ellis Island: The National Museum of Immigration. By expanding its function and taking on a new name, the institution is rewriting history.

"It's very important that we tell in the fullest way possible the story of the peopling of America, and that's much larger than the Ellis Island experience," said Professor Alan Kraut of American University, Chairman of The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation's History Advisory Committee.

"We're talking about slaves who were part of a forced migration; Mexicans who were literally engulfed by the United States; the earliest arrivals, of course, Native Americans. Then in the later period, especially since 1945, we're looking at waves of Southeast Asians (and) Latinos."

### The country's gateway then

Ellis Island served as America's principal immigration station during the peak years of 1892 to 1924, processing more than 12 million immigrant steamship passengers in New York Harbor — an estimated 60 percent of all immigrant arrivals.

Upwards of 40 percent of all Americans today can trace part of their family history to Ellis Island, according to the National Park Service.

After decades of abandonment following its ultimate closure in 1954, this national historic landmark was transformed into a 100,000 square-foot museum and the revived anchor of the 27½-acre site. At a cost of \$161 million, the Ellis Island Immigration Museum opened in 1990. Celebrating the largest recorded migration in human history, it has welcomed more than 35 million visitors since opening.

### The nation's marker now

There are many more journeys to recount in this melting pot of a nation. And The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation began a project in 2006 that will transform the current Ellis Island Immigration Museum from a place that focuses on stories of the Ellis years to one that encompasses overlooked sagas, many voluntary, others involuntary, over the eras as well as modern arrivals, too — the full arc of immigration in the American experience.

The new 20,000 square-foot expansion will be called The Peopling of America® Center. It will debut in 2011 when the Ellis Island Immigration Museum becomes Ellis Island: The National Museum of Immigration at a total cost of \$20 million.

The Peopling of America® Center will explore the broad themes of the immigrant experience, extending further into how immigration eventually moves to assimilation, citizenship and the building of a nation. The time frame incorporates every



To set the story of migration to America within its larger, global context, a dynamic, radiant globe illustrates migration patterns throughout human history in The Peopling of America® Center. (Photo courtesy of The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.)

generation: past, present and future.

"The Peopling of America Center® and Ellis Island: The National Museum of Immigration will become the recognized destination to explore the essential character and experience of its subject matter; a clearinghouse and facilitator for education and celebration; and a newly established institutional landmark that has for too long been missing from the national stage," said my colleague Peg Zitko, Vice President of Public Affairs, The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.

### The impact of citizenship

Central to The Peopling of America® Center will be an exploration of the interwoven themes of immigration and patriotism in the new Citizenship Gallery. Visitors will experience the very act of "becoming American" and what it means to them, their communities and society at large.

The exhibit encourages visitors to embrace key national values — democracy, capitalism and personal freedom — and to renew their fundamental understanding of what a healthy civil society requires to function appropriately, beginning with the individual's role in the civic fabric.

Exhibit highlights will be videos of the Citizenship Oath and personal narratives describing the experience and meaning of citizenship, as well as an interactive Citizenship Test and Population Map.

Other components will capture the grand scale of the epic history of immigration to America, starting with the very earliest arrivals in the pre-Ellis era. Immigration in both the pre- and post-Ellis Island eras will be explored through the shared experiences of categories called Leaving, Making the Trip, Arrival, Struggle and Survival, and Building a Nation.

### The importance of Ellis Island

"This expansion will significantly broaden not only the scope of this wonderful museum's content, but also its relevancy to the more diverse audiences who visit America's national parks today," said former Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne. ■

**About the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.:** The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. is a nonprofit organization founded in 1982 to raise funds for and oversee the historic restorations of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, working in partnership with the National Park Service/U.S. Department of the Interior. Its endowment has funded more than 200 projects at the islands. For further information on its current project, the Peopling of America® Center, visit [www.peoplingofamerica.org](http://www.peoplingofamerica.org).

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Contemporary immigrants are being sworn in as new American citizens in Ellis Island's historic Great Hall in this undated photo. (Photo credit: National Park Service.)

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For more artist renderings, go online to: <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/summer09/ellisland>



O! SAY CAN YOU SEE, BY THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT,  
WHAT SO PROUDLY WE HAIL'D AT THE TWILIGHT'S LAST GLEAMING,  
WHOSE BROAD STRIPES AND BRIGHT STARS THROUGH THE PERILOUS FIGHT  
O'ER THE RAMPARTS WE WATCH'D WEZE SO GALLANTLY STREAMING?  
AND THE ROCKETS' RED GLARE, THE BOMBS BURSTING IN AIR,  
GAVE PROOF THROUGH THE NIGHT THAT OUR FLAG WAS STILL THERE;  
O! SAY, DOES THAT STAR-SPANGLED BANNER YET WAVE,  
O'ER THE LAND OF THE FREE, AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE?



A family viewed the Star-Spangled Banner, the beloved American artifact and symbol, in its new gallery in the National Museum of American History in November 2008. (Photo courtesy of the National Museum of American History.)

# The Star-Spangled Banner Flies High, Shining New Light on American History

By Brent D. Glass

One million people visited the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History in the first 100 days after the museum reopened on Nov. 21, 2008, after an \$85 million renovation. They came from across the country and around the world to explore the stories of our rich history and to connect to our national experience.

Among these visitors was a group of young men — the Boys Choir of Kenya — who were in Washington to attend the inauguration of President Barack Obama. They toured the museum's exhibition of the Star-Spangled Banner, the flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the song that became our national anthem, and then — to everyone's collective surprise and delight — they stood in the museum's atrium and performed a wonderful rendition of it.

The choir then sang "America the Beautiful" and a Kenyan folk song, adding some fancy choreography for the latter. By the time they finished, several thousand people had gathered in the atrium and along the third-floor balconies and they offered a huge roar of approval and gratitude. The boys posed for pictures with visitors and the museum staff improvised a gift bag for each member of the choir — Uncle Sam hats and red-white-and-blue wrist bands.

It was a highlight of a historic week (indeed, more than 150,000 visitors attended the museum during inauguration week). The impromptu show by these African guests also served as a

dramatic confirmation of the symbolic role this museum — and all museums, for that matter — play in American civic life.

## A public place for important messages

The museum's sky-lit atrium serves as a public square and is partly modeled on what the ancient Greeks, the inventors of democracy, called the "agora," the location for political, religious, social and commercial activities. Just as societies worldwide have established plazas, squares, commons and forums as places that support the public life of the community, the museum's public square provides a civic space, a crossroad for ideas, information, entertainment and commerce.

Visitors enjoy and learn from theatrical programs, musical performances and naturalization ceremonies, the latter serving as a powerful reminder of the responsibilities of citizenship and the appeal of belonging to the American family. The public square also is the setting for a presentation about Mary Pickersgill, the woman who sewed the Star-Spangled Banner. And it is this flag, of course, the museum's most famous artifact, that most visitors want to see.

## Raising the flag's impact

Located at the north wall of the public square, the entrance to the Star-Spangled Banner gallery features a sculptural

representation of a waving flag designed by the architectural firm Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. Made of a stainless steel frame with 960 plastic tiles, the entire structure is attached at a single point to the wall and cantilevered across the wall to evoke the idea of a flag blowing in the wind. The plastic tiles are arranged in 15 rows in tribute to the 15 stripes of the Star-Spangled Banner. Each row of tiles reflects the changes in activity — movement and light — in the public square.

Visitors walk up a short ramp to reach the viewing area for the flag. Along this ramp, there is a brief history of the War of 1812 and the critical circumstances of the summer of 1814 leading up to the attack on Fort McHenry in Baltimore in September of that year. By seeing period artifacts as well as a charred timber from the White House burned by British troops, visitors understand the emotional response of Key when he saw that the Americans had successfully defended the fort in spite of a ferocious 24-hour bombardment, with artillery landing at a rate of one shell per minute at its peak.

By the time visitors have reached the flag viewing area, they have adjusted to lower lighting levels and they are seeing the flag intentionally "by the dawn's early light," a conservation requirement that also provides an interpretive opportunity.

What they see is a very worn and fragile flag made of wool stripes and a wool canton with cotton stars. In the summer of



Conservators clipped the Fowler stitches to separate the old linen backing from the flag in the most recent restoration that began in 1998 and took about a decade to complete. (Photo courtesy of the National Museum of American History.)

1813, Mary Pickersgill, an experienced Baltimore flag maker, and four young women assistants including an African-American indentured servant, sewed the flag under contract to the commander at Fort McHenry, Major George Armistead.



Mary Pickersgill



George Armistead

For her work, she received \$405.90 for a large garrison flag (the one that inspired Francis Scott Key) and \$168.54 for a smaller storm flag that actually flew during the British attack. A small label in front of the display explains that the flag, which originally measured 30 feet by 42 feet, was reduced by eight feet on the "fly" end and that one of the 15 cotton stars was removed through "souvenirizing," a common practice in the 19th century.

The flag is displayed behind a thick glass window on a slightly elevated table in what is essentially a clean room. All systems — lighting, security, air handling, fire prevention — are designed to meet unique technical requirements and provide maximum long-term preservation. With the first stanza of the national anthem projected on the back wall of the display, the Star-Spangled Banner gallery offers visitors a truly patriotic experience comparable to seeing the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia; the Statue of Liberty in New York; or the Charters of Freedom at the



**Brent D. Glass** joined the Smithsonian Institution as director of the National Museum of American History, Kenneth E. Behring Center, in December 2002. A leading public historian, he is a member of the Flight 93 National Memorial Federal Advisory Commission. From 1987 to 2002 Glass served as executive director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the largest state public history program in the nation. Educated at Lafayette College (B.A.), New York University (M.A.) and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Ph.D.), he has served on the U.S. National Historical Publications and Records Commission and on the council of the American Association for State and Local History. From 1983 to 1987 he was executive director of the North Carolina Humanities Council. Email him at [inquiry@si.edu](mailto:inquiry@si.edu).

National Archives in Washington.

As visitors leave the flag gallery, they pass the silver punch bowl and cups presented by the citizens of Baltimore to Armistead. The exit exhibition tells the story of how the Armistead family preserved the flag and then transferred ownership to the Smithsonian Institution first as a loan in 1907 and then as a gift in 1912. There also is a video presentation of images that reflect the legacy of the American flag.

## What the Star-Spangled Banner represents

As a symbol of patriotic celebrations and political protest — from postwar victory celebrations to anti-war protests, from unique naturalization ceremonies to the daily pledge of allegiance in classrooms throughout the country, from a disability rights demonstration to a 1920s march of the Ku Klux Klan in Washington — Americans have embraced their flag as means of expressing a wide variety of feelings and opinions.

The challenge for the National Museum of American History and other museums of history is to present the past in a way that calls attention to the outstanding political, social, economic, and cultural achievements of the country and recognizes the struggles to overcome barriers to fulfilling its national ideals.

The hope is that visitors will be educated, engaged and encouraged to think more deeply about the American Dream — and to sing out, if they wish, as the Boys Choir of

## Star-Spangled Banner Facts

Contrary to what some people might believe, Betsy Ross did not make the flag. **Professional flag maker Mary Pickersgill** of Baltimore did in 1813. It was delivered to Fort McHenry on Aug. 19, 1813. Pickersgill was paid \$405 for a garrison flag (what has come to be known as the Star-Spangled Banner) along with \$168.54 for a storm flag (a smaller version of it that also flew at Fort McHenry).

The Star-Spangled Banner is **30 x 34 feet** and weighs less than 45 pounds.

Originally, the flag was 30 x 42 feet; some material was lost when the flag was flown at Fort McHenry and when "snippings" were taken during the 19th century for souvenirs.

The Star-Spangled Banner has **15 stripes and 15 stars**, as mandated by Congress in 1794, one for each state in the Union at that time. One star was removed before the flag came to the Smithsonian in 1907.

The flag's massive size was **typical of garrison flags** used at forts in the 19th century. They were flown from tall poles so that the flags could be seen from great distances.

This flag is known specifically as the Star-Spangled Banner. **Old Glory is another flag**, also owned by the museum. (Old Glory was made in 1824 as a birthday present for a New England sea captain named William Driver, who nicknamed it in 1831; Old Glory was later hoisted over the state capitol after Union forces recaptured Nashville, Tenn., in 1862. It never flew again.)

Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" in 1814, but it wasn't until **1931** that it became the **official national anthem**.

The Star-Spangled Banner was **photographed** for the **first time in 1873**.

It came to the Smithsonian in **1907 as a loan**, and in 1912, the loan was turned into a permanent gift.

In 2000 and 2001 conservators removed approximately **1.7 million** stitches to separate the flag from its old linen backing.

(Source: National Museum of American History.)

Kenya did during that historic week when we celebrated the peaceful passage of power in a great democracy. ■

**Author's note:** The Smithsonian's National Museum of American History manages a collection of 3 million objects, from the Star-Spangled Banner to beloved icons of pop culture. Each year, more than 3 million people visit the museum's exhibitions and 15 million more visit its Web site. For more information about the museum, go to <http://americanhistory.si.edu/> and for more information about its Star-Spangled Banner exhibit, go to <http://americanhistory.si.edu/starspangledbanner/>.



For an account of the restorations to the Star-Spangled Banner and for a photo gallery, go online to: <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/summer09/starspangledbanner>





An employee readies the Corner Lunch Diner in Worcester, Mass., for customers hungry for good cheap eats. (Photo credit: Richard J. S. Gutman.)

# Dig into the All-American Diner for Appetizing History

By Richard J. S. Gutman

What makes diners, the most palatable of casual restaurants, prototypically American and a source of national pride?

A quick answer might be that the “democratic” counter, for one, is uniquely American. Patrons from all walks of life elbow up next to each other and sit on stools, inches apart, one eater just like the next.

Customers choose from a huge variety of items at reasonable prices, and that dynamic, too, symbolizes the country. The bounty of the menu is as expansive as the nation and the affordability appeals to all classes.

And the diner is a place for a quick meal — the diner is practical — or a spot to linger over coffee and pie that is still homemade — the diner is entertaining. The diner provides a type of cozy, low-key consumer service. Though the service is fast and inexpensive, there is no rush to vacate your stool. It’s up to you how long to stay and how far to make your money go.

But to get a fuller sense of what diners mean to the U.S., some culinary history is in order because America is a mix of many cultures, and the diner — the quintessential American eatery — reflects the diversity with its food.

## Eat at Joe’s lunch cart

“Sandwiches, pies, coffee, milk and cigars.” This menu emblazoned the colored-glass windows of the early lunch wagons, precursors to today’s familiar diners.

In 1872, lunch wagons were pulled by horses

through the streets of New England’s industrial towns — Providence, R.I., and Worcester, Springfield and Lynn, Mass. — where late-night workers were in search of a meal during breaks in their shifts, when all restaurants were closed.

Food was wrapped in butcher paper and delivered immediately to curbside customers. These quick meals, stemming from the need to feed the Industrial Revolution, were America’s first fast food.

You could order the entire bill of fare and finish off your repast with a post-prandial smoke.

## Come in, sit down, order up

The success of the night wagons led to congestion in the streets, forcing cities to legislate against them. Operators promptly looked for permanent locations, with water, gas and electric hookups. In April 1908, Boston required lunch wagons to move off the streets. Permanence allowed them to serve customers 24 hours a day.

An expansion of the menu soon followed, as did the expansion of the business down the East Coast and toward the Midwest in the mid 1920s.

Built in East Coast factories and sold for \$5,000 to \$11,000 in 1925 (when a Model T cost \$300 and a Packard Phaeton would set you back \$3,975), most of the diners opened for business nearby. However, if the owner was willing to pay the cost of shipping, a diner could be sent as far as California, on barges through the Panama Canal, though few were.

Almost all were long, narrow, prefabricated

restaurants, with counter service and booths as well; they typically sat between 10 and 40 patrons. A 1952 magazine article in *Fortune* estimated that there were more than 5,000 diners in operation. Now, I would put that number around 2,000.

Their home-style cooking in a cozy setting has always provided great value.

In 1932, Parks’ Diner in Waterville, Maine, served a Heavy Sirloin Steak and French Fries for 85 cents. (The Minute Steak was 60 cents and the Hamburg Steak — the name then for hamburger — was 30 cents.) You also could get Asparagus Tips on Toast for 30 cents. For context, the average U.S. salary then was \$26 a week.

And today, the Seaplane Diner in Providence, R.I., still delivers a great meal at a low price: the ever-popular meatloaf dinner, with mashed potatoes and a vegetable, for \$6.25.

## Sample your regional favorite

Corporate fast food has come to mean homogeneity; you know it will be the same, whether you buy it in Buffalo or Birmingham. Diners, on the other hand, with menus generically similar, have their own personalities, reflected in the food.

A hamburger ordered at one mom-and-pop diner will be different from that at the competing one down the block. For example, around World War I, the *Desdemona*, a handful of ground steak stirred up with an egg and fried, was a favorite at the Cornell Café. This lunch cart on the fringes of the university campus in Ithaca, N.Y., also was known as the *Sibley Dog*, a reference to the popularity of its frankfurters and its proximity to Sibley Hall, home of the school of architecture.

The location of your diner also could determine what appeared on the menu. The Boggs brothers, Ray and Herb, operated



Mike Hamzy’s classic 1942 diner (top left) offers Middle Eastern specialties. Steaks and Chops were featured in this New York City lunch car in 1918 (top right). The Highway Diner (bottom left) in Burlington, N.J., catered to truck drivers plying Route 130. The China Star (bottom right) was a rare Chinese diner in West Springfield, Mass. (Photo credit: Richard J. S. Gutman.)



the Airway Diner in San Diego. In July 1942, their appetizer, an Avocado Cocktail for 35 cents, was very Southern California, since San Diego County was the leading producer of avocados in the country. And their fish offering, Grilled Catalina Swordfish for 85 cents, was caught nearby off Santa Catalina Island.

Uncle Bob’s Diner was delivered to Flint, Mich., from Elizabeth, N.J., in 1947. The decidedly Northeast menu in 1953 was rife with Jewish deli food: an 83-cent special of Smoked White Fish, Sliced Tomatoes, Cream Cheese and Toasted Bagel; a Kosher Style Pickled Tongue Sandwich for 63 cents; or a Chopped Chicken Liver Sandwich with Chicken Fat, at 58 cents.

## Blue-plate specials come in many shades

Regional dishes and new twists on old favorites always have accompanied the classic blue-plate specials on diner menus. One expects blue-plate specials like meatloaf and mashed potatoes or an open-faced hot roast beef sandwich with fries at a diner. But in New Bedford, Mass., with its high concentration of Portuguese immigrants, linguica sausage is a staple.

As early as 1972, Mike Hamzy, a Lebanese immigrant and owner of Collin’s Diner in Canaan, Conn., augmented his “regular” menu

with 14 Middle East specialties. Some of these were Rus and Yaknia (a stew of fried rice with lima beans and beef) for \$2.75; Kibbe Bissonee (lamb or beef mixed with wheat, stuffed walnuts and onion) for \$3.95; and Emjadura (wheat, lentils and onion, sautéed with olive oil) for \$2.25.

The influx of Greek immigrants to the diner business, starting in the 1930s, has made kebabs and gyro sandwiches popular offerings at many diners. The stuffed grape leaves and pita bread at the Park West Diner in Little Falls, N.J., reside on a menu today with standard American fare.

Kumm Esse Diner, in Myerstown, Pa., telegraphs its German roots in its name, which means “Come Eat.” The Pennsylvania Dutch fare is typified by the potpie. In this region, the “pie” is cooked in a pot and served as a stew, with noodles, meat and potatoes, whereas everywhere else, these dishes are served with a pastry crust.

Kumm Esse Diner, which opened in 1959, also offers scrapple with its eggs. This regional specialty is made of scraps of pork, stewed with cornmeal, formed into loaves, sliced and then fried.

## Diners whip up contemporary fare

Nowadays, something else is cooking in diners: healthiness and hipness.

The towering stacks of pancakes and immense blueberry muffins are likely to be made without trans fats, leaving the artery-clogging reputation of diners behind in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Locavores (those who prefer to eat only foods grown locally) and fans of green dining (those who favor environmentally friendly restaurants) in Providence, R.I., can head to the recently reopened Liberty Elm Diner. This 1947 barrel-roofed diner, built by the Worcester Lunch Car Company, offers fair trade coffee, locally bottled Yacht Club Sodas, many vegetarian and vegan dishes, and made-to-order panini.

If you’re heading there, bring your laptop, for this is the first diner I know of that features free Wi-Fi, or high-speed wireless local area networking.

By doing so, the Liberty Elm, a public hotspot in more ways than one (it also offers live music on weekends), expands on the diner tradition of allowing you to take your time and eat up the atmosphere, while catching up on your email. ■



For more diner photos and an annotated reading list about diners, go online to: <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/summer09/diners>



**Richard J. S. Gutman** is the director and curator of the Culinary Arts Museum at Johnson & Wales University in Providence, R.I. He is the author of six books, including four on the history of diners, such as *American Diner Then and Now* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000) and *The Worcester Lunch Car Company* (Arcadia Publishing, 2004). His work on diners led to a front-page profile in *The Wall Street Journal* and a story in “The Talk of the Town” in *The New Yorker*. Gutman can be heard frequently on National Public Radio discussing diners, Mallomars and mayonnaise. He has consulted on more than 80 new and old diner projects since 1978. Gutman graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture from Cornell University in 1972. Email him at [rgutman@jwu.edu](mailto:rgutman@jwu.edu).





# Baseball Doubles as a Symbol of the Country

July 4 Games and Other Developments Helped Define the Nation. **By Craig Muder**

Independence Day falls right in the heart of baseball season, and that's only fitting for America's national pastime.

Baseball, it seems, grew up with America.

From its origins as a New York City-area club game in the 1820s to the powerful healing it provided after the Sept. 11 attacks of 2001, the sport has time and again demonstrated its link to patriotism and other all-American values.

## Lou Gehrig made history on July 4, 1939

For instance, Lou Gehrig uttered his most famous public speech, his farewell to the game — “Today, I consider myself the luckiest man on the face of the earth” — on the nation's 163rd birthday: July 4, 1939.

Less than two years later, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis — a neurological disease that would one day bear his name — would claim the life of the 37-year-old Iron Horse, who played 2,130 consecutive games for the New York Yankees, a record of endurance that stood until 1995.

The 61,808 fans at Yankee Stadium that day paid tribute to Gehrig, as did his Yankee teammates and friends, thanking him for his dignity and service — two causes our country respects and embraces. Gehrig was forced into immediate retirement because of health reasons — what the self-professed “luckiest man on the face of the earth” called his “tough break.” Yet Gehrig ended his farewell (hear it at [www.lougehrig.com](http://www.lougehrig.com)) by proclaiming that he still had “an awful lot to live for.”

People in the stands and across the country saw in him some of the best qualities of themselves: gratefulness and modesty, perseverance and perspective.

A silver cup from Yankee employees and a trophy from his teammates that commemorate his courage and humility reside at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, N.Y.; the artifacts suggest the impact he made on the sporting conscious of the United States and mark an iconic moment in this country's history — a moment that does not exist but for a game that has been woven into America's fabric.

## The game provides fireworks in the sky and for the soul

Gehrig isn't the only baseball player to be associated with American patriotism in general and our nation's birthday in particular. From its earliest days, baseball players have embraced and embodied the pioneer spirit of America — playing a game built on hard work and independent thinking, the bedrock on which the United States sits.

And from the start, owners and players felt that connection — especially on the nation's birthday. Hall of Fame pitchers

▲ Hall of Famer and Cleveland Indians pitcher, **Bob Feller**, became the first Major League Baseball player to enlist in the Armed Services following the bombing of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. Feller missed three full seasons and part of a fourth while serving in the Navy. (All photos courtesy of National Baseball Hall of Fame Library, Cooperstown, N.Y.)



Hall of Famer **Joe DiMaggio** (with bat) talks to troops during his stint in the Army during World War II. Hall of Famer **Jackie Robinson** (top right) served in the military before breaking the color barrier in the major leagues. Hall of Famer **Hank Greenberg** (bottom right) served in the Army Air Corps in 1941 after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.



Rube Waddell and Cy Young squared off in a July 4, 1905, matchup that drew a huge crowd in Boston and proved memorable for all sorts of reasons. The contest lasted 20 innings — and so did each pitcher, both going the distance. Waddell drove in the winning run for his Philadelphia squad in the 4-2 victory.

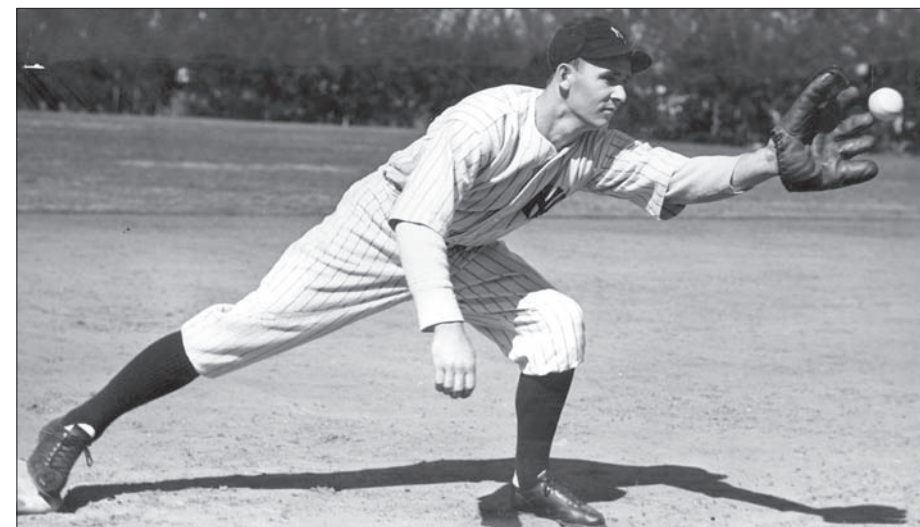
“The fact that it was the Fourth of July kept me going,” Waddell said. “I guess the shooting of revolvers, and the fireworks, and the yelling made me pitch better.”

A week later, Young wrote, “For my part, I think it was the greatest game of ball I ever took part in,” according to Daniel O'Brien as quoted

by the Philadelphia Athletics Historical Society (<http://www.philadelphiaathletics.org/history/rubevscy.htm>).

And in 1983, Yankee pitcher Dave Righetti hurled a no-hitter on July 4. How fitting that near “perfection” (Righetti walked four) occurred on that most American of days for the 41,000 fans rooting for the Yankee Doodles in the Bronx.

“If baseball is a text, and I maintain it is, then it's about something,” said former Major League Baseball commissioner A. Bartlett Giamatti in a famous observation. “It's about stability of values and the worshipping of tradition.”



**Joe Gordon**, who fought in World War II, will be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame on July 26, 2009, alongside Rickey Henderson and Jim Rice.

## FDR stepped up to the plate during World War II

Baseball is linked with American values and tradition in ways that are downright presidential: President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's “Green Light” letter of Jan. 15, 1942.

One day earlier, Roosevelt — with the country still reeling from the Dec. 7 attack on Pearl Harbor — received a letter from baseball commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who asked Roosevelt if the 1942 baseball season should be canceled because of World War II.

Roosevelt responded immediately and with passion, writing: “I honestly feel that it would be best for the country to keep baseball going. There will be fewer people unemployed and everybody will work longer hours and harder than ever before. And that means that they ought to have a chance for recreation and for taking their minds off their work even more than before.”

The president added: “Here is another way of looking at it — if 300 teams use 5,000 or 6,000 players, these players are a definite recreational asset to at least 20 million of the fellow citizens — and that in my judgment is thoroughly worthwhile.”

## Notable players sacrificed their careers to protect the nation

If baseball serves the country, baseball players do, too. Since the start of professional baseball, its players aided their country in times of war.



Hall of Famers like Cleveland Indians pitcher Bob Feller and Boston Red Sox slugger Ted Williams lost significant portions of their big league careers while defending America's freedom — contributions that are recognized by the Hall of Fame. Entering the Plaque Gallery, a monument and bronze plaque greet visitors with this message:

**"MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL BASEBALL HALL OF FAME WHO SERVED IN THE ARMED SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING WARTIME"**

Listed below are the names of the Hall of Famers who served America, and next to their individual plaques hangs a medallion commemorating their service. In all, 68 Hall of Famers — including 2009 electee Joe Gordon, a second baseman for the Yankees (1938-43 and 46) and Indians (1947-50) — served in the Armed Forces. That's almost a quarter of the Hall's membership of 289.

"I made the Hall of Fame, but the greatest thing I did was serve my country," said Feller, who almost assuredly would have won at least 100 more games — he finished with 266 victories — had he not spent four years in the Navy in the Second World War. Feller was the first major leaguer to enlist in the military after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

"Because of these men (who served their country), I get the opportunity to play a game and live in freedom," New York Mets All-Star third baseman David Wright told MLB.com, Major League Baseball's official Web site.

#### Baseball sings the country's praises, literally

It was during World War II that the national anthem became a permanent part of the national pastime.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key after watching a British siege on Baltimore's Fort McHenry in 1814, and by the 20th century it had become America's unofficial anthem. With the country immersed in World War I in 1918, a band at Game 1 of the World Series that fall spontaneously launched into the song during the seventh-inning stretch of the contest between the Red Sox and the

Cubs at Chicago's Comiskey Park.

The fan response was so overwhelming that the band played the song again at the same point of Game 2 and Game 3. When the Series switched to Boston's Fenway Park for Game 4 on Sept. 9 (the regular season was cut short that year due to the war), Red Sox owner Harry Frazee ordered his band to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" before the start of the game — a first for baseball.

The habit was lost in the next two decades — despite the fact that the song became the official national anthem in 1931. Then in World War II, clubs resurrected the tradition, which has been in place ever since.

Even today, multimillionaire players pause before the game, remove their caps and salute their country.

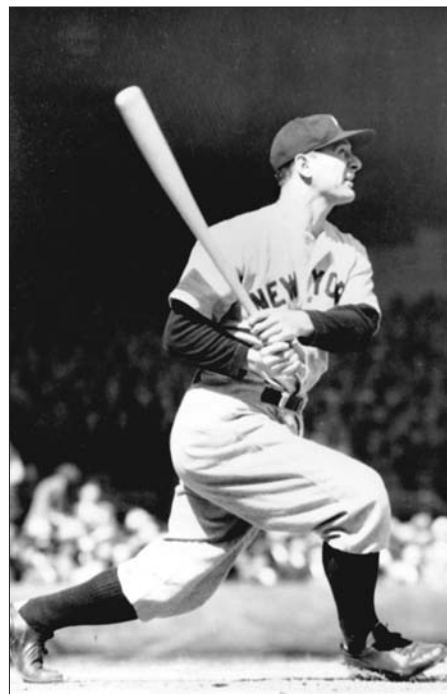
#### There are reasons why we take ourselves out to the ballgame

Baseball has been played in America since the 18th century, and the bond between game and country remains strong. The two have grown together, marking history and changing society through a partnership that is unique in America's history.

"Baseball is basically in the business of reminding people of their first memories, of their best hopes," said Giamatti. If baseball forgets that, it will lose its basic appeal."

"America has rolled by like an army of steamrollers," said James Earl Jones as Terence Mann in *Field of Dreams*, the 1989 hit movie with a baseball theme. "It has been erased like a blackboard, rebuilt, and erased again. But baseball has marked the time. ... It reminds us of all that once was good, and it could be again." ■

**Author's note:** Most of the examples mentioned in this article are included among the 35,000 three-dimensional objects housed at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, N.Y. Opened in 1939 to "preserve history, honor excellence and connect generations," the museum houses 2.7 million documents and 500,000 photos and hosts more than 300,000 visitors annually. Of the more than 17,000 men who have played Major League Baseball, less than two percent — 289 — are enshrined at the Hall of Fame. For more information, or to support the Hall of Fame's educational mission through membership, visit [www.baseballhall.org](http://www.baseballhall.org).



■ Lou Gehrig won six World Series Championships as a member of the New York Yankees.

■ Hall of Famer Ted Williams was a Marine pilot in both World War II and the Korean War. Williams is shown boarding his F9F Panther jet.



## O'er the Land of the Free and the Home of Country Music

The Name of the Tune is Red, White and Blue with a Twang.

By Don Cusic and Peter Szatmary

"We live in the greatest country on earth."

That statement is embedded in every American — and in many country music tunes.

We hear that statement our entire life until we take it for granted, accept it as a self-evident fact and then say it to each other over and over. But that statement has different meanings when it comes to patriotism — and country music embraces some of these meanings and rejects others.

For liberals that statement means that we are in the process of fulfilling our destiny and that we have the freedom as well as the obligation to question, criticize and challenge our country as it travels on this journey. Indeed, we have an obligation to question, criticize and challenge our country, liberals believe, in order to live out and realize our ideals, a process that makes us "the greatest country on earth." For liberals it is unpatriotic not to question, criticize and challenge the policies and actions of our country.

For conservatives the statement "we live in the greatest country on earth" is a conclusion that has been drawn, an established fact and a done deal. Therefore, it is unpatriotic for America to be questioned, criticized or challenged for its policies and actions because, conservatives believe, those very questions, criticisms and challenges are a rebuttal to the belief that "we live in the greatest country on earth."

The patriotic country songs heard on country radio generally present the conservative view in a variety of ways but usually defend America against questions, criticisms or challenges and support whatever actions or policies our country is engaged in. In this way, patriotism is defined as unquestioned loyalty to and support of our country with the implication that questions, criticisms and challenges are unpatriotic.

#### Sing the praises of the land

Patriotism is often expressed as pride in being an American, particularly when the county is under attack.

Perhaps the best example is "God Bless the U.S.A.," the Country Music Association (CMA) Song of the Year in 1985, written and recorded by Lee Greenwood and then rereleased in 2001 after 9/11. The chorus to the anthem-like songs begins, "And I'm proud to be an American" and states further that the singer will "defend her" against all challenges and criticism.

The events of 9/11 inspired a number of other artists to release patriotic recordings in 2001, including "America Will Survive" by



Two-time Country Music Association Entertainer of the Year Award winner Hank Williams, Jr., performed his patriotic song "America Will Survive" at a 2008 political rally. (Photo credit: Jeremy Westby. Photo courtesy of Webster & Associates Public Relations.)



Hank Williams, Jr.

Hank Williams, Jr. (It's a rewrite of his 1982 signature song, "A Country Boy Can Survive" about a rural lad in a big city.) He growls to a twangy guitar, "Our flag is up, the stock market's down. / But we're all united from the country to the town." "Only in America" Brooks and Dunn assert in their country-rock song of the same name, can people dream as big as they want to, no matter their background.

The Southern rock song "This Ain't No Rag, It's a Flag," by the Charlie Daniels Band, turns the red, white and blue into a symbol of united might. Part of one typically

alpha stanza goes, "We're gonna hunt you down like a mad dog hound. / Make you pay for the lives you stole. / We're all through talking and a messing around. / And now it's time to rock and roll."

And in the mournful love song, "Where Were You (When the World Stopped Turning)," Alan Jackson's Grammy Award-winner that reached No. 1 on the charts, the self-proclaimed "singer of simple songs" poignantly asks "you" listeners, to a steel guitar, numerous questions about that tragic day. The CMA Song of the Year and Single of the Year touches on shock, confusion, sorrow, fear, outrage, relief, faith, hope, resolve and pride.

While saying he's "not a real political man," he wonders in the ballad, "Did you shout out in anger?" "Or did you just sit down and cry?" "Did you feel guilty 'cause you're a survivor?"



For more photos and a complete list of war veterans in the National Baseball Hall of Fame, go online to: <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/summer09/baseball>



**Craig Muder** is the director of communications at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, N.Y. A graduate of Kent State University, Muder spent 10 years as sports editor of the *Utica (N.Y.) Observer-Dispatch* and six years as a sportswriter and editor for the *Ashtabula (Ohio) Star Beacon*. Email him at [cmuder@baseballhalloffame.org](mailto:cmuder@baseballhalloffame.org).





**Alan Jackson** asks many 9/11-themed questions in the 2001 hit single, "Where Were You (When the World Stopped Turning)." (Russ Harrington, photographer. Courtesy of D. Baron Media Relations Inc.)

"In a crowded room did you feel alone?" "Did you call up your mother and tell her you love her?" "Did you look up to heaven for some kind of answer / and look at yourself to what really matters?" "Did you lay down at night and think of tomorrow / go out and buy you a gun?" "Did you burst out in pride for the red, white and blue / the heroes who died just doing what they do?"

### The war in Iraq wound up in song

Country artists supported the troops in the Iraq War, which began in spring 2003, with numerous songs. In cowriter and performer

Darryl Worley's emphatic "Have You Forgotten?" the singer asks a listener if he/she still remembers 9/11 and the reason for a war. There are "some things worth fighting for," the No. 1 hit song from 2003 proclaims, adding, "And you say we shouldn't worry 'bout bin Laden. / Have you forgotten?"

In cowriter and performer Toby Keith's chart topper "American Soldier" from 2003, the titular male character declares, with passion, in the ballad, "And I will always do my duty, no matter what the price. / I've counted up the cost, I know the sacrifice." In performer John Michael Montgomery's mandolin-influenced "Letters from Home" (2004), a soldier treasures mail from his folks and sweetheart back in the States. He says about each letter in the refrain, "I hold it up and show my buddies / like we ain't scared and our boots ain't muddy / and they all laugh like there's something funny. . . . I fold it up and put it in my shirt, / pick up my gun and get back to work."

Performer Trace Adkins' "Arlington"

(2005) honors the soldiers who have fallen in battle and are buried in Arlington National Cemetery. To a mournful fiddle, a ghostly grunt observes in the chorus, "And I'm proud to be on this peaceful piece of property. / I'm on sacred ground and I'm in the best of company. / I'm thankful for those thankful for the things I've done. / I can rest in peace, I'm one of the chosen ones. / I made it to Arlington."

And cowriter and performer Tim McGraw's earnest "If You're Reading This" from 2007 is a posthumous letter from a soldier to his survivors. In it, the fallen fellow realizes that he won't be around for the birth of his little girl and despite dying while serving his country, he has no regrets following in his father's footsteps. The chorus goes: "So lay me down / in that open field out on the edge of town / and know my soul / is where my momma always prayed that it would go. / And if you're reading this, I'm already home."

Even after most of the American public turned against the Iraq War and President George W. Bush (or when most of the public turned against the Vietnam War and President Richard Nixon), there were no country songs that criticized the war or president or challenged the role and image of the United States in the world. (See below about the criticism that the Dixie Chicks leveled from the concert stage at President Bush in reference to Iraq.)

Rock and pop artists, on the other hand, are free to question, criticize, challenge — and condemn — the United States for its actions and policies.

### Musicians find new worth in Old Glory

Patriotism is also reflected in defending "the American way of life." That can include pride in the flag and what it stands for, such as "Ragged Old Flag" (1974), a celebration of American freedoms and a reckoning of American wars by Johnny Cash. Partly set to a military type of drum, it amounts as much to an oration as a song. After the narrator notices how worn the county courthouse flag is, an old man on a park bench defends it.

The elder sage points out, "You see, we got a little hole in that flag there / when Washington took it across the Delaware. / And it got powder-burned the night Francis Scott Key / saw it writing 'Say Can You See.'"

The tune also references the Battle of New Orleans, the Alamo and the Civil War, and how in the latter, the flag "got cut with a sword at Chancellorsville / and she got cut again at Shiloh Hill." After mentioning damage suffered in World Wars I and II and after alluding to Korea and Vietnam, the song touches upon homegrown harm ("In her own good land here she's been abused. / She's been burned, dishonored, denied, and refused.") before concluding, "And she's getting threadbare and wearing thin. / But she's in good shape for the shape she's in. / 'Cause she's been through the fire before / and I believe she can take a whole



**The Oak Ridge Boys** (left to right: **Duane Allen, Joe Bonsall, William Lee Golden** and **Richard Sterban**) sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the grand finale of the National Anthem Project, in Washington, D.C., in 2007. The group served as musical ambassadors for the three-year National Anthem Project, an educational campaign to reteach the country's song. (Photo courtesy of the Oak Ridge Boys.)

lot more."

In the No. 1 hit "The Fightin' Side of Me" (1970), by Bakersfield-influenced Merle Haggard, the singer states that "if you're runnin' down my country, man / you're walkin' on the fightin' side of me." (Another reason this is interesting: Haggard served time in prison for attempted robbery.) His 1970 CMA Single of the Year, "Okie From Muskogee," a No. 1 favorite that he cowrote, is a song that protests protesters and states that Muskogee is a place "where even squares can have a ball" and where, like in Cash's song, "We still wave Old Glory down at the courthouse."

### Everyday convictions serve as themes

All-American sensibilities are also embedded in country songs of family values such as No. 1 hits "Stand by Your Man" (1968), performed and cowritten by Tammy Wynette, and "Love Is the Foundation" (1973), performed by Loretta Lynn. The impassioned former number, a Grammy winner, embraces the sanctity of marriage even though "sometimes it's hard to be a woman / giving all your love to just one man. / You'll have bad times / and he'll have good times." The confident latter, stoking desire, knows that "all you need is love to ease your mind."

A song like "I Found My Girl Here (in the Good Ole U.S.A.)," by traditionalist Jimmie Skinner (1909-79) — in which the singer notes that he'd been around the world but his loved one comes from home — demonstrates pride in being American and finding true love with a fellow American. Similar sentiments run through "American Made" (1983), a No. 1

single performed by the Oak Ridge Boys — in which the singer states that his TV and camera might be made in Japan but his sweetheart, even when wearing blue jeans from Mexico and French perfume, is "American made, born and bred in the U.S.A."

The idea that an essential part of being American is being a Christian is expressed in, for instance, "Family Bible" (1980), performed by Willie Nelson — "Now this old world of ours is full of trouble. / This old world would also better be / if we'd find more Bibles on the tables." This type of piety also is the source of the hymn-like "Why Me?" a No. 1 hit from 1973 by singer/songwriter Kris Kristofferson — in which the singer, assessing his life, observes in the chorus: "Lord, help me, Jesus, I've wasted it so. / Help me, Jesus, I know what I am. / Now that I know that I've needed you so / help me, Jesus, my soul's in your hand."

### Country music works at its beliefs

The life of the working man has been popular in country music with the underlying belief that a "true" American is a hardworking man or woman.

Examples include a number of truck-driving songs, such as "Six Days on the Road" (which ends "and I'm gonna make it home tonight"), performed by Dave Dudley in 1963 and Sawyer Brown in 1997. Merle Haggard's "Workin' Man Blues," a No. 1 single from 1969, begins, "It's a big job just getting' by with nine kids and a wife. / I've been a workin' man dang near all my life. / I'll be working s'long as my two hands are fit to use. / I'll drink my beer in a tavern / and sing a

little bit of these working man blues."

It later boasts, "Hey, hey, the working man, the working man like me. / I ain't never been on welfare, that's one place I won't be."

In the 1963 Grammy-winning "Detroit City," performed by Bobby Bare, a country boy moves north to work in a car factory but wants to go home: "Home folks think I'm big in Detroit city. / From the letters that I write they think I'm fine. / But by day I make the cars, by night I make the bars. / If only they could read between the lines."

The joys of the working life are more directly challenged in the 1977 smash "Take This Job and Shove It," performed by Johnny Paycheck, and the traditional role of women is directly challenged in songs like "The Pill" (1975), cowritten and performed by Loretta Lynn. But there is still the implicit belief that the songs are, at heart, prototypically American. Both, after all, celebrate standing up for yourself in one way or another.

There is even a slight challenge to the American way of life in "What Is Truth?" (1970) written and performed by Johnny Cash; in "Clean up Your Own Back Yard," (1969), performed by Elvis Presley; and in the 1968 CMA Single of the Year, Grammy-winning sign of the times and No. 1 crossover, "Harper Valley P.T.A.," performed by Jeannie C. Riley. Each criticizes some aspect of American status quo: "Yeah, the ones that you're calling wild / are going to be the leaders in a little while" in the Cash number; pontificating types in "Clean up Your Own Back Yard"; and a hypocritically censorious and overly prudish school board in "Harper Valley P.T.A."

But again, there's something patriotic



Country music legend **Johnny Cash** sang about patriotism in numerous memorable songs, turning the man in black into one who was red, white and blue. (Photo credit: MovieWeb.com via Sony BMG Music Entertainment.)





**The Dixie Chicks** (left to right: **Emily Robison, Natalie Maines** and **Martie Maguire**) lost fans and airplay when after questioning policies of President George W. Bush in 2003. (Photo credit: MovieWeb.com.)

in these songs because assumptions get reexamined (“You better help the voice of youth / find ‘what is truth.’”), territory gets marked (“Clean up your own back yard. / You tend to your business. / I’ll tend to mine.”) and wrongs get righted (“No, I wouldn’t put you on because it really did, it happened just this way / the day my Mama socked it to the Harper Valley P.T.A.”). And that’s the American way.

So is paying taxes. Perhaps the best example of a country tune about taxes is “The Good Lord Giveth (and Uncle Sam Taketh Away),” an underappreciated song from 1975 by honky tonk vocalist Webb Pierce, who had a slew of hits in the 1950s.

In 1990, the IRS billed the hard-working Willie Nelson \$16.7 million in back taxes. The country music outlaw and famous free spirit cleared his bill by 1993 (the year he turned 60), partly by going back “On the Road Again,” as his most famous tune suggests — and partly by making a solo, acoustic double CD in 1992 titled *The IRS Tapes: Who’ll Buy My Memories*, a collection of demos, outtakes, obscurities and a few new tunes, with proceeds going to Uncle Sam.

One reason fans didn’t turn their backs on The Red Headed Stranger was because they recognized how much Nelson loves

his country — if for no other reason than he has held a Fourth of July Picnic concert just about every year since 1973 and, in 1985, co-organized Farm Aid, an annual concert to support family farms.

#### Country music favors conservatives

Patriotism cannot be called into question in the confrontational manner of the Grammy-winning Dixie Chicks who, from a London stage in March 2003, criticized President George W. Bush’s plans for war in Iraq and proclaimed they were “ashamed” that Bush also came from their home state of Texas.

Even though politicians routinely say worse things about each other, that statement crossed the line at a time in American history when the Iraq war was popular or at least considered necessary. Country radio stations boycotted the Dixie Chicks, the group’s popularity suffered and CD sales plummeted (generally until 2006 when the tide had changed and the band won another clutch of Grammys — although the Dixie Chicks have not won any CMA awards since 2002).

For conservatives, true patriots do not question, criticize or challenge their country

or its leaders in a time of crisis. Country music tends to present a “conservative” point of view, so the comment by the Dixie Chicks was out of bounds for most country music fans. However, the Dixie Chicks were embraced by the pop music community, which tends to lean towards the liberal view in which questioning, criticizing and challenging the American policies and practices form essential parts of patriotism.

Country music is the music that articulates the thoughts, feelings and lifestyles of the white working and middle class in America. The audience for country music tends to be older than the audience for pop and rock, which are aimed at those in the 15-24 age range. The bulk of the audience listening to country music is older than 35. The hot blood of youth has been cooled and tempered by the time most folks reach the age of 35 and older and the idealism of youth has been tempered by the realities of day-to-day life. Most young people crave change; most older folks resist it.

Country music is patriotic in the conservative sense because the audience for country music is patriotic that way too. The fans tend to be more conservative in their political, cultural and social views and more comfortable with keeping things as they are or making changes slowly. It is a music genre that is proud to display the flag and sing about its love of this country. That love reflects the fundamental belief they have arrived at after working to make a living in the United States as well as perhaps hearing some news from other places on the planet.

That love of our country and the patriotic country songs heard on country radio embrace a basic, unyielding belief: “We live in the greatest country on earth.” ■

**Author’s note:** Many of the songs referenced in this article can be heard on Web sites such as YouTube or the performer’s official Web site.



“The President’s Own” United States Marine Band, posing on the South Portico of the White House, ranks as the oldest continuously active musical organization in the United States. It was established in 1798 and performs at the White House more than 300 times annually. (Unless otherwise stated, photos courtesy of “The President’s Own” United States Marine Band.)

## ‘The President’s Own’ Marine Band Includes a Phi Kappa Phi Member

By Saxophonist and Master Sergeant Audrey Cupples



Audrey Cupples poses in her Marine Band uniform.

**W**hen I graduated from the celebrated Eastman School of Music in 1986, I considered myself an artist with aspirations of making classical saxophone a respected and sought-after platform for musical expression.

I never would have imagined joining the Marine Corps, but 21 years ago I did just that and became the first and only female saxophonist in “The President’s Own” United States Marine Band.

I auditioned on my 24<sup>th</sup> birthday and was a little hesitant to accept the job since I would have to enlist for four years. I worried that the military and I might not mix.

The first rehearsal put my mind at ease. The other musicians were artists and professionals and I felt right at home. I knew this was the perfect place for a career, one that would give me a chance to express my musicality and serve my country.

In more than two decades with the Marine Band, I’ve played for six inaugurations (every one since George H. W. Bush), hundreds of White House functions, hundreds of concerts, and countless funerals, dedications and other historic events. Here are some of my most memorable musical and patriotic experiences with the Marine Band.

#### One singular sensation

My first big White House event was the taping of *In Performance at the White House* (which began in 1978 with a recital by pianist Vladimir Horowitz) in August 1988 for the Public Broadcasting Service.

We were conducted by Marvin Hamlisch and backed performances by alumni from the original cast of the hit Broadway musical *A Chorus Line*, which earned Hamlisch (along with lyricist Edward Kleban) a Tony Award for best score. We also supported entertainer Shirley Jones and comedian/singer Stubby Kaye, among others. The show was recorded in front of the White House with an audience that included President Ronald Reagan and first lady Nancy Reagan.

It was surreal performing outside with the bright lights, glitter and celebrities. I remember getting a photo of the occasion from the White House and being thrilled.

President Reagan was charismatic yet down-to-earth. He always thanked what he called “his” band for performing at events he attended.

He would invite the band to eat at the end of White House events. We were encouraged to partake, and we did!

#### Standing ovations from comrades

In February 1990 the band traveled to Russia and made history as the first U.S. military band to tour the former Soviet Union. I had a little trepidation about going to a Communist country while the Cold War was still being fought, but apprehensions melted away once we met the warm-hearted people.

Soviet military bands greeted us in each city, performing their national anthem and ours, and women dressed in traditional garb offered us bread with salt, a Soviet ritual of welcome. I got tears in my eyes every time. I was so proud to represent my country!

Every stage hung an American and Russian flag. We had a difficult time communicating verbally, but, as musicians, we could sit down with our instruments and perform together.

In Moscow, we were told that performing Tchaikovsky’s booming “1812 Overture” with its anthem “God Save the Tsar!” was frowned upon (since Tsarist rule was long over) and new endings to that piece were passed out. That made me appreciate how free we really are in the United States.

Audiences always gave us standing ovations and threw red carnations (the symbolic flower of Communism) on the stage. The applause was so different than what we were used to. Russian audiences would start clapping at different speeds, then gradually all clap in rhythm together. That was the signal they wanted us to play encores.

At one hall, audience members came onstage and gave us presents. One person fought his way to the center of the band and gave me a beautiful glass vase. I still treasure it.



For more photos and an annotated reading list, go online to: <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/summer09/countrymusic>



**Don Cusic** has written or edited more than a dozen books about country music including *Eddy Arnold: I’ll Hold You in My Heart*; *Baseball and Country Music*; *Poet of the Common Man: Merle Haggard Lyrics* and *Reba McEntire: Country Music’s Queen*. He has been a staff writer for the Country Music Association, the country and gospel editor for *Record World* and *Cashbox*, a columnist for *Music City News* and an album reviewer and special correspondent for *Billboard*. Cusic has written album liner notes for Dolly Parton, Willie Nelson and George Jones, among others, and has had songs recorded by country, bluegrass and Christian performers. Cusic is the editor of *The Western Way*, the publication of the Western Music Association, and is on the editorial boards of the academic journals *Journal of Popular Culture* and *Popular Music and Society*. He has written for The Nashville Network and appeared on a number of the network’s shows as well as on Country Music

Television programs and on the BBC series *Lost Highway: The History of Country Music*. Cusic is a lifetime member of the Country Music Association and Western Music Association, among others, and is a member of National Association of Recording Arts and Sciences, the Popular Culture Association, the International Bluegrass Music Association and the Music & Entertainment Industry Educators Association. With degrees from University of Maryland (B.S. in journalism) and Middle Tennessee State University (M.A. and Ph.D. in literature), he is Professor of Music Business at Belmont University in Nashville, Tenn. Visit his home page at [www.doncusic.com](http://www.doncusic.com) or email him at [cusicd@mail.belmont.edu](mailto:cusicd@mail.belmont.edu).



**Peter Szatmary**, *Phi Kappa Phi Forum* Editor, spent many years writing about arts and entertainment for numerous print and online publications, from major metropolitan newspapers to specialty magazines and from general-interest Web sites to concentrated-subject ones.





President Bill Clinton (right) mingled with U.S. Marine Band members and their guests including Cupples and her aunt, Renee Dolan, at the White House during the band's 200th birthday party in July 1998. (Photo courtesy of Audrey Cupples.)

All sorts of presents

President Bill Clinton threw the band a 200th birthday party at the White House in July 1998. We were allowed to bring guests for the ceremony and picnic. I was excited about showing my family — my dad, stepmother, Aunt Renee, Uncle Joe and Grandma and Grandpa Cupples — around my workplace for the first time, go on a tour of the White House and take pictures.

There was plenty of food and we all ate at picnic tables set up in the South Lawn. How many times had I played music for White House guests while they ate at these very tables?

I got a chance to speak with President Clinton about saxophones, an instrument he plays as an amateur. He asked me which brands I thought were best and told me which manufacturers sent him instruments.

We had a concert the next night at the Kennedy Center and the Clintons were there. As a special treat for President Clinton in a program that included some Aaron Copland and George Gershwin, among others, composer W. Francis McBeth conducted one of his own pieces, "When Honor Whispers and Shouts." In 1962, McBeth conducted the Arkansas All-State Band. One member of the tenor saxophone section was the future president. McBeth stayed at the White House that night.

President Clinton was so excited

about the concert that he woke McBeth up early the next morning to talk about it, McBeth said.

Conducting a notable farewell

President George W. Bush thought it would be fun to conduct the Marine Band for his last White House Correspondents' Association Dinner (on April 26, 2008). He wanted to keep this a secret from the press and had the band come over one afternoon for a rehearsal in the East Room.



John Philip Sousa

He practiced conducting us to "Stars and Stripes Forever" by John Philip Sousa, the march king and our band's 17th director (who served 1880-92). I couldn't help smiling because

President Bush was having so much fun. He used facial expressions and hand cues to show if he wanted us to play loud or soft and when an important musical flourish was meant to come in.

After the rehearsal, he asked one of his White House photographers to take a photo of all of us with him and to make sure we each got a copy.

President No. 44 and counting

Barack Obama's inauguration on Jan. 20, 2009, was one of the biggest events I've ever been part of — a reported 1.5 million people were there. Sitting at the Capitol underneath the swearing-in area, I looked out over the crowd and as far as I could see there were people.

I realized that I had one of the best seats in the house and that many people would love to trade places with me. It's humbling to be a part of an event that huge.

While marching in the 2009 inaugural parade past the president and other dignitaries, we wanted to look and play perfectly, especially since we are "The President's Own." ■

Facts About the Marine Band

**Background:** The Marine Band was established by an Act of Congress signed by (the second) President John Adams on July 11, 1798, making it the oldest continuously active professional musical organization in the United States.

Third president Thomas Jefferson, an amateur violinist, was the first president to invite the Marine Band to play at a presidential inauguration (his first on March 4, 1801). He's credited with giving the band the title "The President's Own." The band has played at every presidential inaugural since: 53 and counting.

"The President's Own" is the only organization whose primary mission is to provide music for the president of the United States and the commandant of the Marine Corps.

Marine Band personnel are enlisted, initially for a four-year term, in the United States Marine Corps as staff sergeants

Musicians audition for openings. Musicians do not go to boot camp; instead, they train for six weeks, under the command of the assistant drum major, learning military customs and courtesies, ceremonial drill, uniform regulations and other military subjects. "The President's Own" has no secondary tactical or combat mission.

The Marine Band, Marine Chamber Orchestra, and Marine Chamber Ensembles perform more than 800 commitments per year, more than 300 of those at the Executive Mansion.

**Milestones:** The Marine Band made its White House debut on New Year's Day 1801.

The Marine Band has participated in many historic events including accompanying President Abraham Lincoln to Gettysburg in 1863 when he gave his historic eulogy to Americans who lost their lives in that Civil War battle.

Renowned American conductor and composer John Philip Sousa led the Marine Band from 1880 to '92, taking the baton at age 25. During his tenure as the 17th director, he established the band as a world-class performing ensemble and established the Marine Band's National Concert Tour.

On Nov. 25, 1963, the Marine Band led the funeral procession of President John F. Kennedy (No. 35), at the request of his widow, Jacqueline.

On July 4, 1986, the Marine Band performed in New York City for the rededication of the Statue of Liberty, re-creating the band's performance under John Philip Sousa for the original dedication ceremonies 100 years earlier.

(Source: "The President's Own" Web site at <http://www.marineband.usmc.mil/>)

Now Playing: the Patriotic Movie Musical, Starring the United States of America! By Stefan Hall

There is a curious convergence in cinema between the Fourth of July and one of the most powerful and iconic forms that Hollywood has ever produced: the movie musical.

On the one hand, by marrying all the glitz, glamour and wizardry of musical film to patriotism, American cinema captures the resonance of that symbolic day.

On the other hand, the images, plots, characters, and music also offer, sometimes coyly or subversively, commentaries on American identity that reflect the era in which the films were made.

For instance, during World War II, American audiences could escape into *Yankee Doodle Dandy* (1942), the biopic of exemplary showman George M. Cohan. At a time of economic and social uncertainty at home and abroad, Cohan's reputation as a prolific writer of patriotic songs — the soundtrack includes his "Yankee Doodle Boy," "Over There" and "You're a Grand Old Flag" — helped revive the American can-do spirit.



(Photo credits: MovieWeb.com)

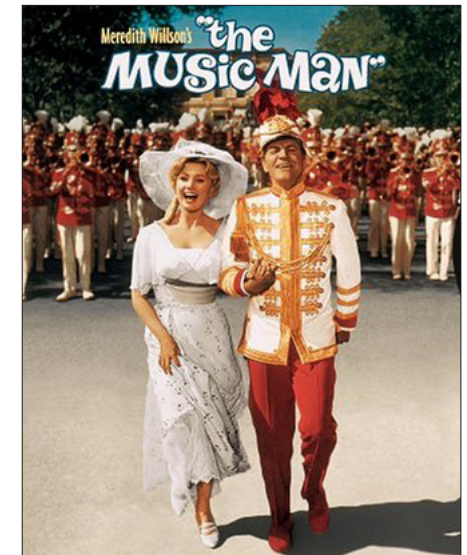
Production on the film (directed by Michael Curtiz) began a few days after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The movie opened around Memorial Day of the next year to cheering audiences. Importantly for star James Cagney, who won an Academy Award for the role, the film's jingoism helped dispel any notions that his liberalism and support for Roosevelt's New Deal were actually Communism in disguise.

Ten years later during the Korean War, American audiences found another stalwart example of American identity in the John Philip Sousa biopic *Stars and Stripes Forever* (1952). Clifton Webb portrayed the march king; the film was loosely based on the composer/conductor's autobiography *Marching Along*.

After the upheaval of WWII, the age of the nuclear family was a shiny Formica veneer overlaid on the rough patches of the return to normalcy. As nationalistic as Sousa's music is (the soundtrack features "Semper Fidelis" and the title song), the considerable liberties taken with the film by director Henry Koster and writer Lamar Trotti — such as changing the events that inspired the title song — speak to the way that history is often repackaged for cultural impact.

In some ways, *The Music Man* (1962), based on Meredith Willson's 1958 Tony Award-winning musical, anticipated the later 1960s as a transitional moment in American culture. While not overtly patriotic (indeed, some might argue the opposite given that the plot involves con man "Professor" Harold Hill's attempt to swindle the citizens of River City, Iowa), the film uses early 20th century Americana to comment on the present.

The confrontation between the angry mob and Hill (Robert Preston, reprising his Tony-winning Broadway turn), who throws his con in the name of love, presages the conflict between the hawks and doves that would divide the country during Vietnam. Also, the imaginative power of the youth movement finds an equivalent in Hill's boy band that learns to play



Shirley Jones and Robert Preston starred as the love interests in the 1962 Americana movie musical.

instruments without ever touching them via the "Think System." And it is fitting that part of the film takes place on the Fourth of July, including the famous "Seventy-Six Trombones" number, because the restoration of faith that reunites Hill with his love interest also finally roots him in an American home.

Similarly, *1776* (1972), a historical ensemble piece, came out when the country was reflective about the upcoming bicentennial yet mired in a military conflict (the Vietnam War) that seemingly held no exit strategy. The film reveals this ambivalence through agitated debates about what establishing a free republic actually means.

Portions of dialogue and some song lyrics were taken directly from the letters and memoirs of the participants of the Second Continental Congress as a meditation on how historic human events that form living history shape our identities in the here-and-now. Despite winning the 1969 Tony for best musical, the film adaptation (which included most of the Broadway cast and all of the stage's creative team of director Peter Hunt, book writer Peter Stone and composer/lyricist Sherman Edwards) found little positive critical reception upon its release. In the history of movie musicals, however, it marks a transitional moment between nostalgia for the past and the drive for reinvention.

Taken as a collection of frame grabs across decades of cinema, movie musicals celebrating the Fourth of July provide a protracted meditation on history through their context as much as their content. ■

For other American movie musicals that address patriotism, go online to: <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/summer09/artsandentertainment>

See clips from some of the movie musicals at [YouTube.com](http://YouTube.com)



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# Seeing the Light about the Rocket's Red Glare

The Physics of Fireworks Goes Back Thousands of Years.

By John S. Williamson

**F**ireworks began with a bang. Anyone who has taken freshman chemistry may remember that a match set to a mixture of 75 percent potassium nitrate, 15 percent charcoal and 10 percent sulfur is likely to set off some interesting pyrotechnics.

Where did this burst of insight come from? Mostly, it was trial and error, a type of boom and bust.

## The history of fireworks

It is thought that around 2,000 years ago a Chinese cook accidentally mixed these three ingredients together to create a crude type of gunpowder. (The first person to write about gunpowder was a man named Wei Boyang in 142 A.D. during the Han Dynasty.)

A few hundred years later, Taoists searching for an elixir of immortality perfected the recipe. One might say, though, that they discovered an elixir of mortality, given gunpowder's use as a weapon.

Anyway, most scholars agree that by the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the Chinese were enjoying the entertainment of fireworks when celebrating the New Year, weddings and other festivals.

Although the Chinese tried to keep their gunpowder a secret from the rest of the world, the recipe – and all its uses: military weapon, celebratory firecracker, religious ritual – eventually leaked into Persia, then India, and finally into Europe around the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

Some claim it made its way along the Silk Road; others claim it came via the 13<sup>th</sup> century Mongol invasion; still others claim that Marco Polo brought it back from China after his meeting with Kublai Khan.

## The chemistry of fireworks

In the ancient manufacture of fireworks, sulfur and charcoal were relatively easy to



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Fireworks adorn the night sky in Washington, D.C., and most other American towns on July 4. (Photo credit: iStockPhotos.)

come by. Sulfur, or brimstone as it was referred to, could be found in nature throughout the world, and the production of charcoal, or carbonization of wood, was a well-developed process even in ancient times.

On the other hand, potassium nitrate, or saltpeter, wasn't as easy to isolate. The earliest production of saltpeter is believed to have been a product of the decomposition of a mixture of manure, straw and ashes, a process that took approximately a year.

Another bodily waste, human urine, also was used in the manufacture of saltpeter; stale urine and straw were set to sour for many months in a nitrate production process. At times, bat guano was used in place of manure or urine. Today nitrates are manufactured using synthetically produced ammonia.

Although the Chinese discovered fireworks, 19<sup>th</sup>-century Italians sent the fireworks into the sky, exploding into an intense assortment of colors and not just the ordinary yellows and oranges associated with fire.

## The innovations of fireworks

Aerial fireworks that the Italians mastered were composed of a simple two-stage chemical rocket.

The first stage of the rocket was basically a tube filled with gunpowder that, when lit,

created reactive thrust by exhausting the explosion into the air. The purpose here was propulsive: to get the fireworks soaring up into the air.

The second stage was a larger amount of gunpowder packed tightly into another sealed tube resting on top of the first stage, which acted as a fuse. The explosion from this sealed tube would expand in all directions, creating an exciting display of colorful patterns, smoke and the characteristic boom.

The Italians, who were fascinated with fireworks, began experimenting with other chemical mixtures to give off all sorts of colors. For example, strontium and lithium salts result in reds, barium chloride yields greens, copper chloride gives blue highlights, and a mixture of strontium and copper results in purple hues.

Modern fireworks displays are a combination of art and modern scientific technologies. For instance, Disney pioneered the use of fireworks launched using compressed air and electric detonators.

On July 4, 1777, Americans celebrated the first anniversary of American independence with fireworks displays, according to July 4<sup>th</sup> scholar James R. Heintze. And today, just like hotdogs and apple pie, fireworks remain an integral part of our Independence Day celebrations.

Enjoy – carefully! ■



# When Doing Your Job Means Serving Your Country

An Air Force Pilot Takes Pride in the Duties Asked of Him.

By Robert F. Tate

**A**s a citizen soldier, I was pleased when I heard that the theme of the summer 2009 edition of *Phi Kappa Phi Forum* was going to be “American pride.” That doesn't mean, though, that this column is intended to be a flag-waving, chest-thumping defense of American greatness — no politics or jingoism here. Rather, this column is intended to be a personal essay by a retired lieutenant colonel in the United States Air Force Reserve who served and defended his country for 25 years by doing what was expected of him: by going to work, by doing his job.

When I think of all my military and civilian flying experiences, the most indelible memory came the cold and snowy morning of 23 January 1991, just two days after my 30<sup>th</sup> birthday. Operation Desert Storm, popularly known as the first Gulf War, had started the week prior and in response, most of my North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) squadron deployed to Konya, Turkey.

After seven years as an Air Force pilot, I was finally getting the chance to fly my first combat mission; something every military pilot dreams of doing was finally coming to pass.

Our scheduled 10-hour mission that late January day in 1991 was to fly to Eastern Turkey and monitor the airspace over Northern Iraq as Allied aircraft pounded enemy airfields in the area.

During the morning briefings, a sense of apprehension filled the room of my multinational

crew of 17. At the time, we had no idea exactly how ineffective the Iraqi Air Force, which relied on older Russian aircraft and tactics, would turn out to be against the coalition air force. Plus, our plane carried no weapons. Talk about potential occupational hazards! Hindsight now tells us we needlessly feared Iraqi abilities to shoot down our unarmed \$200 million surveillance aircraft.

My first distinct memory of that mission comes after starting the engines of my plane — my workplace — and taxiing for takeoff when close to 100 people stood on the ramp saluting me and the crew. I saluted those fellow soldiers and looked over at my Belgian copilot, Major Clint Didier. He smiled, took a deep breath, exhaled loudly but said nothing. I looked back at my American flight engineer, Master Sergeant John McMahon, whom I had flown with dozens of times in the past, and he, too, grinned like a Cheshire cat. I remember looking at the small American flag on his shoulder and a chill ran down my spine. A smile came over me, too.

Now that's pride! Given the dangers we thought lay ahead of us, we were working together to serve a cause larger than ourselves.

A few hours into our orbit at 29,000 feet, my flight deck crew watched several American EF-111 radar jammers and dozens of F-16 fighter-bombers fly well below us in a tight formation on their way to attack airfields in northern Iraq. I distinctly remember saying a prayer for a safe and successful mission. There was no cheering in the cockpit because we knew the seriousness of their jobs.

A couple of hours later, still in our orbit, we watched those same aircraft, sporting long cotton-white contrails, fly well above us on their way back to base. When the mission crew in the back called to the cockpit and said all American aircraft were accounted for, we

An AWACS operates at speeds in excess of 500 mph. The AWACS mission is primarily surveillance of friendly and enemy airspace as well as the control of friendly fighter aircraft against hostile air threats. I flew this particular aircraft (#457) many times including my fifth wartime sortie out of Konya, Turkey in February 1991. (Photo courtesy of NATO AWACS Public Affairs.)



I'm in the cockpit of a NATO AWACS, #459, 13 February 1992, during a special Black History Month flight. (Photo courtesy of Robert Tate.)

finally released some emotion and took pride in their job well done.

War is a serious business and I can honestly say that I never once concerned myself with enemy casualties and the damage our forces were inflicting. Survival and success of our forces did, however, weigh on me. In a “game” where second place usually means death, nobody is willing to be the weakest link in the chain. All of us had a job to do that day and we did it.

Eleven hours after my crew left Konya, I taxied aircraft #455 back into a quiet ramp with only our ground crew to greet us. Within a couple of hours, we had debriefed, showered and eaten and were drinking beer while watching *Sky News* on television, admiring the handiwork of our Allied airmen in destroying their Iraqi targets.

For me, there have been few greater feelings of accomplishment than being responsible for the lives of a crew, protecting an expensive airplane and completing a wartime mission with legitimate stakes tied directly to my country's operational and strategic objectives. My work mattered. By doing my job, I contributed.

Although I flew more than 20 combat support missions during the war, that critical day, 23 January 1991, ranks as one of my most memorable work experiences and one of the proudest days of my life. ■



For more photos of planes that Robert F. Tate has piloted, go online to: <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/summer09/workplace>

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# Taxing Our Way to Thinness: Patriotic Problem or All-American Solution?

Shape Up or Pay the Consequences, Literally and Figuratively  
By Kyle Fluegge

By the year 2030, more than 86% of adult Americans will be obese and the rate of obese U.S. children ages 6 to 11 will reach 50%, according to the research journal *Obesity* in an article from October 2008.

States such as California and New Jersey, while scrambling to minimize budget deficits in the recession, are accordingly considering an “obesity tax” on dense foods and drinks that provide energy boosts and weight gain. The tax money would be used partly to fund health education, encourage healthier eating habits and drive down the cost of nutritious food.

## A “healthy” tax has been on the menu

This is not a novel idea:

- In 2008, New York sought a tax on soft drinks, following similar attempts by governments in Arkansas, California, Tennessee, and West Virginia around the same time.
- In 2008, Alabama passed a policy for state employees, effective in 2010, that gives workers a \$25 monthly discount after visiting their doctor annually.
- In 2007, a bill was proposed in Mississippi in which restaurants would be barred from serving obese customers.
- In 2002, Arkansas Act 1220 provisioned for students in all grades to have their body mass index recorded in their student records; parents are forwarded the results.

## The opposition’s beefs are many

Critics such as Rush Limbaugh counter that these plans are surreptitious government ploys to obtain tax dollars for objectionable purposes. Furthermore, some of these “healthy” ideas have been labeled borderline discrimination since obesity is thought to be a verifiable disease.

Historically, U.S. tax policy implements the largest tax hikes during a recession (1990) or when not fully recovered from one (1984, 1993), as Alan J. Auerbach points out in

“Formation of Fiscal Policy: The Experience of the Past Twenty-Five Years” in the April 2000 edition of the *Federal Reserve Bank of New York Economic Policy Review*.

Will 2009 be included in this unceremonious group?

The United States Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service (ERS) has identified a problem when the government attempts to insert itself into the health and consumption-related decision-making of its citizens. To wit: There are public health and economic efficiencies that must be met for government involvement to be justified, the ERS notes in its August 2004 “Agriculture Information Bulletin.”

The Preamble to the U.S. Constitution may connote public health efficiencies because it promotes “the general Welfare” — i.e., citizens have a moral obligation to pursue a health-conscious society.

However, the economic argument is not as clear. The ERS’ use of economic efficiency is vague when dealing with what has become a pandemic, as the World Health Organization suggests in its May 2004 report entitled “Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health.” The vagueness centers on the debate between obesity being a disease or result of individual choice.

## Weigh factors about the “obesity tax”

A comparison of costs and benefits should guide policy for obesity control and prevention. Some notable considerations include:

- **Risk compensation.** This term essentially refers to the need to do away with individual bailouts. If individuals know the benefits of diet and exercise, then any consumption decisions they make should follow accordingly (and perhaps reflect constraints on their time and money). Government interaction would likely burden their well-being.

Furthermore, by being exposed to public awareness campaigns to fight the battle of the bulge, individuals might increase their risk of becoming obese, as Nora D. Volkow and Roy A. Wise imply in an online piece, “How



Good health costs people in many ways. (Photo credit: iStockPhotos.)

Can Drug Addiction Help Us Understand Obesity?” published 26 April 2005 in *Nature Neuroscience*. The idea is that risk sharing increases individual risk tolerance towards weight gain.

- **Imperfect information.** This concept, applied to obesity, posits that individuals do not know the health risks of unhealthy foods. Though this argument may be viable, would knowledgeable individuals be comfortable paying for it?

- **Adverse selection.** It outlines the sustainability of a tax system, assuming that revenues are used as intended. A government that sets a tax on unhealthy foods runs the risk of being ignored by consumers who don’t understand, care about, or have the means to circumvent the risk. If public awareness campaigns are funded by tax dollars and if risk compensation is a problem, does the government wind up encouraging only reasonably healthy, lean individuals to follow the guidelines?

Adverse selection assumes the campaigns will exist and thin people will not use them and will refuse to subsidize them by restricting consumption of those taxed goods. If this fallacy is removed (i.e., service does not exist, yet people still need it), citizens must face their own lack of responsibility. It is easier to face that realization when paying taxes since governmental mandate restricts what people have left to spend.

Ultimately, taxes do not produce healthiness; only individual decisions can. In a way, the “obesity tax” sheds light on a choice we probably don’t think too much about.

And there’s nothing healthier, and more independent, than that. ■

## What’s the Difference Between Being Overweight and Obese?

Overweight and obesity are determined using weight and height to calculate body mass index (BMI); for most adults, BMI correlates to body fat. Adults with BMI between 25 and 29.9 are considered overweight. Adults with BMI of 30 or higher are considered obese.

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Web site : [www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/defining.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/defining.htm))

# Some Americans Work Hard to Succeed Through Dishonesty

By Angela Lumpkin

Even before the stock market signaled the worst recession since the Great Depression, many people in the United States were embroiled in a self-interested, “me first” approach to life that often involved cheating.

## Strivers may rationalize deceit

According to David Callahan’s 2004 book *The Cheating Culture: Why More Americans Are Doing Wrong to Get Ahead*, an increasing number of people at all socioeconomic levels cheat. They typically justify their unethical actions by claiming, “Everyone does it.”

Callahan argues persuasively that most people who cheat view themselves as upstanding members of society. Among the examples he cites are Danny Almonte, the 14-year old pitcher who led his team to the semifinals of the Little League World Series after his coach and father falsified his birth certificate to put him at only 12; White House secret agent E. Howard Hunt, who helped engineer the first Watergate burglary; and Wall Street titan Ivan Boesky, who engaged in illegal insider trading.

When career, money and other pressures for success are involved, a person’s ethical judgment and actions can be compromised; the American obsession with ambition and getting ahead leads to deviant behavior, Callahan states.

New York Yankee Alex Rodriguez claims that the pressure to justify his 10-year, \$252-million contract with his previous team the Texas Rangers caused him to use performance-enhancing drugs. Former *New York Times* reporter Jayson Blair plagiarized quotes and fabricated information and was becoming a journalism force before his hoaxes were uncovered. Stephen Glass, formerly of *The New Republic*, claimed he was seeking the esteem given to outstanding reporters when he fabricated organizations, people, and quotations.

Also, economic inequality among Americans continues to reshape politics as those who are wealthier wield powerful, self-serving influence. Many, such as the rich who evade paying income taxes or students

who cheat on tests, embrace a “winner-take-all” approach because they believe there is more to gain than lose by cheating, Callahan explains.

Temptations to cheat have grown stronger as the enforcement of norms of fair play has been hobbled. Increasingly, Callahan concludes, people try to make an unethical action seem as if it is right, claim their



Do you cheat? (Photo credit: iStockPhotos.)

behavior harmed no one, and argue that the end justifies the means. For example, political action committees make donations to reelection campaigns to influence politicians to favor certain causes on key votes.

Cheating is not victimless, however, as Callahan notes. There are victims when people lose their retirement savings due to corporate corruption, employees steal from employers, copyrighted music is pirated, individuals defraud auto insurance companies, people fail to pay income taxes, school and college students cheat their way up, and athletes use steroids to increase their abilities and deprive fans of legitimate heroes.

## For the good life, right makes might

W. Brad Johnson and Charles R. Ridley offer a dramatic contrast to Callahan’s view

of a cheating culture in their 2008 book *The Elements of Ethics for Professionals*.

They offer principled advice for professionals to encourage them to act morally. Using illustrative vignettes, they begin with integrity as the basis for taking the moral high ground and suggest that demonstrating integrity requires transparency, accountability, and honesty. They encourage professionals to resist coercion and remain vigilant to the corrupting influence of money, prestige, and power.

Ethical behavior, the authors explain, includes honoring and respecting everyone, taking actions that benefit others, demonstrating prudence in personal interactions, and showing compassion. Moral uprightness is shown through fairness, justice, fidelity, loyalty, and trust. Ethical individuals such as financial advisers, teachers, counselors, and lawyers, attain and maintain their competence because doing so benefits and honors others.

True professionals, like Albert Einstein and Mahatma Gandhi, according to Johnson and Ridley, do not violate the ethical standards governing their work because the expectations for their behaviors must be congruent with social norms and moral virtues.

They do not succumb to rationalizations to get ahead by doing wrong because they believe that the benefits from following the rules far outweigh the ill-gotten gains from unethical conduct. Practicing sound judgment, professionals adhere to the social contract that affirms the rights of others and ensures fair treatment to all.

## Themes of the books dovetail

Callahan’s book negatively reflects on American society. It recounts front-page stories, television news headlines, and Internet exposes of corruption as well as numerous examples of cheating. If the pervasiveness of cheating is as rampant as Callahan claims, there is definitely a crisis in character in this country.

However, if Johnson and Ridley’s guidance for ethical behavior of professionals is followed, hope for the emergence of a more ethical society remains. If individuals who claim professional status heed the moral imperatives described in their book, the incidents of unethical behavior, and especially cheating, will decrease and an adherence to high moral standards will prevail. ■



For more examples of cheaters in the news, go online to: <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/summer09/ethics>



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# Homework for the Country

Build a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Education System in Public Schools in Order to Help Run the Economic Engine. **By Helen Janc Malone**

The election of President Barack Obama, pending No Child Left Behind (NCLB) reauthorization and a rise in national reports urging innovations in the nation's schools have resulted in a shift away from basic education and a push towards 21<sup>st</sup> century skills.

### A call for new educational imperatives

President Obama says the country must "build the 21<sup>st</sup> century education system." From Pulitzer Prize-winning *New York Times* journalist Thomas Friedman to computer visionary Bill Gates, experts across the disciplines also make this case:

- U.S. students lag behind other industrialized nations on student assessment scores. (For instance, the U.S. is the fourth-lowest performing country among 29 recently surveyed by The Program for International Student Assessment.)
- Low college enrollment rates in math, science and engineering threaten the country's ability to compete globally for white-collar jobs.
- A dropout crisis is leaving too many adolescents behind and unable to gain stable employment. (According to the National Center for Education Statistics, in data from 2005-06, the most current available, 27% of students drop out nationwide, with the rate varying from 12.5% in Wisconsin to 44% in Nevada.) (This is not the first time schools have been asked to change focus. Similar mandates occurred after the Soviet Union launched Sputnik, the first artificial satellite, in 1957; after *A Nation at Risk*, an influential 1983 report by the National Commission on Excellence in Education, cataloguing the problems in American schools, was published; and after NCLB was formulated in 2001 to increase accountability, more choices for parents, greater local control and flexibility and the importance of scientific research in making decisions.)

### Key 21<sup>st</sup> century skills to be learned

The Partnership for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills, an initiative led by a group of corporate giants, defines on its Web site ([www.21stcenturyskills.org](http://www.21stcenturyskills.org)) 21<sup>st</sup> century skills for K-12 students:

- Information and communication skills (information and media literacy skills; communication skills)
  - Thinking and problem-solving (critical thinking and systems thinking; problem identification, formulation and solution; creativity and intellectual curiosity)
  - Interpersonal and self-direction skills (interpersonal and collaborative skills; self-direction; accountability and adaptability; social responsibility)
  - Global awareness
  - Financial, economic and business literacy, and entrepreneurial skills to enhance workplace productivity and career options
  - Civic literacy
- These interdisciplinary — and life — skills permeate education standards, accountability structures, teacher training, classroom instruction and students' overall learning experiences, according to the Partnership.
- Tony Wagner in his 2008 book, *The Global Achievement Gap*, provides a similar concrete set of 21<sup>st</sup> century skills including critical thinking, problem solving, strong communication, agility and adaptability, entrepreneurialism, ability to analyze data and imagination.

The old school focus on data snippets and factual recall cannot help students navigate the new workforce waters, Wagner notes. Businesses demand workers who can keep up with trends and innovate.

Some schools are already modifying their learning structures, accordingly. The rise of the High Tech High charter schools (mostly in San Diego), virtual high schools, Cable in the Classroom (the U.S. cable industry's education foundation advocating for effective use of media) and 21<sup>st</sup> century community-learning centers help K-12 students experience interactive content, interdisciplinary learning, teamwork and leadership building.

The hope is that modified learning environments and pedagogical approaches will reform the education system, increase



Academics must reflect today's pressing pedagogic and societal issues. (Photo credit: iStockPhotos.)

student motivation and provide students with necessary skills for postsecondary futures.

### Some obstacles to 21<sup>st</sup> century skills

However necessary 21<sup>st</sup> century skills are, they also provide a new set of challenges. For instance, many low-income schools still battle the achievement gap, ineffective teachers and limited resources.

If left unresolved, these "old" inequality issues, coupled with new demands for 21<sup>st</sup> century classrooms, might widen the divide between disadvantaged and wealthier students. All students, regardless of background, must have equal access and opportunities to build these vital skills.

Also, no comprehensive policies or widely used strategies yet exist to ensure information accuracy, prevent cyber bullying and help the diversity of students adapt to the new learning environments.

The final challenge, and perhaps the most relevant to the federal and state policies, is one of measurement. The NCLB accountability era has transformed education into a data-driven sector. Teaching 21<sup>st</sup> century skills means devising ways to test students' knowledge and competence in these areas. While portfolio and open-ended questionnaires are currently used for student assessment, issues of cost, capacity and reliability persist.

No doubt, 21<sup>st</sup> century skills are the way of the future and many schools already teach them well. These up-to-date skills raise the bar beyond the basics and move the country forward in the global economy. ■

# Doctor's Orders: Do Good Work

By Editor Peter Szatmary

Ophthalmologist and humanitarian Alice (Wendy) True Gasch understands the importance of giving back. The Phi Kappa Phi member (University of Maryland) not only underwrites numerous worthy causes but also donates her services to the needy.

Gasch travels the world to provide eye care for the underserved. And with her brother Lawrence True, an M.D. and Professor of Pathology at the University of Washington in Seattle, and his wife Linda Brown, who has a Ph.D. in nursing and recently retired from doing research, Gasch oversees The Alice and Russell True Foundation, a philanthropy that was founded by and named after her parents.



It recently awarded the Society a \$200,000 challenge grant as part of Phi Kappa Phi's \$1 million capital campaign; as a result, the conference room at the Society's national headquarters in Baton Rouge is named in the family foundation's honor. The philanthropy also has donated tens of thousands of additional dollars to the Society for other grants and scholarships over the years.

"My parents always believed that a solid education was an important foundation for adulthood pursuits. They also believed in

continuing education throughout adulthood," Gasch explained in an email in late May right after spending a few weeks doing ophthalmology in Benin, West Africa, with Mercy Ships, a global charity operating hospital vessels in developing nations — and right before she was to spend the day in a clinic that offers care to the indigent in Washington, D.C., where she resides.

"Thus, it was logical for the foundation to help support scholarships provided by a reputable institution like Phi Kappa Phi," she wrote, adding that "because Phi Kappa Phi does such a fine job supporting education, it also was logical to support the organization when it needed to relocate."

Phi Kappa Phi moved into its building on Goodwood Boulevard in December 2006 after purchasing it in May of that year for \$800,000. Phi Kappa Phi national headquarters previously had been at Louisiana State University since 1978. The Goodwood location doubled the usable space that had been available at LSU — to approximately 6,100 square feet for the staff of 20.

Roughly \$33,000 in renovations took four months in 2008; additions included two offices on the second floor for Phi Kappa Phi Forum staff, a first-floor storage room and the remodeling of the shipping room. Phi Kappa Phi also beautified its grounds a few months later with the addition of Wolfe Gardens, a 2,500 square-foot spread that includes annuals and perennials and other greenery.

The \$1 million capital campaign was launched at the (August) 2007 Triennial Convention in Orlando, Fla. As of press deadline, the campaign has reached upwards of \$500,000 of the goal.

The Alice and Russell True Foundation focuses primarily on medical education and research and the social justice of women and children. Gasch's father, an investment banker, along with her mother, a parole officer until she had children, started the foundation after a close friend of his died of leukemia, hence

the attention to medicine. The next generation added social justice of women and children after the elder Trues passed away, Gasch explained.

"We deeply appreciate Wendy Gasch's ongoing commitment to honor and excellence through her philanthropy," said Phi Kappa Phi Executive Director Perry Snyder. "The Society takes pride in being selected by a laudable foundation like hers. The Society also takes pride in counting as a member such a selfless and upstanding citizen of the world as Wendy Gasch. This servant leader is an exemplary role model for all members of this honor society." ■



(Photos by: Graphic designer Jon Seal.)

### Many naming opportunities remain in the capital campaign:

- The building:** \$500,000
- Furniture and furnishings:** \$50,000
- Five suites:** \$30,000 each
- Individual offices (16 total; 6 claimed):** \$10,000 apiece
- Library collection:** \$7,500
- Board conference table and chairs:** \$7,500
- Trees (5 trees; 2 claimed):** \$1,000 each
- Crape myrtles (8 total; 7 claimed):** \$1,000
- Large commemorative brick (8" x 8"):** \$500
- Small commemorative brick (4" x 8"):** \$250

Donations are tax deductible and qualify for corporate matching gifts. To find out more about donations, contact Phi Kappa Phi Executive Director Perry Snyder at (800) 804-9880 ext. 21 or email him at [psnyder@phikappaphi.org](mailto:psnyder@phikappaphi.org).

# MENTOR MATCH

The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi can keep active members ahead of the curve in their academic, professional and personal lives through its new Mentor Match program. Open to dues-paying members, it pairs the accomplished with the next generation of leaders in a mutually beneficial relationship. Whether you have a lot you'd like to give back or a lot you'd like to learn, the free Mentor Match program may be just what you're looking for. Volunteer and sign up today as a mentor or mentee!

"As a mentor, I would offer life experience and education."

John McGroarty, M.Ed  
Ph.D. Candidate  
Capella University



"I love my field and am always happy to mentor."

Karen Scott-Martinet, MS, CEM, ABCP  
Sector Contingency Planner



"I can guide her in all aspects of life."

Joy Goopio, M.A.  
Chemical Engineer  
Lecturer & Ph.D. Candidate



John McGroarty, a doctorate student in education, is well versed in disabled adult student learning. In fact, he's created a mentoring program in it as part of his studies. The veteran mentor hopes to foster mentee learning in both academic and professional roles. His determination and accomplishments, he says, should inspire as real-world examples of success.

Karen Scott-Martinet, a sector contingency planner, knows about keeping communities safe, and as a mentor she wants to share her passion for emergency management and homeland security. She has much to offer and to gain as a mentor, Scott-Martinet said, because the back-and-forth nature between the two parties makes the exchange invaluable.

Undergoing training as a life coach, Joy Goopio enjoys helping others with their everyday issues and problems, whether large or small. She offers guidance not only in academics but also in social, personal, moral and spiritual matters. This experienced mentor eagerly awaits the opportunity to help fellow members reach their full potential.

BE MENTORED. BECOME A MENTOR.

SIGN UP TODAY! [PHIKAPPAPHI.EXPERIENCE.COM](http://PHIKAPPAPHI.EXPERIENCE.COM)



For an annotated reading list by Helen Janc Malone, go online to: <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/summer09/education>



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# Pulitzer Prize-Winner Admires the War Tactics of Abraham Lincoln

Civil War Expert and Master Storyteller James M. McPherson Recounts Lincoln's Battles to Ensure Victory **Review by Erik J. Chaput**

In his latest book that blends scholarly insight with mainstream appeal, James M. McPherson deftly chronicles President Abraham Lincoln's direction of the Union war effort. The author details the evolution of a national strategy that initially focused on the "conciliation of the border states and supposed Southern Unionists" and ultimately expanded to an "effort to destroy Confederate resources including slavery and to mobilize those resources for the Union." The analysis — incisive and accessible — is vintage McPherson and does Lincoln proud on the bicentennial of the 16th president's birth (on Feb. 12, 1809).

After all, for more than four decades, McPherson has been the most consistent and hard-working historian of the Age of Lincoln. Past president of the American Historical Association and Professor of American History Emeritus at Princeton University, McPherson has authored more than a dozen well-received books on the Civil War. They include *Battle Cry of Freedom*, winner of the 1989 Pulitzer Prize, and *For Cause and Comrades*, winner of the 1998 Lincoln Prize, which is awarded annually by the Lincoln and Soldiers Institute at Gettysburg College for outstanding scholarly work on Abraham Lincoln or the American Civil War soldier.

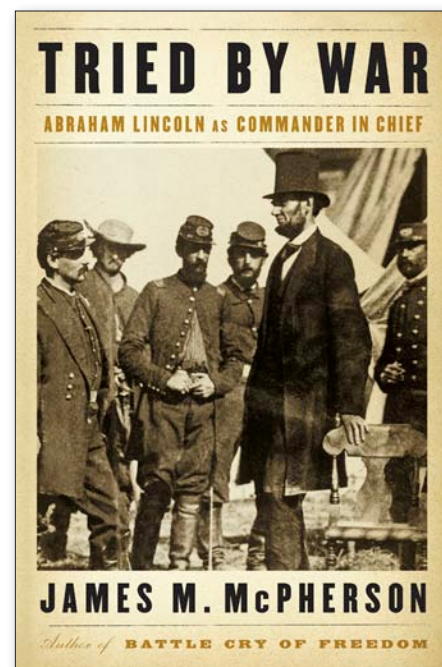
## McPherson demonstrates that Honest Abe was shrewd, too

As is the case with McPherson's other books, *Tried by War* — which in February shared the 2009 Lincoln Prize with Craig L. Symonds' *Lincoln and His Admirals: Abraham Lincoln, the U.S. Navy, and the Civil War* — displays great erudition along with an engaging writing style. Even those familiar with the Civil War will find new insights on almost every page. For example, McPherson lucidly explains how Lincoln outmaneuvered Chief Justice Roger B. Taney in the 1861 *Ex parte Merryman* case, figuring out how to override Taney's decision that John Merryman, a citizen of Maryland, had been illegally detained on suspicion of treason for cooperating with the Confederacy. The fact that it was not an opinion of the full Supreme Court, as McPherson notes, but instead an "in chambers" opinion — which is an opinion by a justice in his own capacity and not for the larger Court — provided Lincoln with room to maneuver. Lincoln needed to suspend habeas corpus and justify his actions to Congress, and McPherson ably recounts all the permutations along the way.

Moreover, McPherson's subtle book about Lincoln's role as commander in chief is refreshing because of the current lack of interest in addressing military history by some within the historical profession. Often the focus of social historians is on the abolition of slavery and the

evolving concept of freedom in the nineteenth century. However, the eradication of slavery would not have been possible if there was no Union Army, no Union lines to escape to.

As McPherson notes in his discussion of the 1863 *Emancipation Proclamation*, it was Lincoln who led the move from a war for union to a war to abolish the South's "peculiar institution." The proclamation may have had all "the moral grandeur of a bill of lading," as the historian Richard Hofstadter famously wrote,



by James M. McPherson  
329 pp.  
The Penguin Press  
(October 2008)  
\$35 hardcover

but in Lincoln's mind it was a military measure to ensure eventual freedom for slaves. In this crucial sense, freedom came only from the guns of the Union army.

## Lincoln learned how to be a commander in chief on the job

McPherson highlights five key areas he believes a commander in chief oversees in times of war: policy, national strategy, military strategy, operations and tactics. Lincoln had a hand in all of these even though, as McPherson reminds us, there were no precedents for Lincoln to look to when he took office.

Little guidance about the role or powers of

the executive branch in military affairs could be gleaned from the conduct of President James Madison in the War of 1812 or President James K. Polk in the Mexican War in the 1840s. Neither war, as McPherson writes, "combined the most dangerous aspects of an internal war and a war against another nation." Plus, Lincoln had no formal military training to speak of; he was a militia captain for a few weeks in the Black Hawk War in 1832 but his unit saw no action.

Though before taking the oath of office Lincoln had depended on the advice of the aged Winfield Scott, who had been general-in-chief of the U.S. Army for 20 years, Lincoln quickly began to teach himself military tactics. A motivating factor for Lincoln to forge his own path occurred when Scott urged the president to surrender Fort Sumter in April 1861. As McPherson notes, the general "was after all a Virginian who deplored the possibility of fratricidal war in which his native state would become a battleground." Lincoln ingeniously came up with the solution to send provisions instead of troops to Fort Sumter. If the Confederates fired, the responsibility for the war would rest squarely on their shoulders. They did just that on April 12, 1861.

## Wrong-headed Union generals caused Lincoln all sorts of problems

Several months later, in July 1861, after the disastrous First Battle of Bull Run, Lincoln summoned General George B. McClellan to Washington and placed him in command of the newly organized Army of the Potomac and as the successor to Scott as head of the Union armies. But McClellan's war posturing, as Lincoln quickly found out, resembled Scott's "do little strategy."

McClellan's "chronic overestimation of enemy numbers," according to McPherson, often prevented him from taking action against the enemy. For example, when Lincoln proposed a bold but feasible plan to attack Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston's army in December 1861, "Tardy George" foolishly chose a more cautious maneuver because he wrongly believed he was outnumbered.

Lincoln would endure similar problems throughout the war with other generals including Don Carlos Buell, Henry W. Halleck, John Pope, Joseph Hooker, Ambrose Burnside and William S. Rosencrans. McPherson details Lincoln's complicated and often conflicted relationship with them all.

More often than not, as McPherson argues, Lincoln's military strategy was superior to that of his generals. It was the president who constantly had to remind most of his career generals that the true aim of the war was to capture the army of General Robert E. Lee and not settle for the capture of a Confederate stronghold. For example, days before Lee's escape after the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, Lincoln chastised General George Meade for congratulating his troops for driving out the enemy. "The whole country is our soil," proclaimed Lincoln.

It was not until Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman emerged on the scene that Lincoln found generals he could rely on, McPherson correctly concludes.

## Small oversights don't undercut McPherson's lasting impact

One of the few minor disappointments with *Tried by War* is the limited discussion of the effectiveness of the National Union Party in 1864. The cry of "No Party Now" allowed Whigs, Know-Nothings and War Democrats to come together in order to ensure the

reelection of Lincoln, and McPherson should have made more of this.

Still, with the gift of prose he is so well known for, McPherson highlights how Lincoln was forced to remind his generals that the endgame was to suppress an unconstitutional rebellion in order to usher in a new birth of freedom. And the 16-pages of photographs, mostly of Lincoln and his generals, further clarify Lincoln's relationship

with his generals and his own beliefs about how the war was to be pursued.

"As president and leader of his party as well as commander in chief, Lincoln was principally responsible for shaping and defining policy. From first to last," writes McPherson, "that policy was preservation of the United States as one nation, indivisible, and as a republic based on majority rule." ■



**Erik J. Chaput** (Syracuse University), a native of Providence, R.I., received an undergraduate degree in History, summa cum laude, from Providence College in 2003, adding a master's degree with distinction in American History in 2005. He also earned a 2003 James Madison Memorial Fellowship, an award that supports the graduate study of American history by secondary school teachers and aspirants nationwide. Chaput began pursuing a doctorate in Early American History at Syracuse University in the fall of 2005 after teaching at LaSalle Academy in Providence. He is a frequent book reviewer and commentary writer for the *Providence Journal*. Chaput additionally has written reviews for *Common-place* ([www.common-place.org](http://www.common-place.org)), an online journal dedicated to the study of early America, plus *The Journal of the Early Republic*, *Law and History Review*, *History: Review of New Books* and *The New England Quarterly*. Email him at [ejchaput@maxwell.syr.edu](mailto:ejchaput@maxwell.syr.edu).

## Phi Kappa Phi Bookshelf

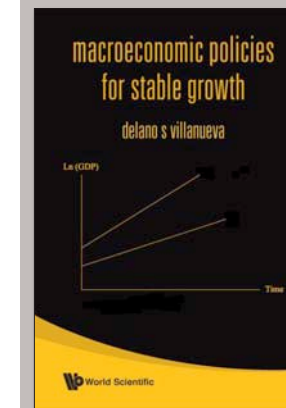


## Encyclopedia of the First Amendment

Edited by John R. Vile, David L. Hudson Jr. and David Schultz  
Two volumes. 1,464 pp. CQ Press (September 2008). \$275 hardcover.



Coeditor John R. Vile declares that this award-winning two-volume collection "covers all the provisions in the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights — the two religion clauses, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right of peaceable assembly, and the right of petition. More than 1,400 entries cover Supreme Court decisions, key events, important litigators, concepts, and other topics," he writes in an email. Vile considers the guide "the most comprehensive work of its kind." Impartial experts agree. The substantial compilation was named one of the 2008 *Booklist* Editors' Choices for reference sources and one of the 2009 Reference and User Services Association Outstanding Reference Sources. And numerous authorities recommend it for law, academic and public libraries. More than 200 scholars contribute to the work, adds Vile, a political science professor and Dean of the University Honors College at Middle Tennessee State University as well as the Phi Kappa Phi chapter treasurer and scholarships and awards coordinator. His coeditors are law professors too (Hudson at Vanderbilt University, among other schools, and Schultz at Hamline University, plus others). All three boast prolific writing credits and numerous other relevant credentials. For example, veteran educator Vile shares that of late he has been making in-costume presentations as James Madison, Jr., father of the Bill of Rights.



## Macroeconomic Policies for Stable Growth

by Delano S. Villaneuva  
272 pp. World Scientific Publishing Company (October 2008). \$78 hardcover.



A recession turns many people into de facto students of national economies no matter their background. Readers with a vested interest in large-scale money matters might want to ponder the thoughts of influential economist Delano S. Villaneuva. This effort by the Phi Kappa Phi member (University of Delaware) assembles the "published and unpublished papers that the author has written over the last two decades during part of his tenure at the International Monetary Fund, the South East Asian Central Banks Research and Training Centre, and Singapore Management University," according to press materials. "The policy-oriented book examines the links between macroeconomic policies and noninflationary, full-employment levels and growth rates of aggregate gross domestic product, with particular focus on the application in emerging markets of the tools of growth theory." When asked about the book, the author, who serves as a special consultant to the Philippine central bank, replied in an email: "In light of the financial meltdown of 2008, *Macroeconomic Policies for Stable Growth* could hardly be timelier." Read the first chapter and other portions at <http://www.worldscibooks.com/economics/6873.html>.



## Phi Kappa Phi Bookshelf Submission Guidelines

If you are an author and would like your work to be considered for inclusion in the Phi Kappa Phi Bookshelf, send two copies of the book, a color headshot of yourself, contact information, (address, phone numbers, email), and a one-page synopsis to:

**Phi Kappa Phi Bookshelf**  
The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi  
7576 Goodwood Blvd.  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806  
[editor@phikappaphi.org](mailto:editor@phikappaphi.org)

*"All submitted books will be added to the Phi Kappa Phi library housed at the Society headquarters."*





# Twinkle and Grin

Why One of Our Own Winks and Smiles at Life

**H**eather Hitchcock uses her psychology degree from Auburn University in ways the Phi Kappa Phi member never expected. After graduating magna cum laude in 1996, Hitchcock landed an entry-level job as an inventory control specialist for a construction supply company and was thrilled – until she had to figure out how to cope with the tediousness of stocking and ordering.

The 35-year-old stay-at-home mother of two boys (Payton, eight, and Parker, six) now makes use of her honors degree to help maintain her sanity while she and her husband, Wally Hitchcock, a 37-year-old senior art director for an advertising agency, raise their kids in Mobile, Ala., she said.

And as a passionate and zany blogger, she revels in analyzing the profound and the everyday in her life. (Read her blog at <http://queenofshakeshake.com/>. Note: some entries are edgy — proceed with tongue planted firmly in cheek, she advises.)

Heather Hitchcock agreed to answer email questions about herself from Editor Peter Szatmary in what is the debut edition of a new Q&A feature called Member Spotlight.

### What was the most memorable course you took in college?

Being a feminist, I'd have to say Gender Psychology. I came away thinking that nurture had much to do with gender differences and that I would eliminate many gender differences when I had children by the new and improved way I would parent them. You know, by providing gender-neutral toys and having Wally cry in front of the children.

But apparently God has a sense of humor because I gave birth to two boys, and that pretty much nullified 85% of what I had learned in that class. For instance, Santa brought our youngest son a baby doll one Christmas, but that same four-year-old scoffed at the idea that men can do the ironing. I'm sorry, but some traits reside on that Y chromosome and there's not much you can do about it. (By the way, I totally made Wally do all the ironing for a month just to prove a point to our four-year-old.)

### What was your first job out of college?

Like many other college graduates, I was a peon in corporate America. But this was OK because it was only temporary

while I worked on my master's degree in counseling. During my first year of grad school, certain married family members went through a rough patch and thought it wise to use me as their free dial-up therapist. That made me realize I didn't want to listen to people's problems all day long, paid or not. I realized it wasn't in me, so I quit grad school. And then, would you look at that? My husband and I decided to get pregnant.

### Talk about the decision to become a stay-at-home mom.

Since I hated my corporate job with the same passion a Hatfield hated a McCoy, the decision to quit my job when our son was born was easy. It came down to a choice between having a stinky job in the business world and dealing with a stinky diaper at home. At least with the latter, the stink was organic and served up by the cutest baby in the history of the world. Plus, I'd already spent four years in corporate America proving I liked to work for nothing, so why not become my own boss? Only I soon realized I still wasn't the boss — a little nine-and-a-half-pound baby was.

### So being a mother is the best job you've had, best learning experience and best decision you've ever made.

Three years ago, I would have answered with an emphatic yes. But now that my children are a bit older, I'm beginning to realize motherhood is simply another part of the whole, not necessarily everything I am.

Is it the best part of me? It's hard to say because I'm pretty awesome at a lot of things, such as writing humor and performing Jedi mind tricks. (They worked on you, Pete. Why else would I be spotlighted?) Motherhood definitely has taught me things I could never learn any other way, such as unconditional love, but motherhood also has caused me to smell things no human should ever have to smell. "Mother" is tied up in my identity, but it's also been great fun to rediscover that I'm still an individual outside of someone's mother.

(I'm still working on that rediscovery.)

### What are you reading now?

You would ask this question the very day I pick up a smutty romance novel at Wal-Mart and not one on quantum physics from the library. *Sigh*. Why am I reading it? Sometimes my brain needs a break and wants to binge. Don't get the wrong

impression, though. I have standards and draw the line at teenage vampire romance.

Overall, my reading choices reflect my personality, which is impulsive, unpredictable and sometimes crass. I'm pretty eclectic and enjoy Jen Lancaster's memoirs, the latest biography of Albert Einstein, and J.K. Rowling, to name a few.

### What do you do for fun?

As if scrubbing toilets and murdering dust bunnies isn't fun enough?

I wish I could say fun included cool things like rock climbing or world travel, but in reality, it's more like writing and baking cookies. As a family, we take frequent trips to the beach and New Orleans. As a couple, my husband and I were excited to discover the movie industry was not invaded by talking dogs and animated characters. Oh, and we also enjoy sleeping eight hours straight.

### Dream pursuit would be what?

Since life is only but a dream, I'd have to say simply living is a dream pursuit in itself.

Do I have specific dreams? I'm not sure anymore. Frankly, my previous answer of "rediscovering myself" was really a euphemism for mid-thirties identity crisis. Now that my youngest son is in school, I feel much like a 19-year-old college student, faced with the infinite possibilities of what to do with the rest of my life; only now I have more wisdom, a mortgage, and lines around my eyes. Underneath the insecurity, I know my path is there before me, but I can still only walk it one step at a time.

But if you'd like to hear my ego answer, I'd say to write an international best-selling memoir, be on *The Today Show* and become Oprah's new BFF (best friend forever).

### You are a reminder that Phi Kappa Phi is not necessarily a community of scholars, but a community of smart people who make a variety of life choices.

I guess I'm living proof that life isn't measured by the credentials after your name. Not that I assume to know the answer to the Big Question, but I'm pretty sure a checklist of diplomas has to be far down on the list of possibilities. It seems like the list would read more like love, joy, giving. But what do I know?

Email Phi Kappa Phi member Heather Hitchcock at [heather@queenofshakeshake.com](mailto:heather@queenofshakeshake.com)

## Compiled by Editor Peter Szatmary and Intern Hannah Sullivan

Numerous Phi Kappa Phi members assumed new academic duties:



**Nancy H. Blattner** (Fontbonne University), President, Caldwell College. Immediate previous position: Vice President and Dean for Academic Affairs, Fontbonne University. Blattner served as Regent on Phi Kappa Phi's national board of directors from 2004-07.



**DeWayne Bowie** (University of Louisiana-Lafayette), Interim Vice President for Enrollment Management, University of Louisiana-Lafayette. Promoted from Registrar. Bowie is also immediate past president of the school's Phi Kappa Phi chapter.

**Susan Conner** (University of West Georgia), Provost, Albion College. Immediate previous position: Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of the College, Florida Southern College.

**Marsha Dowell** (University of Alabama in Huntsville), Senior Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, University of South Carolina Upstate. Promoted from Dean, Mary Black School of Nursing.

**Jeronima Echeverria** (University of North Texas), Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs of the California State University system. Immediate previous position: Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs at California State University at Fresno.

**Douglas Epperson** (The Ohio State University), Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Washington State University. Immediate previous position: Associate Dean for Administration for the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Iowa State University.

**Steven D. House** (Elon University), Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs, Elon University. Promoted from Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, and Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs.

**Kenneth Hoyle, Jr.** (North Carolina State University), Vice President of Student Services, Central Carolina Community College. Promoted from Dean of Students.

**Dean Van Galen** (University of Wisconsin-Whitewater), Chancellor of University of Wisconsin-River Falls. Immediate previous position: Vice President for University Advancement, University of West Florida.

**Mary Ellen Mazey** (Wright State University), Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs, Auburn University. Immediate previous position: Dean, Eberly College of Arts and Sciences, West Virginia University.

**Philip Repp** (Michigan State University), Vice President for Information Technology, Ball State University. Promoted from Interim Vice President for Information Technology.

**Carol Shanklin** (Kansas State University), Dean of the Graduate School, Kansas State University. Promoted from Interim Dean.

**Timothy W. Tong** (Oregon State University), President of Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Immediate previous position: Dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science, George Washington University.

Sixteen of the 278 Barry M. Goldwater Scholarships announced in March went to Phi Kappa Phi members:

- **Joseph M. Azzarelli** (Montana State University)
- **Kevin Roy Burgio** (University of Connecticut)
- **Carmeline Joan Dsilva** (Carnegie Mellon University)
- **Aleksey Dvorzhinskiy** (University of Delaware)
- **Rebecca Getman** (University of Kansas)
- **Shatakshi Goyal** (Boise State University)
- **Rachel Mary Lee** (University of Arkansas-Fayetteville)
- **Rebecca Long** (University of Alabama)
- **Alexander Jacob Meeske** (University of Connecticut)
- **Goran Micevic** (Iowa State University)
- **Matthew Charles Naglak** (University of Arkansas-Fayetteville)
- **Aaron Thomas Neal** (University of Alabama at Birmingham)
- **Joshua Ryan Niska** (Arizona State University)
- **Miorel Lucian Palii** (University of Florida)
- **Swati Varshney** (Carnegie Mellon University)
- **Elana Viola** (University of Rhode Island)

Nearly 1,100 college sophomores and juniors were nominated for Goldwater Scholarships by their school faculties in the national competition that encourages excellence in math, engineering and the natural sciences. Nominees must be in the upper fourth of their class and have a least a B average. Winners receive one- or two-year scholarships up to \$7,500. The Goldwater Foundation, a federally endowed agency honoring Senator Barry M. Goldwater, has awarded 5,801 scholarships worth approximately \$56 million in its 21 year history. (Source: <http://www.act.org/goldwater/>.)

### Five of the 60 2009 Truman Scholars, college juniors striving for careers in public service, are Phi Kappa Phi members:

**John Edward Campion** (United States Naval Academy), a political science major focusing on China studies and global maritime security. Campion, a program director for his school's Big Brothers Big Sisters chapter, will study for a master's degree and hopes to be a Surface Warfare Officer, a leader onboard a vessel.

**Reynaldo A. Fuentes** (University of Wyoming), concentrating on political science and religious studies. Involved with Habitat for Humanity International and Amnesty International as well as regional and national politics, he will pursue a master's of public policy.

**Jennifer Nicole Lamb** (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University), committed to combating global and rural poverty and to bridging food security with environmental sustainability. Having interned for the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture, she will study for a doctorate in agricultural economics as well as a law degree.

**Amelia E. Nichols** (Carnegie Mellon University), a double major in psychology and urban history and education policy and a former intern for the Office of U.S. (Conn.) Senator Christopher J. Dodd and President Barack Obama's "Campaign for Change." The campus director of Strong Women, Strong Girls wants to pursue master's degrees in social work and public policy.

**Alexandra Rosenberg** (United States Military Academy), a sociology major who plans to attend medical school on an Army Health Professions Scholarship. She will subsequently pursue a master's in public health and eventually wants to work on veterans' healthcare issues.

Truman Scholars must rank in the top quarter of their class, demonstrate leadership abilities, have a strong record of public service, devise a policy proposal, and desire a career in government or the nonprofit, advocacy or education sectors or related fields. They receive up to \$30,000 for graduate study along with leadership training, educational and career counseling, internship possibilities in the federal government, priority admission at some graduate institutions and other incentives.

The 60 Truman Scholars from 55 U.S. colleges and universities were chosen from 601 candidates nominated by 289 schools. Seventeen independent regional panels of jurors typically included a university president, federal judge, notable public servant and a past Truman Scholarship winner. The Truman Scholarship Foundation was established in 1975 by Congress as a federal memorial to 33<sup>rd</sup> President Harry S. Truman. There have been 2,670 Truman Scholars elected since the first awards were made in 1977. (Source: [www.truman.gov](http://www.truman.gov).)

### Two of the 15 Mortar Board Fellowships for graduate studies went to Phi Kappa Phi members in December 2008:



**Danielle English** (Kansas State University) graduated in May 2008 with a bachelor's degree in public relations and minors in Spanish and nonprofit leadership. She is working on a master's degree in public relations at the University of Denver. (\$5,000 fellowship.)



**Nicole Hannemann** (Texas Tech University) graduated in May 2008 as a double major: a bachelor of science in biology and bachelor of arts in history with a concentration in art history. She is attending Baylor College of Medicine to become a doctor. (\$6,000 fellowship.)

Fellowships assist members in financing graduate studies. Awards totaled \$60,000 in 2008. Members of the Mortar Board National College Senior Honor Society are selected on academic excellence, leadership, service, recommendation, promise, financial need and Mortar Board involvement. Founded in 1918, the society has more than 225 chapters and has initiated upwards of 250,000 members nationwide. (Source: [www.mortarboard.org](http://www.mortarboard.org).)



**Ralph Elliott**, Vice Provost Emeritus at Clemson University, poses with colleague **Lienne Medford**, Associate Professor of Education, in January after Medford received the first Ralph D. Elliott Endowed Award for Outstanding Service to Off-Campus, Distance and Continuing Education, worth \$1,500. Medford is immediate past president of the Phi Kappa Phi chapter at Clemson. Elliott (initiated into Phi Kappa Phi at North Carolina State University) continues to serve as chairman of Clemson's Continuing/Distance Education Advancement Board. (Photo courtesy of Clemson University Photographic Service.)



For the complete interview with Heather Hitchcock, go online to: <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/summer09/spotlight>



Phi Kappa Phi members received two of Washburn University's three spring 2008 Sibberson Awards. **Virgil Barnard**, a December 2008 graduate, majored in political science. He was commissioned into the U.S. Army as a second lieutenant and will attend graduate school at Georgetown University to pursue a master's degree in foreign service. **Kayla Barrett**, a December 2008 graduate, earned a bachelor of business administration degree, with concentrations in accounting and finance. She works in the audit practice at the audit, tax and advisory firm KMPG in Kansas City, Mo., and hopes to pursue a master's degree in business administration. Sibberson Awards honor the highest-ranking members of the senior Washburn class. There were 10 nominees for the spring 2008 competition; monetary awards were not disclosed. Instituted in 2002, the award has been given to nearly two dozen students.



**Nathaniel Drew Bastian** (United States Military Academy) graduated from West Point and commissioned into the U.S. Army's Medical Service Corps as a Second Lieutenant in May 2008. Unlike his peers who immediately began preparing for combat operations and leading soldiers, he headed off to the Netherlands as a Fulbright U.S. Student Program Fellow through a Netherland-America Foundation Fellowship valued at roughly \$15,000. During his one-year cultural immersion that began in August 2008, Bastian has been pursuing a master's degree in econometrics and operations research through the Department of Quantitative Economics in the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration at Universiteit Maastricht. (Econometricians apply quantitative/statistical methods to analyze economics, and operations researchers use mathematical models, statistics and algorithms to optimize complex problems in engineering, economics, management, mathematics, computer science, information technology and other sciences.)

**Ric Brown** (California State University, Sacramento) and Paul Noble, with **Rosemary Papa** (California State University, Sacramento), published *So You Want to Be a Higher Education Academic Administrator? — Avoid Crossing to the Dark Side or What They Don't Teach You in Leadership Institutes* (Pro-Active Publications, \$29.95, 166 pp., paperback) earlier this year. "The business of education is knowledge and people, and the business of higher education is knowledgeable people. We have written this book for all levels of academic administration in higher education (universities, colleges and community colleges) or for anyone who is thinking about moving into academic administration or for one moving to another position in academic administration ... (because) not all higher educators know how to navigate the politics, power and role-playing," Brown and Papa wrote in a letter. Brown and Noble held many administrative posts during long university careers; Papa, also an administrator, serves as the Del and Jewell Lewis Endowed Chair for Learner Centered Leadership at Northern Arizona University.



**James "Dave" Bryan** (North Carolina State University) has been named the Corporate Executive Vice President for ManTech International Corporation, a supplier of information technology and integrated logistics services to defense and intelligence agency customers, with locations in more than 40 countries and 50 sites in the United States. He previously served for a year as president of its biggest unit, the International Defense Systems Group. Before that, Bryan spent 35 years in the U.S. Army, retiring as a major general, and then was a vice president with the global security company Northrop Grumman Corporation prior to joining ManTech.



**Julia Chan** (Louisiana State University) earned one of the seven 2009 Women of Excellence Awards given by the Louisiana Legislative Women's Caucus Foundation. Chan, an associate professor of chemistry at Louisiana State University and coauthor of numerous articles, won in the category "Education & Research." The awards were created in 2008.

Two of the four seniors at State University of New York (SUNY)-Cortland and one of the five at SUNY-Oswego to win the 2009 SUNY Chancellor's Awards for Student Excellence are Phi Kappa Phi members: **Ashley Chapple** (Cortland), a senior physical education major; **Janel Kierecki** (Cortland), a senior inclusive special education major; and **Cathleen Richards** (Oswego), a broadcasting major. The awards recognized 238 students across 64 campuses. Honorees received a framed certificate and a medallion traditionally worn at commencement. The awards were created in 1997.



**Moira Crone** (Louisiana State University) earned the 2009 Robert Penn Warren Award for Fiction from the Fellowship of Southern Writers during the 15<sup>th</sup> biennial Arts & Education Council's Conference on Southern Literature in April in Chattanooga, Tenn. Crone, an English professor at Louisiana State University, has written numerous story collections, including *What Gets Into Us* and *Dream State*, and a novel, *A Period of Confinement*. Her stories have appeared in magazines such as *The New Yorker* and *The Southern Review*. Her numerous awards include a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts. Crone joins Dorothy Allison, Madison Smartt Bell, Barry Hannah, Cormac McCarthy and Lee Smith as winner of this prize. The Fellowship of Southern Writers was founded in 1987 by novelists, poets, playwrights, historians, critics and editors to encourage literature in the South through awards, memberships and other commemorations; it contains no more than 50 members at a time.



**Morten G. Ender** (United States Military Academy) published *American Soldiers in Iraq: McSoldiers or Innovative Professionals?* (Routledge, \$39.95, 224 pp., paperback) in March. This study of American soldiers in Iraq analyzes their collective stories as they relate to military sociology tradition. From data collected in the field, Ender tackles subjects including morale, boredom, preparation for war, everyday life, gender, "communication with the home-front, 'McDonaldization' of the force, civil-military fusion, the long-term impact of war, and, finally, the socio-demographics of fatalities," he explained in an email, adding that it's rare for a civilian scholar to collect data in Iraq. The sociology professor at the United States Military Academy has placed articles in the *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* and *Armed Forces & Society*, among other publications.



**Victoria Folsie** (University of Illinois at Chicago) earned one of 15 State of Illinois Nurse Educator Fellowships from the Illinois Center for Nursing. The Illinois Wesleyan University Associate Professor of Nursing will use the \$10,000 fellowship for research on eating disorders and suicide risk and to increase interest in nursing. She is a member of the Academy for Eating

Disorders, the International Orem Society for Nursing Science and Scholarship and the Midwest Nursing Research Society.

**Lacy Gallier** (Lamar University) was one of six students in December 2008 to receive the Lamar University Plummer Award, given to seniors with the highest grade-point average in their graduating class. The six winners, among 624 graduates, earned perfect 4.0 averages. The summa cum laude sociology graduate plans to attend law school.



**A.J. Glubzinski** (United States Military Academy) was voted first-team member of the Lowe's Senior CLASS (Celebrating Loyalty and Achievement for Staying in School) All-Senior All-America Team in December. The goalkeeper/team captain, platoon sergeant and American politics major in the honors program also was named Patriot League Men's Soccer Scholar Athlete of the Year. CLASS is in its second year and voted on by coaches, media and fans.



**Sonya R. Hardin** (University of North Carolina at Charlotte) received the 2008 National Nursing Spectrum Teaching Excellence Award from Gannett Health Care Group at a formal affair in Las Vegas, Nev., in October. Hardin bested more than 400 applicants. The associate professor at the School of Nursing at University of North Carolina at Charlotte specializes in critical care, emergency nursing and medical-surgical nursing.

Two Phi Kappa Phi members were among the "New Faces of Engineering" at the National Engineers Week Foundation in February in a program that highlighted young engineers two to five years out of school. **Jamesia Hobbs** (North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University), a chemical engineer, works for the Englewood, Colo.-based CH2M HILL, which offers full-service engineering, consulting, construction and operations. **Jamie Padgett** (University of Florida) is an assistant professor in civil and environmental engineering at Rice University. Hobbs designs efficient equipment and systems based on her experience in industries such as pulp and paper, chemical, polymer and nuclear energy. Padgett evaluates infrastructure vulnerability to multiple hazards, including aging, hurricanes, seismic events and climate change, and served on the American Society of Civil Engineers ASCE/Technical Council on Earthquake Engineering reconnaissance team after Hurricane Katrina. Founded in 1951, the National Engineers Week Foundation is a coalition of more than 100 professional societies, major corporations and government agencies advocating for engineering and related technology.



**John Johnson** (University of Texas at Austin) was recognized as the 2009 Senior Scientist of the Year by the Quad City Engineering and Science Council at its 47<sup>th</sup> annual National Engineers Week Banquet in February. He has been a senior security program manager for John Deere for a decade, with responsibilities for global computer network security. Johnson also is an adjunct professor at St. Ambrose University and Scott Community College, teaching physics, astronomy, ethics and computer security courses. The Quad City council totals more than 6,000 engineers and scientists from 32 local engineering and technical societies. ■

## Compiled by Editor Peter Szatmary



**William Brock Brentlinger** (Lamar University), 82, committed himself to higher education, civic causes, community service and family values. Higher education: he spent 18 years at his alma mater Greenville College (bachelor's degree in speech) as a professor of speech and later as Dean of Academic Affairs. Then, he logged more than 35 years at Lamar University: Dean of the College of Fine Arts and Communication (1969-92), Interim President (1992-93) and Assistant to the President (1993 until retirement at the end of 2005). Civic causes included enlisting in the Navy in 1944 and serving on the Greenville City Council. Community service spanned chairman of the Beaumont Library Commission, president of the Southeast Texas Arts Council and board member of the Beaumont Habitat for Humanity. Family values: he was married for 62 years to his high school sweetheart, with whom he raised six children, all of whom attended Lamar. His wife, three sons, two daughters and 10 grandchildren, among other relatives, survive him. The earner of a master's degree and a doctorate in speech and rhetoric and public address (from Indiana State University and University of Illinois, respectively) died on Feb. 19.

**Yoland Condrey-Tinkle** (Arkansas State University), 55, blended dedication as a pediatrician with magnanimity as a humanitarian. The Mountain Home, Ark. resident was for many years the only pediatrician in a 10-county area, and she made several trips to the mission fields in Brazil. She was a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics and the GFWC Cameo Club, a local civic organization. She died on March 22 and is survived by her husband and their son and daughter; as might be expected, mourners could donate to Brazilian missions, a scholarship fund in her honor, a hospice and Gideons International.

**Robert Charles Connor, Sr.** (Iowa State University), 80, knew the forest from the trees: he was a registered forester and owner of a timber service in Crystal Springs, Miss. The forestry major at Iowa State University worked earlier jobs in the field and was a lifetime member of the Society of American Foresters and a member of the Mississippi and Copiah County Forestry Associations. The Army veteran died on Dec. 18, 2008, and is survived by his wife, two sons, daughter, three stepchildren and eight grandchildren, among others.

**Beverly J. Curry** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), 80, taught children the practicalities and pleasures of home economics at AlWood Middle/High School in Woodhull, Ill., in what was her most memorable school job. The graduate of University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign took her hospitable spirit elsewhere, too: in her youth, she participated in 4-H; as an adult, she played piano at church and school events; in retirement, she owned and managed with her daughter the Flower Bin in Bloomington, Ill. She died on Dec. 13, 2008, and is survived by one son and one daughter and five grandchildren, among others.

**John "Tommy" Holleran** (University of Georgia) assumed the roles of teacher and inspirer as both profession and mission. Educated at Augusta

College, now called Augusta State University (bachelor's degree in business administration and master's degree in business management), and at University of Georgia (master's degree in educational administration), he spent more than 20 years with the Army in active and reserve service, including being a member of the advance party from Fort Monmouth, N.J., that transferred the Signal School to Fort Gordon in Augusta, Ga., in 1948. As a civilian, Holleran worked in leadership positions in training, was a member of numerous professional organizations and retired in 1988. His service to a cause extended to his faith: being a past president of the board of education for all Catholic schools in the southern half of Georgia and past chairman of his Holy Trinity Church council and of the Advisory Council of Catholic Churches in the Augusta area. In 2000 he was awarded the Holy Cross Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice, the highest medal that can be awarded to the laity by the Papacy. The Brooklyn, N.Y.-native and golf lover, who died Jan. 19, is survived by his second wife, two daughters and other relatives.

**Ada Nell Delony Jarred** (Northwestern State University), 71, could be called a bibliophile extraordinaire. She served as Director of Reader Services at Louisiana College, Cataloger at Emory University, Assistant Librarian at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge and Head Librarian and Professor at Louisiana State University at Alexandria. Jarred retired from Northwestern State University as Director of Libraries and Professor. She earned degrees from Louisiana College (bachelor's in English education), University of Denver (master's in librarianship) and Texas Woman's University (doctorate in library and information studies). Jarred, who died on Feb. 22, was a member of the American Library Association and the Association of College and Research Libraries. She is survived by a daughter and brother, in addition to other kin.

**Ellery L. Knake** (member at large), 81, understood the lay of the land as a professor of agronomy at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, his alma mater, for more than 30 years. His green thumb landed him various administrative functions and awards with the Weed Science Society of America. Knake, who died on March 1, also earned the Ciba-Geigy award for Outstanding Contributions to Agriculture, the Midwest Agricultural Chemical Association Educator's Award, and *Crops & Soils* magazine Best Article Award. He was a member of the American Society of Agronomy. The Army veteran (1945-46) and member of the Knights of Columbus with a 3rd degree was preceded in death by his wife of 50-plus years and is survived by two sons, two grandchildren and one great-grandchild, among others.

**Kathleen Mary Kertland Patricia Apuzzo Krasniewicz** (Florida State University), 54, helped kids learn to love to read by serving as a children's librarian at the Perrot Memorial Library in Old Greenwich, Conn., for almost two decades before dying on Jan. 28. The graduate of Manhattanville College (English) and Florida State University (library science) also was a school volunteer and active in youth programs. Survived by her husband,

three daughters, two sisters and two brothers, among other kin, she was a member of the American Library Association, serving on several committees to recognize the best contributions to children's literature. She also reviewed children's books for *Kirkus Reviews* and *School Library Journal*.

**James Rayford "Ray" Nix** (member at large), 70, divided much of his life between the physics lab and the great outdoors. Educated at Carnegie Mellon University (bachelor's degree) and University of California-Berkeley (doctorate), he completed a postdoctoral fellowship at the Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen in 1961, then went to the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory at Berkeley before moving in 1968 to Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, working there until retirement in 1998. The husband and father of a son and daughter (his wife of 46 years and the children survive him) was a Los Alamos National Laboratory Fellow and received a fellowship sabbatical in West Germany from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. Nix didn't take calculated risks merely in his mind, however. The adventurer visited all seven continents by age 65 and was an avid skier, sailor and hiker. Plus, he climbed the Matterhorn, summited Kilimanjaro and Mount Rainier and journeyed to the Mount Everest base camp. Nix passed away on May 8, 2008, at the Los Alamos Medical Center from complications from an injury sustained while traveling in Southeast Asia.

**William Campbell Orr** (University of Connecticut), 88, formed hypotheses in science, pedagogy, the military and the arts. He was a chemistry professor at the University of Connecticut and served 13 years as Associate Provost and Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs before retirement in 1978. An alum of Princeton University, he earned a doctorate in chemistry from the University of California-Berkeley. His postgraduate work was interrupted by his enlistment in the Navy as a radar officer (lieutenant) on an aircraft carrier in the Pacific. His volunteer efforts included president of the Friends of the University of Connecticut Libraries; board member of the Seabury Foundation, a Chicago philanthropic organization; treasurer of Northeastern Connecticut's Opera New England; and member of the Mansfield Board of Education. He died on Jan. 16, and is survived by, among others, his second wife, her two children and his two daughters and one son from his first marriage of 47 years.



**Arthur Rezny** (Arkansas State University), 98, believed in the power of education and service. He was on the Society board of directors as a regional vice president (1977-83) and was so instrumental in establishing a chapter at Arkansas State University that in 1987 the chapter named a lectureship in his honor. Educated at, among other institutions, University of Illinois (bachelor's and master's degrees) and University of Michigan (doctorate), he spent years with public schools in Ann Arbor, Mich., before becoming associated with University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and Arkansas State University, plus other institutions of higher education. The Navy veteran served in World War II, entering as a lieutenant junior grade and being discharged as a lieutenant commander. He was a member of American Legion Pickett Post # 21 and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Preceded in death by two wives, he is survived by two daughters, six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. He died March 24. ■



For more Member News announcements, go online to: <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/summer09/membernews>



For more obituaries, go online to: <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/summer09/memorial>



# Notable Composer and Society Member William Bolcom Defended the Arts in an Address at University of Michigan's Phi Kappa Phi Spring Initiation

By Mary Beth Donovan, James T. Schaefer and Karen Moon Schaefer

Pulitzer Prize-winning composer and Phi Kappa Phi member William Bolcom urged Americans to take care of the artistic health of the nation, especially in a recession, in a keynote speech at the University of Michigan Phi Kappa Phi chapter 39 induction ceremony on March 15.

Bolcom, who retired in 2008 after 35 years of teaching at the university's School of Music, based his remarks largely on his celebrated and versatile works for the concert hall, opera, cabaret, stage, ballet and film — for doing “what a busy composer does these days in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries,” as he put it. At the same time, the 2006 National Medal of Arts recipient provided a perspective on American and European music and on the ongoing struggle for funding for music, using the genre as an example for all the arts.

“State support can only help make art insular, and it may be that European music suffers worse from this cut-off-ness than our own,” he told 250 attendees at the Rackham Graduate School auditorium in Ann Arbor, Mich.

One thing is certain, he said: “In America we give so little for the government for the arts that private monies must be raised to put on anything much at all, and maybe this has caused a timorous conservatism — after all, donors need to be pleased or they won't give money in some cases — in our new work.”

To compound matters, “Americans, and much of the rest of the world, are suffering a great economic crisis, which usually means that arts money is cut first,” said the multiple 2005 Grammy Award winner for *Songs of Innocence and of Experience*. Still, community orchestras and others are creating and sustaining

“constantly improving ensembles all over as a national phenomenon.” The Musical America 2007 Composer of the Year cited examples in communities big and small.

As the nation deals with the recession individually and collectively, privately and publicly, the 71-year-old, who earned the 1988 Pulitzer for *12 New Etudes for Piano*, stressed the need to “properly” spend stimulus packages “in our problem cities” so “arts could become the principal agent of each community's turnaround.” Success stories are out there, he declared, summarizing some.

At the end of his comments, Bolcom — whose many other credits include Guggenheim fellowships, Rockefeller Foundation awards and National Endowment for the Arts grants; honorary doctorates from schools such as the New England Conservatory; a longtime collaboration on piano with his wife, the mezzo-soprano Joan Morris; and commissions from the Philadelphia Orchestra, New York Philharmonic, Lyric Opera of Chicago, Mendelssohn and Emerson String Quartets, cellist Yo-Yo Ma and mezzo-soprano Marilyn Horne — appealed to what he called the “enlightened” students in the audience. They “can see long-term benefits in engendering artistic ferment in troubled and untroubled areas of our country,” he said.

Bolcom concluded: “I urge you all to help creative people make America not just a country with a centralized artistic scene —



Award-winning composer and Phi Kappa Phi member **William Bolcom** delivered the keynote speech at the University of Michigan Phi Kappa Phi chapter initiation ceremony on March 15 to a crowd of 250. (Photos taken by Mary Beth Donovan, University of Michigan Chapter Public Relations Officer.)

which we mustn't entirely give up — but one full of multifarious artistic joy and fulfillment, all across our enormous nation.” ■

Mary Beth Donovan is the public relations officer and James T. Schaefer and his wife Karen Moon Schaefer are the scholarship and awards coordinators for the University of Michigan Phi Kappa Phi chapter.



To read William Bolcom's keynote speech, go online to: [umhikappaphi.umich.edu](http://umhikappaphi.umich.edu) or to <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/summer09/chapter>

## University of Michigan Phi Kappa Phi Chapter: Numbers and Faces

The 210 new initiates into the University of Michigan Phi Kappa Phi chapter bring to a total 16,440 members of the chapter since its installation on Nov. 26, 1926.

Sixty-six fields of study were represented among the March initiates: 74 juniors, 45 seniors, 88 graduate students and 3 faculty members. Of the 210 inductees, 110 were female and 100 male.

The chapter also awarded six \$1,000 scholarships to a graduate student (Catherine Mareva Dupuis) and five seniors going on to graduate school (Katie M. Field, Jillian Isaacs-See, Katherine Iman Martin, Clare Selden and Jung-In Yun).

Dr. Robert Kelch, University of Michigan's Executive Vice President for Medical Affairs, received an honorary membership at the ceremony from Dr. Teresa Sullivan, Chapter Treasurer and University Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs.

Sullivan also welcomed Deans Janet Weiss (Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies and Vice Provost for Academic Affairs) and Terrence McDonald (College of Literature, Science and the Arts) as new faculty members.

Following the presentation, attendees enjoyed a reception in the Rackham Assembly Hall.

— Mary Beth Donovan



Senior secondary education major **Katie M. Field** (center), winner of a \$1,000 Phi Kappa Phi chapter scholarship, celebrated her achievement with her mother (left) and grandmother (right).

## “What's Underneath”

After untitled twig and fired-ceramic piece by Maria Scott

Frail bars, sunk deep in stone tempered by fire  
That could reduce a wooden grid to ash  
Leaving just the bedrock. We never tire  
Of raising cages, walls; we twine and lash

Our rickety contrivings, groove and rout,  
Knowing the earth we build on will endure.  
What we create to hold life in or out  
Will fall, will fail, of that we may be sure,

Consumed at length by fire, flood, slow decay,  
Or fresh mischief: for they'll huff and they'll puff  
And they'll blow the house down. There is no way  
To keep the wolf from the door, not enough

Of straw, sticks, bricks that we can hope to shore  
Against time's ruin. Thus, Grandma prepares  
To face the fiend in sheep's disguise before  
Red Riding Hood — known, too, by what she wears

Brings her woodsman, flesh or tin, to spill blood,  
Felling Grandma's bane. And how can we say  
What grew within the wolf from seed to bud  
To flower, will not rise up in us someday?

We need diversion and we look elsewhere,  
To Munchkins, flying monkeys, talking trees,  
Tornadoes whirling us from here to there,  
Beyond the rainbow to our destinies.

But when we've won through, over, or around  
Each hindrance to the Emerald City's gate  
What lurks behind the light and smoke and sound?  
Our mortal self, our sad and comic fate,

Pretentious oracle revealing all  
Despite congenital dishonesty,  
Showing the truth of our fortunate fall —  
We own the power of choice that makes us free —

Showing us, too, there is no place like home.  
The archetypal shrink, guiding us back  
To what lies waiting near the beaten track:  
The earthen bed, the pillow made of stone.

By (William) Arnold Johnston



**(William) Arnold Johnston** (Western Michigan University) has published poetry along with fiction, nonfiction and translations in numerous literary journals and anthologies. Primarily a playwright, he has earned awards, productions and publications for his plays and for those written with his wife, Deborah Ann Percy. His books include *What the Earth Taught Us* (poetry); *Of Earth and Darkness: The Novels of William Golding* (a critical study); and, recently, with his wife, *Duets: Love Is Strange* (six one-acts) and *The Art of the One-Act* (an edited anthology). His heavily researched and widely praised *The Witching Voice: A Novel from the Life of Robert Burns* came out in January to honor the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of the poet. Johnston's play about Burns, also entitled *The Witching Voice* (published in 1973), has received many successful productions, including a month-long run this spring at Kalamazoo's New Vic Theatre. On his CD *Jacques Brel: I'm Here!* the occasional singer/actor performs 19 of his 80 or so translations of songs by the famed Belgian singer-songwriter; his Brel translations also have been featured in musical revues across the country. He and his wife have to their credit (with poet Dona Roşu) several books of translations from the Romanian, including playwright Hristache Popescu's *Night of the Passions* and *Sons of Cain* in one volume, as well as the forthcoming *Epilogue*, also by Popescu. Johnston is a member of the Dramatists Guild of America and an Artistic Associate with Chicago's Theo Ubique Theatre Company. He was chairman of the English department (1997-2007) and taught creative writing for many years at Western Michigan University. He is now a full-time writer based in Kalamazoo, Mich. Email him at [arnie.johnston@wmich.edu](mailto:arnie.johnston@wmich.edu).



**Sandra Meek** is the author of three books of poems, *Nomadic Foundations* (2002), *Burn* (2005), and her most recent, *Biogeography*, the 2006 winner of the Dorset Award (Tupelo Press, November 2008), as well as a chapbook, *The Circumference of Arrival* (2001). She also is the editor of an anthology, *Deep Travel: Contemporary American Poets Abroad* (2007), which was awarded a 2008 Independent Publisher Book Award Gold Medal. Her poems have appeared in *Agni*, *The Kenyon Review*, *Poetry*, *Conjunctions*, *Green Mountains Review* and *The Iowa Review*, among others, and she has twice been awarded Georgia Author of the Year. Meek also once served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Manyana, Botswana (1989-91). An active Phi Kappa Phi member since her induction in 1986 at Colorado State University, she is a cofounding editor of Ninebark Press, Director of the Georgia Poetry Circuit and Professor of English, Rhetoric, and Writing at Berry College in Mount Berry, Ga.



(Photo credit: iStockPhoto)

The invitation for poems on American pride resulted in, appropriately enough, a diverse set of compositions, ranging from the fixed forms of sonnets and villanelles to expansive, neo-Whitmanic free verse to concrete poems, one even shaped as the USA.

Subjects included, among many others, immigration, Pearl Harbor, the space shuttle, and the concept of *E Pluribus Unum*, the Latin motto (“out of many, one”) on U.S. currency. Nearly three times as many poets entered this contest than for our inaugural spring 2009 competition on the theme of origins.

The winning poem, a formal work in rhymed, iambic pentameter quatrains, “What's Underneath,” by Arnold Johnston, is a powerfully subtle and evocative response to this call of American pride.

Avoiding the too-easy twin poles of jingoism and vitriol, the poet captures our collective failings as well as our shared strengths — as Americans and as human beings. Our love of country as home begins but does not end in geographic space, this “earthen bed, the pillow made of stone,” the poet notes; yet we “never tire / of raising cages, walls.”

Johnston warns us against believing in our own happy-ever-after “diversions,” whether contemporary or classic. The Emerald City is not our final destination. We can't always keep the wolf at bay, and Johnston urges us to be at least as vigilant of the one in ourselves as we are of the one at the door.

Ultimately, “What's Underneath” is a sober and clear-eyed engagement of the American Dream, not the dismissal of it; Johnston reminds us that our freedom is “the power of choice,” and that great privilege demands great responsibility, with no consideration given to borders or walls.—Sandra Meek, poetry editor

**Editor's note:** The *Phi Kappa Phi Forum* poetry contest is open only to active Society members, published or unpublished. Submissions — one per entrant per issue — should be up to 40 lines long and must reflect the theme of the issue. One original, previously unpublished poem is selected from all entries to appear in the printed version of the magazine as a complement to the scholarly articles. Runners-up may be chosen to appear online. The theme of the fall edition is higher education. The deadline to submit material is 9 A.M. CST Monday, July 27, 2009. Entries will only be accepted by email at [poetry@phikappaphi.org](mailto:poetry@phikappaphi.org). Poet, Berry College professor and Phi Kappa Phi member Sandra Meek serves as the poetry editor and judge in consultation with Society management. For complete details and rules, visit [www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/News](http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/News).

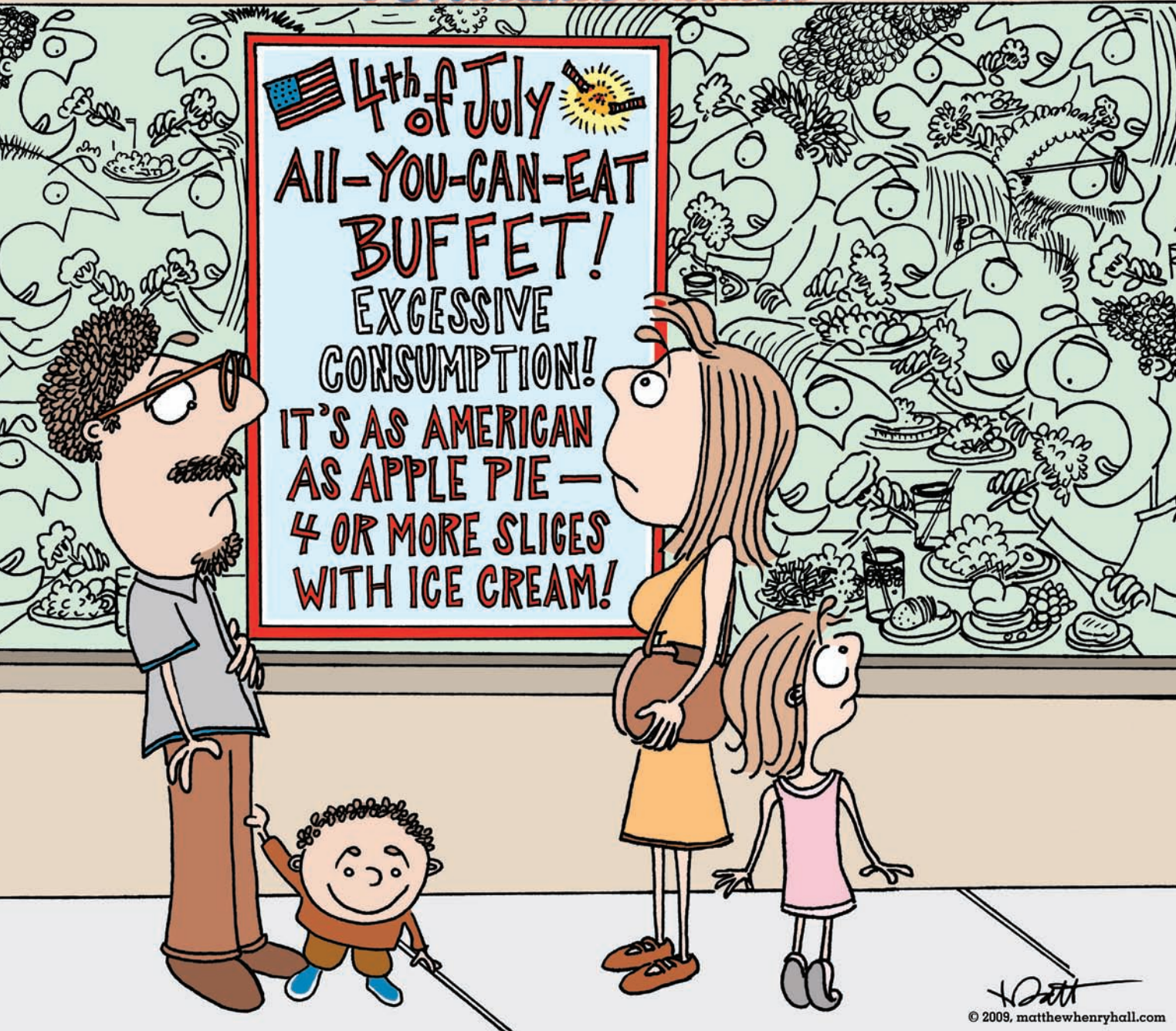


For runners-up, go online to: <http://www.PhiKappaPhi.org/Web/Publications/Forum/summer09/poetry>

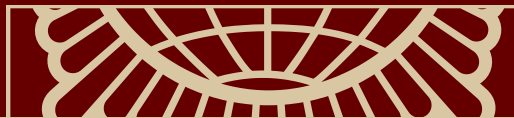


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**Matthew Henry Hall** is a cartoonist and writer who lives and sings in the wilds of northern Arizona. His work has appeared in many publications, including *The Missouri Review*, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, and *Reader's Digest*. Visit his Web site at [www.matthewhenryhall.com](http://www.matthewhenryhall.com), and email him at [stumpystars@matthewhenryhall.com](mailto:stumpystars@matthewhenryhall.com).



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 Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, Pa.  
 Boise State University, Boise, Idaho  
 Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio  
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 Brenau University, Gainesville, Ga.  
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 California State University-Dominguez Hills, Carson, Calif.  
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 Missouri State University, Springfield, Mo.  
 Missouri University of Science and Technology, Rolla, Mo.  
 Montana State University, Bozeman, Mont.  
 Montclair State University, Montclair, N.J.  
 Morehead State University, Morehead, Ky.  
 Murray State University, Murray, Ky.  
 Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio  
 Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Neb.  
 New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas, N.M.  
 New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, N.M.  
 Nicholls State University, Thibodaux, La.  
 North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University, Greensboro, N.C.  
 North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N.C.  
 North Dakota State University, Fargo, N.D.  
 North Georgia College & State University, Dahlonega, N.C.  
 Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.  
 Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Ariz.  
 Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.  
 Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, La.  
 Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio  
 The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio  
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio  
 Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla.  
 Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Va.  
 Oregon State University, Corvallis, Ore.  
 Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.  
 Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, Kan.  
 Plattsburgh State University, Plattsburgh, N.Y.  
 Plymouth State University, Plymouth, N.H.  
 Portland State University, Portland, Ore.  
 Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.  
 Radford University, Radford, Va.  
 Sage Colleges, Troy, N.Y.  
 Salem State College, Salem, Mass.  
 Salisbury University, Salisbury, Md.  
 Samford University, Birmingham, Ala.  
 San Diego State University, San Diego, Calif.  
 San Jose State University, San Jose, Calif.  
 Shepherd University, Shepherdstown, W.Va.  
 Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, Pa.  
 Slippery Rock University, Slippery Rock, Pa.  
 South Dakota State University, Brookings, S.D.  
 Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, Mo.  
 Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond, La.  
 Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, Carbondale, Ill.  
 Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, Edwardsville, Ill.  
 Southern Oregon University, Ashland, Ore.  
 State University of New York-Cortland, Cortland, N.Y.  
 State University of New York-Oswego, Oswego, N.Y.  
 State University of New York-Potsdam, Potsdam, N.Y.  
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.  
 Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tenn.  
 Tennessee State University, Nashville, Tenn.  
 Texas A & M International University, Laredo, Texas  
 Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas  
 Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas  
 Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas  
 Troy University, Troy, Ala.  
 Truman State University, Kirksville, Mo.  
 United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.  
 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, Ala.  
 University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, Ala.  
 University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.  
 University of Alaska-Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska  
 University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Fairbanks, Alaska  
 University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.  
 University of Arkansas-Fayetteville, Fayetteville, Ark.  
 University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, Ark.  
 University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 University of California-Davis, Davis, Calif.  
 University of Central Florida, Orlando, Fla.  
 University of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.  
 University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.  
 University of Delaware, Newark, Del.  
 University of Evansville, Evansville, Ind.  
 University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.  
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.  
 University of Houston-Clear Lake, Houston, Texas  
 University of Houston-Downtown, Houston, Texas  
 University of Houston, Houston, Texas

University of Houston-Victoria, Victoria, Texas  
 University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho  
 University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Ill.  
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.  
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.  
 University of Louisiana-Lafayette, Lafayette, La.  
 University of Louisiana-Monroe, Monroe, La.  
 University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.  
 University of Maine, Orono, Maine  
 University of Maryland, College Park, Md.  
 University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.  
 University of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.  
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss.  
 University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, Mo.  
 University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo.  
 University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.  
 University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.  
 University of Montevallo, Montevallo, Ala.  
 University of Nebraska at Kearney, Kearney, Neb.  
 University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Neb.  
 University of Nevada-Las Vegas, Las Vegas, Nev.  
 University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, Nev.  
 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M.  
 University of New Orleans, New Orleans, La.  
 University of North Alabama, Florence, Ala.  
 University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, N.C.  
 University of North Carolina-Wilmington, Wilmington, N.C.  
 University of North Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 University of North Texas, Denton, Texas  
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.  
 University of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.  
 University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines  
 University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg, Greensburg, Pa.  
 University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, Johnstown, Pa.  
 University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico  
 University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.  
 University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R.I.  
 University of South Alabama, Mobile, Ala.  
 University of South Carolina Upstate, Spartanburg, S.C.  
 University of South Florida, Tampa, Fla.  
 University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 University of Southern Maine, Portland  
 University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, Miss.  
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 University of Tennessee at Martin, Martin, Tenn.  
 University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas  
 University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas  
 University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas  
 University of Texas Medical Branch @ Galveston, Galveston, Texas  
 University of Texas-Pan American, Edinburg, Texas  
 University of Texas at Tyler, Tyler, Texas  
 University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio  
 University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.  
 University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah  
 University of West Alabama, Livingston, Ala.  
 University of West Georgia, Carrollton, Ga.  
 University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, Eau Claire, Wis.  
 University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, Green Bay, Wis.  
 University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wis.  
 University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 University of Wisconsin-Platteville, Platteville, Wis.  
 University of Wisconsin-River Falls, River Falls, Wis.  
 University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, Wis.  
 University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Whitewater, Wis.  
 University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.  
 Utah State University, Logan, Utah  
 Utah Valley University, Orem, Utah  
 Valdosta State University, Valdosta, Ga.  
 Villanova University, Villanova, Pa.  
 Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Va.  
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Va.  
 Washburn University, Topeka, Kan.  
 Wayne State College, Wayne, Neb.  
 Weber State University, Ogden, Utah  
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.  
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W.Va.  
 West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W.Va.  
 Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, N.C.  
 Western Illinois University, Macomb, Ill.  
 Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Ky.  
 Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 Western Oregon University, Monmouth, Ore.  
 Western Washington University, Bellingham, Wash.  
 Westfield State College, Westfield, Mass.  
 Westmont College, Santa Barbara, Calif.  
 Wichita State University, Wichita, Kan.  
 Widener University, Chester, Pa.  
 Winthrop University, Rock Hill, S.C.  
 Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio  
 Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio