Edward Rutledge (South Carolina Delegate to the Continental Congress) was the youngest person to sign the Declaration. He was 26.

Thomas Jefferson was only 33 when he drafted the Declaration.

Interesting Facts about the Declaration of Independence:

The Declaration of Independence was drafted by Thomas Jefferson, who completed it in a mere seventeen days. Submitted to the Continental Congress on June 28, 1776, it was approved by unanimous vote on July 4, 1776. It was signed on August 3, 1776.

Of the 56 men who signed the Declaration, 48 were born in the colonies, eight were born in the British Isles.

Fifty years to the day, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both died within hours of each other on July 4, 1826. Exactly 50 years after the Declaration was adopted by the Continental Congress.

(Cont’d)

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OCLC supports us by making information more accessible and providing us with technology services so that we can catalog our items in a more timely manner. We use information from OCLC to catalog new (or old) items and make them easier to discover on SIRSI (our local catalog.) We, in cataloging, use OCLC and the Library of Congress to assist us in adding subject headings and authorities (names of authors etc.) to our records. Using information from these two places helps us to distinguish between authors with the same name and make sure we have the right author with the right item. As an example, there are about 40 different Mary Smiths. This doesn’t count any with middle initials. If we had to decide how to catalog an author by that name, we would probably all do it a bit differently. We use OCLC for guidance, making our job a bit easier.
by Dr. Bill Newmiller, who was recently at the Hemingway Society meeting in Paris

The Air Force Academy’s connection to Ernest Hemingway is deep. Countless cadets have read his novels and short stories, especially those that deal with war and its aftermath—In Our Time, A Farewell to Arms, The Sun Also Rises, For Whom the Bell Tolls, “Big Two-Hearted River,” “Soldiers Story,” and others. Hemingway was not only a Nobel prize-winning author, but also a veteran of World War I, who suffered serious wounds in Italy. His wartime experience profoundly affected his life and art. Hemingway coined the “iceberg theory” of writing. He explained this theory in his novel Death in the Afternoon, asserting that when a writer knows “what he is writing about he may omit things that he knows.” He claims that if the writer is “writing truly enough,” the reader “will have a feeling of those things as though the writer had stated them. The dignity of movement of an iceberg is due to only one-eighth of it being above the water.”

Hemingway’s iceberg theory serves as a metaphor in our literature classes to encourage cadets to dive deeply beneath the surface and explore all that is hidden below.

INTERESTING FACTS ON HEMINGWAY

Ernest Hemingway won The Nobel Prize in Literature, 1954 “for his mastery of the art of narrative, most recently demonstrated in The Old Man and the Sea, and for the influence that he has exerted on contemporary style.” www.nobelprize.org

In the 1940’s, Hemingway worked closely with the Soviet KGB. He went under the cover name “Argo.” Edgar Hoover and many FBI officials spied on him for much of his later life. Some even claim this added level of pressure deepened his depression and later led him to take his own life.

After World War II, he was accused of War Crimes by Geneva surrounding an event where Ernest led a group of French Militia against the Nazis. He was not convicted.

His six-toed cat was a rather busy cat in Key West. This is why there is no shortage of six-toed cats in Key West.

During his 62 years, he married four times and divorced three times (Hadley Richardson, Pauline Pfeiffer, Martha Gellhorn, Mary Welsh Hemingway). Martha Gellhorn never liked being Hemingway’s third wife and required that interviewers not mention the man.

During his life, Hemingway survived exposure to anthrax, malaria, skin cancer, and pneumonia. He lived through diabetes, two plane crashes, a ruptured kidney, hepatitis, a ruptured spleen, a fractured skull, a crushed vertebra, and the only thing he could not stop was himself. Ultimately, Hemingway took his favorite gun (a shotgun purchased from Abercrombie & Fitch) and went to the foyer where he put two rounds into his head after returning from the Mayo Clinic.

His death was found to be self-inflicted, but the newspapers called it “accidental.” Five years later, Mary, his wife, publicly disclosed that the cause of death was suicide.

From www.killadj.com

Every July, Key West, Florida celebrates Ernest Hemingway Days. Fans gather to participate in a week of festivities to include readings, fishing tournaments and other Hemingway-approved events. Most notably are the Hemingway look-a-like contests. Hemingway made his home on the island for more than 10 years. (The Hemingway Home continues to be a top tourist attraction.)
In Our Time
By Ernest Hemingway
Published in 1925, In Our Time, launched Ernest Hemingway onto the crowded literary scene of the 1920s of F. Scott Fitzgerald, Gertrude Stein, Langston Hughes, Edith Wharton, Sherwood Anderson... This slim volume contains 15 short stories each beginning with a vignette. Introducing a sparse style of writing, which he later described as the iceberg approach, he caused a literary sensation that some critics say transformed and even redefined the American short story. Reviewers treated him as a serious artist whose style of brief declarative sentences and omission of detail made the stories powerfully provocative.

This collection contains short stories and vignettes that explore the themes of war, loss, relationships between men and women, alienation, and coming of age. It gives the read-
It seems like you have some new faces roaming around in the Historian’s Office. Can you tell us about any new changes taking place?

Since Dr. Muenger retired almost two years ago, I have been trying to “right” the Academy History Program and make it better for the institution. There were several phases to this: first, process the five year backlog of scattered and disorganized paper copies of supporting documents in the History Office (which took up the WHOLE room), get them organized, bound, and posted on bookshelves. Next, to streamline the program and make writing annual history reports easier for the Unit History Reps (UHRs) across USAFA. This included re-writing the local AFI, adding a very short MICT checklist that highlights what is really important in the program, and converting the process for submittingAnnual History Reports (AHRs) from 2 paper copies and a disk to an all-electronic system.

That involved developing a template for USAFA units where AHR organization was done for UHRS, so they only had to fill in the sections and add supporting documents, as well as an HO SharePoint site where commanders and UHRS could find the templates, the guidance on what to do, and the folders where they could easily upload their history reports when they were completed.

Since I’m only a historian and not a techie, the Vice Superintendent authorized the Reserve Advisor to assign USAF Reservists to HO and augmented our numbers with casual lieutenants awaiting UPT (Undergraduate Pilot Training). Although my DRU counterparts in the Air Force History Program tend to augment their GS historians with contractors, we thought having Reservists and casual LTs would sit better with the USAFA community and produce faster results.

We were right. Not only did we process a 5-year backlog of supporting docs and get them bound and on the shelves in HO and Special Collections in record time, but last year we executed the first all-electronic collection of the AHRs. Of course, “all-electronic” is a bit of a misnomer since there were still paper / print / hardcopy sources out there that HO collects, and it is imperative to have print books on our shelves to preserve the documents and to give the histories that longevity which one finds electronic documents lack (Maxwell converts our histories to microfilm for their library, incidentally). Still, the effort was a success: HO collected more supporting documents than has ever been collected in the history of the Air Force Academy—filling some 16 volumes.

It has been an unprecedented two years of success for the Academy’s History Program. Now we are entering the last phase of the program process improvement: catching up on the writing so USAFA is up to date on its histories. To do that, we needed some consistency since the turnover of Reservists/LTs has been crushing (I’ve trained 12 personnel in roughly 21 months!!!). Nonetheless, the folks assigned here achieved amazing results, and I am most proud that I was able to get them awards as well as official recognition for their achievements. One of our Airmen nicknamed the group, “Team Awesome.” As you folks in the Library know, having amazing co-workers fosters a spirit of comradeship and makes morale soar!

This spring, the Vice Superintendent authorized A1 to assign us two officer Reservists who just arrived. They will serve a three-year tour in HO to write the histories which will give us the consistency we need for this final phase. He also authorized a VRRAD, one-year officer (Voluntary Retired Return to Active Duty) and a casual LT history major for the same purpose. I’m hoping we will see them at the end of the summer.

As we enter the final phase this summer, HO will be executing a “full court press” to write histories and get caught up, meaning other services will be a lower priority. I’m hoping with this awesome team on board, we will have the 5 year writing backlog erased in three years.

So, the two new faces you see in HO are Maj. Keturah “KT” Onukwuli and Maj. Raymond Ng. Maj. Onukwuli is a space aggressor in the Reserve and received a below-the-zone promotion to Major (that means she’s really awesome!). Maj. Ng comes to us from the Logistics World and is an expert planner. They have already begun making fantastic improvements to our program.

There are more changes in discussion up at the headquarters, but no firm decisions have yet been made. So, we’ll save that for another time.

How did you end up in the position of Command Historian? Tell us about your career path.

When Dr. Muenger retired almost two years ago, I was her Deputy and stepped in to fill that void. For about a third of the time, I was doing both jobs alone, so I’ve been grateful for the help I’ve gotten.

My career path for a historian is a bit non-standard. I enlisted in the Air Force Reserves in 1977 and was commissioned as a 2Lt in 1981. I served for 22 years before I retired in 2003. I began my career on an ICBM crew and commanded the wing’s Alternate Command Post. Then I flew the F-4 Phantom II from 1986 to 1991 and served for a little over a year on an Army general’s staff in Korea. From there I transitioned to the F-15E Strike Eagle from 1992-2000 and finally taught at the Air Force Academy in what is now DFMI until retirement.

I have over 2,000 flight hours and have flown 28 combat missions over Iraq and Bosnia.

After I retired, I attended graduate school at West Virginia University where I earned my Ph.D. in History under Dr. Ronald L. Lewis in 2009. Dr. Muenger interviewed me for the Deputy position and we moved here in February 2009.

History has always been my passion, even before I graduated with a BA history degree. As one would imagine, history has given me a love for libraries, and I have a special affinity for librarians and the many resources you bring to the scholarly fight against the Forces of Ignorance! Having the History Office in the McDermott Library makes it the best possible place to work. Besides working alongside your wonderful personnel, when staff work or minutiae start to overwhelm, I sneak out into the stacks and let the books work their magic on me. It truly helps to peruse something off the shelf, or pop up into Special Collections and converse with Dr. Ruwell or drink in the magnificence of the Gimbel Room!

Thank you Dr. Dusch! What an interesting and informative interview!
1. **Hypersensitivity.** Allergies are abnormal reactions by the body’s immune system to foreign substances (e.g., pollen, foot, pet dander, insect bites and stings, medicines, chemicals, etc.) that usually are not harmful to most people. When an individual has allergies, that person’s immune system produces antibodies that identify a particular allergy-inducing substance (i.e., an allergen) as potentially noxious, even though it is not. When the individual comes into contact with that allergen, the reaction of the immune system can inflame the person’s airways, digestive system, sinuses, or skin.

2. **Cause and Effect.** The risk factors for allergies tend to fall into one or two groups – host or environmental. The list of host factors includes heredity, age, sex and race. Among the primary environmental factors that can result in a person being allergic are allergen levels, dietary changes, and environmental pollution.

3. **More than a lucky guess.** Making an accurate diagnosis is the key to the effective management of allergic conditions. The underlying goal of allergy testing is to help confirm or rule out specific allergies. Once testing has been completed, counseling on how to reduce the incidence of symptoms, determine the need for medications, and improve the person’s quality of life can be offered. The two most commonly used measures to assess the presence of allergen-specific antibodies are the skin-prick test and blood testing.

4. **Finessing the Situation.** Individuals who have an allergy cannot dodge reality. There is nothing they can do to make their allergy go away. If they are extremely fortunate, they may grow out of their allergy. Typically, allergy sufferers are advised to avoid whatever triggers their condition. Some allergies are treated with either medications or allergy shots.

5. **Nothing to sneeze at.** The numbers attendant to allergies are compelling. In the developed world approximately one of every five people is affected by an allergy (i.e., at least 50 million Americans are allergic to something). More than 16 million visits to some type of medically related office occur every year for just one particular allergic condition – hay fever. Americans with hay fever annually spend more than 17.5 billion dollars on health-related costs and lose more than 6 million work and school days.

6. **Kid’s stuff.** Allergic conditions are the third most prevalent chronic disease in children. Although any child can develop allergies, the kids most likely to suffer from allergies are those from families with a history of such conditions. As such, the level of incidence of allergies among American children is alarming. The number of kids with food allergies, respiratory allergies and skin allergies is an estimated 6 million, 8.3 million, and 9.5 million, respectively.

7. **No protection.** Eating natural (i.e., “organic”) food is no guarantee that an individual will avoid being affected by food allergies. Some of the most allergenic foods (e.g., cow’s milk, eggs, fish and shellfish, peanuts, soybeans, wheat, etc.) are natural unprocessed foods. Allergies are not caused by chemicals involved in growing the foodstuff, but rather by the proteins found in the food.

8. **No safe haven.** Allergies are everywhere. Moving away from maple trees and ragweed may seem like a viable strategy for dealing with allergens, it is important to note that every region of the United States (including the Southwestern states) has plants that produce pollen. More likely than not, the allergy sufferer who moved to a new locale will develop a fresh crop of allergies to local plants.

9. **Not the same.** Although colds and seasonal allergies may exhibit some of the same symptoms, they are very different diseases. Understanding how they are different is essential because the prevention options and treatment methods for these two conditions are quite different. A cold results from a viral infection, which is transferred typically through human contact. In contrast, allergies are caused by a response by the body’s immune system.

10. **Grave Danger.** The worst-case scenario for allergy sufferers is to have a potentially life-threatening reaction to exposure to a particular allergen, for example, bees, shellfish, peanuts, and so on. Referred to as anaphylaxis, this reaction can occur very quickly – within a few minutes of exposure. Because anaphylaxis is unpredictable (it can happen anytime, anywhere), it is critical that a person who has such life-threatening allergies has a well-thought-out action plan in place to deal with any untoward situation.

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Many thanks to Dr. Bill Newmiller for taking time out of his busy schedule to contribute his wonderful article on Hemingway. What a thoughtful way of connecting it to our cadets!

Dr. Chuck Dusch for Part II of his interview with Meredith. We didn’t think you could top Part I. Thank you for giving us a glimpse into your world!
France is known for its champagne, wine, cheese, bread bakeries (boulangeries), pastry shops (patisseries), escargot, art museums, such as the Louvre; la tour Eiffel, l’Arc de Triomphe, le Champs Élysées; palaces such as Versailles; and many castles such as the Château de Châteauneuf. Too much to see even in an entire lifetime! So, we’ll focus on just a few things in France, such as Bastille Day, Champagne, le Tour de France, bull races, cave paintings, and more wine in Bordeaux.

In addition to July being the month that we as Americans celebrate our independence on the 4th of July, France also celebrates her independence in July, on the 14th. The French call Bastille Day la Fête nationale (the National Celebration), and le 14 Juillet (the 14th of July). The French Flag is Blue, White, and Red, the reverse order of our US colors, the Red, White, and Blue. The holiday commemorates the “Storming of the Bastille,” a medieval political prison in Paris, which represented the monarchy’s dictatorial authority. Click here to learn more. Here’s what you’ll see in Paris.

After Bastille Day, keep celebrating with a tour and tasting at one of the many family-owned vintners in Champagne. You can also learn how to de-cork a bottle of champagne with a saber from the brotherhood, at the castle there. You can catch the 200 cyclists that pass through during the Tour de France, July 7-29 this year (below left).

Or, you may want to head south to Marseille (right), the world’s 8th largest port, to catch a coastal view of Bastille Day. You could then catch the Course Camarguise, where the bulls romp in the fields after the race. Head NW toward the center of the country to see the fascinating 29,000+ year-old Grotte du Pech Merle cave paintings.

Finish off your trip with wine tasting and a beauty treatment in Bordeaux. For more info on travel in France, please visit The Good Life France.

Great Recipes for USA & France!

Summer is HERE! It’s a great time for camping, watching fireworks, and being with family and friends!

Panzanella Salad Skewers are threaded with artisanal bread, fresh mozzarella, & assorted veggies, then served on a bed of green lettuce with a basil pesto dressing. Get rid of the bread for a healthier meal!

BBQ Feta & Hot-Banana Pepper Turkey Burgers Here’s a basic turkey burger…gone Greek. Try adding some baby spinach, sliced red onions and basil pesto!

Alabama Fire Crackers If you’ve just got to have that chili when you’re camping out, here are some “cool” “Fire Crackers” to go with it!

Here are 19 Easy Breakfast Ideas that are great for camping!

And here are 23 Ideas for Bastille Day! This one also works for 4th of July!

Former Reference Librarian (2008-2013), JANICE YOUNG, was honored at the ASCLA/FAFLRT Achievement Awards Ceremony 23 June 2018. Here is an excerpt from her award narrative:

“Janice Young, Librarian, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Scientific and Technical Information, has been selected for the 2018 Distinguished Service Award administered by the Federal and Armed Forces Libraries Round Table and the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies (ASCLA). Over the last two years, Ms. Young has been instrumental in ensuring that FAFLRT remained a vibrant organization for its 300 members. During this time of transition as FAFLRT merges with ASLCA, Ms. Young ensured that the FAFLRT membership still enjoyed a full complement of programs, activities and information sharing through the newsletter. Her work has been exemplary and was instrumental in ensuring that FAFLRT operations continued without deterioration in quality or service. For her outstanding service to the Federal and Armed Forces Libraries Round Table, Ms. Young is very deserving of the FAFLRT Distinguished Service Award.

At ALA Annual in 2017, she was principally responsible and served as a moderator for a program on “Funding Mandates: A Game Changer in Faculty and Scientific Research.” For ALA Annual in 2018, she developed three programs: “Building Your Brand In a Landscape of Budget Cuts and Library Closures;” “Nontraditional Partnerships: Architects and Health Sciences Librarianship make good Partners for Community Health;” and “African American Pioneers in Library Leadership: Bridging the Past to the Present,” which was chosen as an ALA sponsored program. ”

Congratulations Janice! We are so proud of you!