

SAMPLE LEGACY STORIES ON OUR HERITAGE HONOR ROLL



Contact: Allan Kullen ■ 301-520-8242
akullen@americansall.org



Heritage Honor Roll

Every individual, group and business has a story worth telling. A legacy story can be presented in text and through photographs, home movies and other video and audio mediums. It can also be published in multiple languages and include hyperlinks to other Web sites important to the honoree. The Heritage Honor Roll may contain more than one legacy story for an individual or a group—or the legacy story may appear in more than one language—because members have opted to recognize different contributions of the same individual or group or wanted to share the story in their native language.

Leveraging the **Every story has an introductory summary on this page.** education mission and promote civic engagement, so K–12 students are better prepared to participate in our nation's democracy, economy and workforce.

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Maxime "Max" Chalmin [Chalmin Family] (October 7, 1909 - April 30, 1977) Executive Chef /node/548408
My father, Maxime Chalmin, was born in Coulandon, France, in October 1909. In his late teens and beyond, and after a series of "apprenticeship" assignments as was the professional development protocol in those days, he came to the United States as a cook at the Belgian Pavilion at the 1939 New York World's Fair.

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Maxime "Max" Chalmin [Chalmin Family] (October 7, 1909 - April 30, 1977) Chef de Cuisine /node/434148
Mon père Maxime Chalmin, est né à Coulandon, un petit village au Centre de la France, en Octobre, 1909. Après sa scolarité et plusieurs filaments comme apprenti (comme cela se faisait à l'époque) il se dirige vers le métier de la restauration et il arrive aux Etats Unis en 1939 comme cuisinier au pavillon Belge de l'Exposition Internationale.

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Constantine "Connie" Foltis [Constantine Foltis Memorial Foundation] (December 1, 1929 - June 16, 2011) Ναυπηγός /node/548538

Ο Κωνσταντίνος (επίσης γνωστός ως Κόνι) Φόλτης γεννήθηκε στις 1 Δεκεμβρίου 1929, και απεβίωσε στο Οικογενειακό Κέντρο Φροντίδας Bailey για την πόλη του Αγίου Αυγουστίνου της Φλόριντα στις 6 Ιουνίου 2011. Όσοι τον γνωρίζουν, θα μάνανται ότι ήταν ένας άνθρωπος που έχασε την ποτέ την του γενναιοδωρία του, το ταλέντο του, το γέλιο του, τη φιλία του, την αγάπη του, και την ευσπλαχνία του.

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Maxime "Max" Chalmin Executive Chef



Maxime "Max" Chalmin (October 7, 1909 – April 30, 1977) Executive Chef

My father, Maxime Chalmin, was born in Coulandon, France, in October 1909. In his late teens and beyond, and after a series of "apprenticeship" assignments as was the professional development protocol in those days, he came to the United States as a cook at the Belgian Pavilion at the 1939 New York World's Fair. Once completed, he returned to France but vowed to return to the United States to start a new life. After the war which he spent in Vichy, France with his new wife Marcelle and newborn son, he left France behind to pursue his dream. In 1948, he landed (again) in New York harbor with his wife and a 4 year old son to begin this saga. It was to be the fulfillment of a lifelong dream and the beginning of another.

As a young man, raised by a widowed mother in central France, he was always restless as he pursued his passion of being a chef. In France at the time, "apprenticeships" involved working and studying under leading chefs and travelling to other countries to learn new

cuisines and cooking methods - which he did. He loved and learned in these "apprentice stages" In Paris, the Cote d'Azur, Cuba, America and Morocco (where he almost left his new family were it not for a last minute visa to the US)!

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Maxime "Max" Chalmin *Chef de Cuisine*



Maxime "Max" Chalmin (October 7, 1909 – April 30, 1977) Chef de Cuisine

Mon père Maxime Chalmin, est né à Coulandon, un petit village au Centre de la France, en Octobre, 1909. Après sa scolarité et plusieurs filaments comme apprenti (comme cela se faisait à l'époque) il se dirige vers le métier de la restauration et il arrive aux Etats Unis en 1939 comme cuisinier au pavillon Belge de l'Exposition Internationale à N.Y. Il est revenue ensuite en France, mais avec l'espoir de revenir ensuite en Amérique pour y démarrer une nouvelle vie. Après la guerre, qu'il passe à Vichy avec sa femme Marcelle et son jeune fils, il a quitté la France en 1948 pour enfin réaliser son rêve. En 1948 donc, il est revenu à New York avec sa femme et son fils de 4 ans, c'était l'aboutissement de son rêve et le commencement de sa vraie vie. Etant jeune homme, élevé par sa mère, veuve, il a toujours eu le désir de devenir «chef cuisinier».

En France, en ce temps-là, l'apprentissage consistait à travailler pour apprendre de nouvelles méthodes de cuisine sous l'autorité de grands « chefs ». C'est ce qu'il a fait: il aimait apprendre durant ces stages à Paris, sur la Côte D'Azur, à Cuba, et au Maroc. Un visa de dernière minute pour les USA lui a été octroyé.

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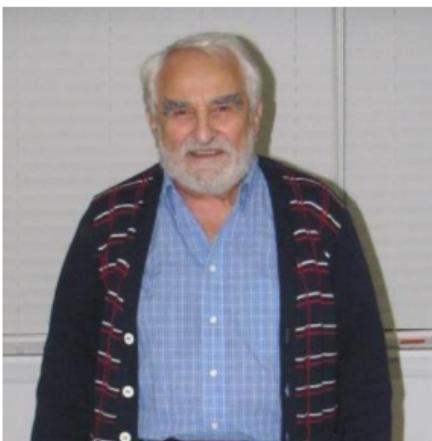
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Constantine "Connie" Foltis *Naval Architect*



Constantine "Connie" Foltis was born in New York City on December 1, 1929, and died at Bailey Family Center for Caring of Community Hospice in St. Augustine, Florida, on June 16, 2011. Those who knew him at the [Center](#) would never forget his generosity, talent, laughter, friendship, love, and compassion. He was one of the friendliest people one would ever meet. His spirit lives on through the lives he touched and through the [Constantine Foltis Memorial Foundation](#) named in his honor. His will instructed his family to bury his ashes at sea.

Connie's father and mother immigrated to the United States from Russia and Scotland, respectively. Connie's father grew up in a Greek community in Russia and sailed around the world until he landed in New York City where he started in the food business pushing a donut cart. He quickly built a [chain of 33 restaurants](#) famed in New York City. Greek culture dominated family and business.

Connie grew up in Flushing, New York, with his two older sisters named Helen and Jeannie. Connie's extended family summered each year at the family summer home on [Shelter Island](#) near the Hamptons on Long Island. He and his family adored Shelter Island, which remained a central focus throughout his lifetime. Here he found his passion for sailing and pursued his love for photography. He took thousands of pictures of sights and people, often developing them himself in his darkroom.

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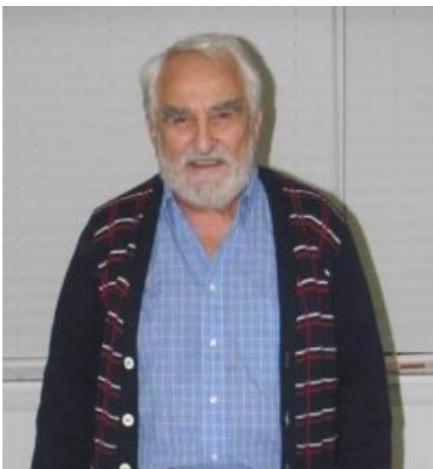
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Constantine "Connie" Foltis Ναυπηγός



Constantine "Connie" Foltis (December 1, 1929 - June 16, 2011) Ναυπηγός

Ο Κωνσταντίνος (επίσης γνωστός ως Κόνι) Φόλτης γεννήθηκε στη Νέα Υόρκη την 1η Δεκεμβρίου 1929, και απεβίωσε στο Οικογενειακό Κέντρο Φροντίδας Bailey για Κοινοτική Φροντίδα Τέλος Ζωής στην πόλη του Αγίου Αυγουστίνου της Φλόριντα στις 6 Ιουνίου 2011. Οσοι

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του γενναιοδωρία
γάπτη του, και την
ονθρώπους που θα
μπορούσε να συναντήσει ποτέ κανείς. Το πνεύμα του ζει μέσα από τις
ζωές που άγγιξε και μέσω του ίδρυματος Κωνσταντίνου Φόλτη που
ονομάστηκε εις μνήμη και προς τιμήν του. Η διαθήκη του ανέθεσε στην
οικογένειά του να θάψουν την τέφρα του στη θάλασσα.

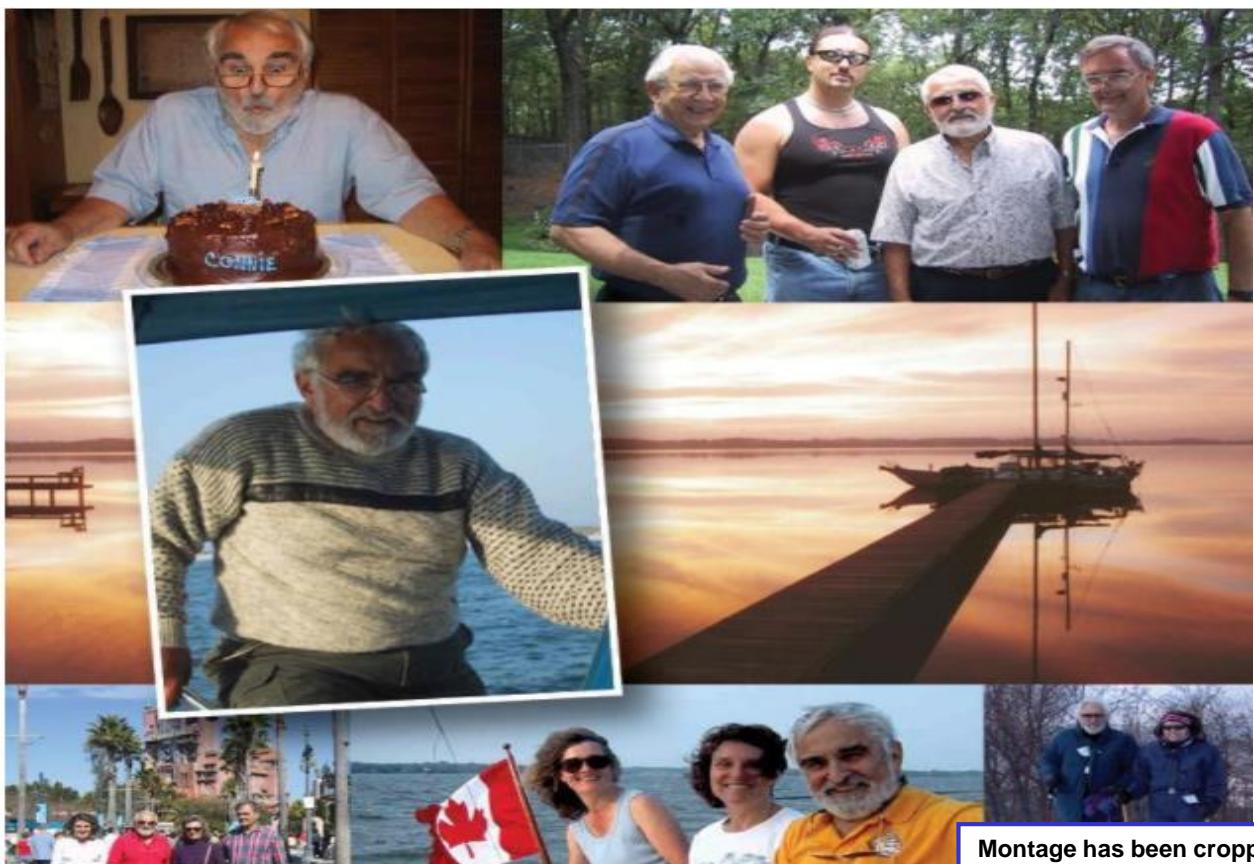
Ο πατέρας και η μητέρα του Κόνι μετανάστευσαν στις Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες από τη Ρωσία και τη Σκωτία, αντίστοιχα. Ο πατέρας του Κόνι μεγάλωσε σε μια ελληνική κοινότητα της Ρωσίας και έπλευσε σε όλο τον κόσμο μέχρι που έφθασε στη Νέα Υόρκη, όπου ξεκίνησε στον

τομέα του φαγητού σπρώχνοντας ένα καροτσάκι με ντόνατς. Έχτισε γρήγορα μια αλυσίδα 33 εστιατορίων φημισμένα στη Νέα Υόρκη. Ο ελληνικός πολιτισμός κυριαρχούσε την οικογένεια και την επιχείρηση.

Ο Κόνι μεγάλωσε στο Φλάσινγκ της Νέας Υόρκης μαζί με της δύο μεγαλύτερες αδελφές του που ονομάζονταν Χέλεν και Τζίνι. Η εκτεταμένη οικογένεια του Κόνι παραθέριζαν κάθε χρόνο στο εξοχικό

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Marie-Claire Jeanne (Baudin) Miller



Marie-Claire Jeanne (Baudin) Miller (August 25, 1940 – December 20, 2015)

Marie-Claire was born in **Jargeau**, France, on August 25, 1940, daughter of Georges and Marie Louise Baudin and middle sister to Micheline, Monique, Marie-Noëlle and Marie-Christine. Her devotion to the people she cared about is the character trait that best distinguished her in life and for which she will long be remembered. She always deflected attention from herself, preferring instead to visit, speak with, listen to, tend to and keep in touch with others whom she held dear.

She met her husband, Stephen B. Miller, in France during his US Army tour of duty. Demonstrating remarkable courage, at age 27, Marie-Claire left her beloved France and close-knit family to embark on a new life with Steve in America. She moved to the United States knowing no one but her husband. Yet she bravely embraced her new language, new country and new religious traditions and created an amazing life with Steve, to whom she was totally devoted for 48 years.

Marie-Claire and Steve loved to travel and loved adventure. They enjoyed spending time together at concerts, the theater, art shows and the movies. Marie-Claire even sat through hundreds upon hundreds of hockey games, not because she loved hockey but because Steve loved hockey and she loved Steve. Her devotion to a friend with whom she worked with in Orleans, Leone Tanner, was rekindled at a Charles Aznavour concert in 1967 and their friendship was sustained through a running, almost daily conversation for more than 48 years. Her continued contacts with her French friends in Club Amite, and with members of her bridge groups over the years were all part of her life.

Her three daughters—Corinne, Valerie and Sandra—also were beneficiaries of Marie-Claire's sincere devotion and boundless energy. She never missed a ballet recital. She never missed a tennis match, swim meet, talent show, track meet, tennis match or piano recital. Marie-Claire raised her girls—so close in age and sometimes trying—with patience and love. Later, she extended that warmth to her sons-in-law Kevin Smithen, Adam Hochman and David Rosenthal.

Marie-Claire's devotion was perhaps most evident in her role as Mimi—grandmother to her eight grandchildren: Chloe, Felicia and Scarlett Smithen; Ian and Drew Hochman; and Margot, Spencer and Paula Rosenthal. While many grandparents content to lend an occasional hand or babysit a grandchild every now and again, Mimi took this job to the next level. She (and Steve) were "frequent fliers" on the highways between Rockville, MD, and New York and New Jersey, ensuring they stayed in close touch with the family's next generation. During these visits, Marie-Claire would often get down on the floor with her grandchildren to color, do puzzles and play games and cards.

In August 2015, the entire family spent a week together at the Jersey Shore to celebrate Mimi's 75th birthday, and she had an amazing week that the family will treasure forever. She loved the beach and with youthful exuberance, she built sandcastles and jumped in the waves with all her grandchildren.

Marie-Claire was also incredibly devoted to her family in France. Notwithstanding the distance that separated them, she stayed in constant contact with her sisters, in later years aided by e-mail and Web-based telephone calls. She and Steve would get back to France every year or two and visit with her sisters and other relatives. When she was there, it was as if she had never left.

All of Marie-Claire's friends basked in the sunshine of her devotion as well—her tennis group, her bridge group, friends from Luxmanor and, of course, her French group. From her name to her beauty to her accent that never truly disappeared, Marie-Claire will always be remembered for being French. Despite living in the United States for 50 years and eventually becoming an American citizen, she never lost her French identity. She loved being part of the French community in Washington, DC, taking her children to the old French Embassy to celebrate **Bastille Day** and singing "**La Marseillaise**" with her French compatriots.

Marie-Claire Miller died suddenly on Sunday, December 20, 2015, in Miami, FL, of natural causes, with her husband Steve at her side. Their daughter Sandra Rosenthal and family friend Roger Balsam delivered eulogies at her funeral on December 23. After the service and especially when friends came to pay their respects, the one common thread in their conversations was that Marie-Claire "was a lady." That was extremely comforting for family members because they always felt that when Tom Jones made a hit record with Paul Anka's song, "**She's a Lady**," he must have done so because he knew her. Marie-Claire is buried in Norbeck/Judean Memorial Gardens in Olney, MD. Family and friends will remember fondly this petite, vivacious woman with a heavy French accent as a devoted wife, mother, grandmother, sister and friend.

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Marie-Claire Jeanne (Baudin) Miller



Marie-Claire Jeanne (Baudin) Miller (August 25, 1940 - December 20, 2015)

bridge auxquels elle tenait tant faisaient partie intégrante de sa vie.

Ses trois filles – Corinne, Valérie et Sandra – ont toujours reçu l'attention et l'énergie sans limite de Marie-Claire. Jamais elle ne manqua un ballet, une rencontre de relation, un spectacle, une compétition d'hélicoptère, un match de tennis ou un récital de piano. Marie-Claire éleva ses filles avec patience et amour. Quelques années plus tard, elle donna la même chaleur humaine à ses gendres Kevin Smithen, Adam Hochman et David Rosenband.

Son dévouement auprès des autres fut probablement le plus visible à travers son rôle de Mimi, son surnom de grand-mère, à ses huit petits-enfants, Chloé, Felicia et Scarlett Smithen, Ian et Drew Hochman, Margot, Spencer et Paula Rosenband. Alors que la plupart des grands-parents se contentent de préser main forte ou de garder un enfant de temps en temps, Mimi prenait ce job à un niveau supérieur. Elle (et Steve) étaient devenus des voyageurs fréquents des autoroutes entre Rockville, le Maryland et New-York et le New Jersey, s'assurant d'être toujours en contact avec la future génération. A chacune de ses visites familiales, Marie-Claire n'hésita jamais à donner du temps, à jouer aux cartes, aux puzzles et à tous les jeux de famille imaginables.

En août 2015, toute la famille passa une semaine ensemble à Jersey Shore pour célébrer le 75e anniversaire de Mimi. Une semaine fantastique que toute la famille conservera en mémoire et pour toujours. Marie-Claire avait adoré la plage et la fraîcheur du moment, elle avait adoré construire des châteaux de sable et sauter dans les vagues avec tous ses petits-enfants.

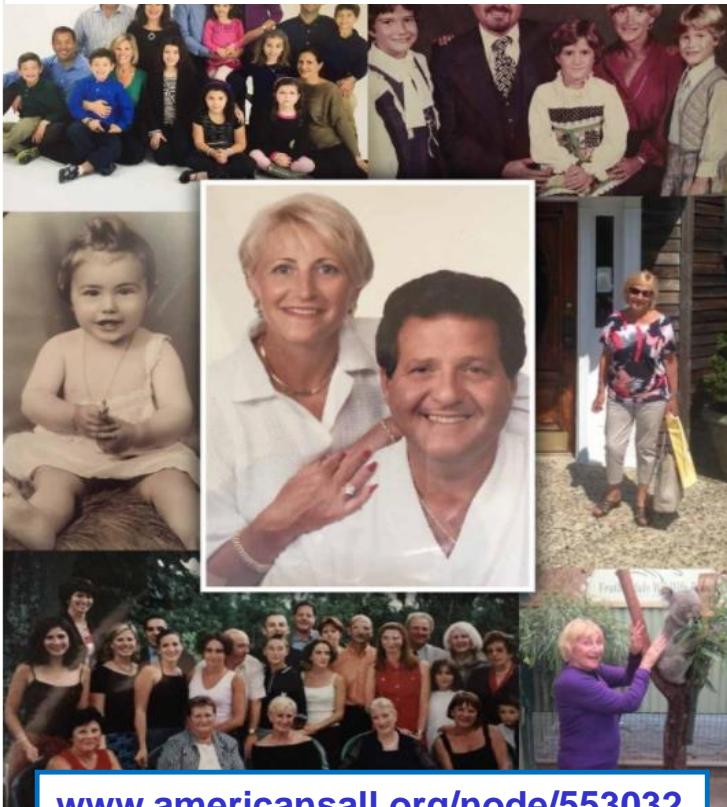
Marie-Claire fut également dévouée à toute sa famille vivant en France. Malgré la distance qui la séparait d'eux, elle était en contact permanent avec ses sœurs, bien aidée ces dernières années par internet et les mails. Avec Steve, elle essayait de venir en France tous les ans ou tous les deux ans pour rendre visite à ses sœurs et ses proches. Quand elle était auprès d'eux, c'était comme si elle ne les avait jamais quittés.

Et tous les amis de Marie-Claire reconnaissent aujourd'hui son éclatant dévouement. De son groupe de tennis aux membres de son club de bridge, à ses amis de la communauté de voisinage Luxembourgeois et bien sûr à ceux de son groupe de français. De son nom, à sa beauté jusqu'à son accent qui ne disparaît jamais vraiment, chacun se souvient de Marie-Claire pour être française. Même si Marie-Claire vécut plus de 50 ans aux États-Unis et devint une citoyenne américaine, elle ne perdit jamais son identité française. Elle adorait faire partie de la communauté française de Washington D.C., emmener ses enfants à l'ambassade française et célébrer le **Bastille Day** puis chanter **La Marseillaise** avec ses compatriotes.

Marie-Claire Miller disparut brusquement le dimanche 20 décembre 2015 à Miami, dans l'État de Floride, d'une cause naturelle, après de son mari Steve, à ses côtés. Leur fille Sandra Rosenband et l'ami de la famille, Roger Balsam prononcèrent les panégyriques lors de ses funérailles le 23 décembre. Après le service funéraire et notamment lorsque ses amis vinrent présenter leurs condoléances, le premier objet des conversations fut unanime : Marie-Claire était une Lady ». Ces témoignages furent extrêmement réconfortants pour tous les membres de sa famille qui, comme Tom Jones et sa version de la chanson de Paul Anka, pensaient : « She's a Lady ». On se demande même si il n'a pas changé la chanson parce qu'il connaît Marie-Claire.

Marie-Claire est enterrée à Norbeck / Judson Memorial Gardens à Olney, dans l'État du Maryland. Sa famille comme ses amis se souviendront avec affection de ce bout de femme, enjouée, avec son fort accent français. Une femme, une mère, une grand-mère, une sœur et une amie dévouée.

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Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo *Military Commander, Politician and Rancher*



Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c. 1808–1890) Military Commander, Politician and Rancher

Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c. 1808–1890) was a leader in the struggle for statehood for California. During his lifetime, he witnessed three nations rule California. Born to a wealthy family in Monterey, California, the eighth of 13 children, he entered military service at age 16. A soldier when Mexico took over California from Spain in 1822, Vallejo (va-YAY-ho) supported Californios (native-born Californians) who rebelled against the Mexican governor. In 1829 he led a successful mission against a band of runaway mission Indians. In 1831 he was named commander of the presidio in San Francisco. In 1835 he was appointed commandant of the fourth military district and director of colonization of the northern frontier, the highest military command in northern California.

His next major accomplishment came when Governor Jose Figueroa asked him to lay out a *pueblo* at the Solano mission and authorized him to free the Indian workers and distribute the mission lands and assets to settlers. This colonization plan was designed to prevent further extension of the Russian establishment of Fort Ross. As a reward for his success, he was given approximately 44 acres in the Petaluma Valley to develop as his own private *rancho*. This agricultural empire and his already-established civil and military powers made him one of the wealthiest and most influential men of his day in California.

In 1841 the Russians decided to abandon their outposts at Bodega and Fort Ross and offered to sell the fort to Vallejo. After several months of delays in the negotiations, the fort was purchased by John Sutter. This setback reinforced Vallejo's belief that California would be better served if it were ruled by the United States rather than Mexico City. In 1846 a group of unruly frontiersmen "attacked" the pueblo of Sonoma, arrested Vallejo and imprisoned him in Sutter's fort. They then raised a newly designed flag—the Bear Flag—over Sonoma. Within a month, the U.S. flag was raised in California, and the new officials released Vallejo and allowed him to return home. Sadly, he found that during his imprisonment and loss of power, his rancho was looted of its cattle, horses and other assets by the *Bear Flaggers* and Captain John C. Fremont. Despite this action, Vallejo sided with the Americans in the Mexican War (1846–1848).

In 1848 Vallejo was one of eight Californios elected to the California Constitutional Convention. He then served three terms in the state legislature. Because his lands had been granted by the Mexican government, he spent much of the next decade successfully defending his land rights. He wrote his multivolume history of California to document the role played by Californios. The town of Vallejo, California, bears his name. In 1965, a Benjamin Franklin Class Ballistic Missile Submarine named for him as the *SSBN-658* was launched, and remained proudly in service until it was decommissioned in 1995. (The photograph is

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Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo *Comandante Militar, Político y Ranchero*

Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c. - 1890) Comandante Militar, Político y Ranchero

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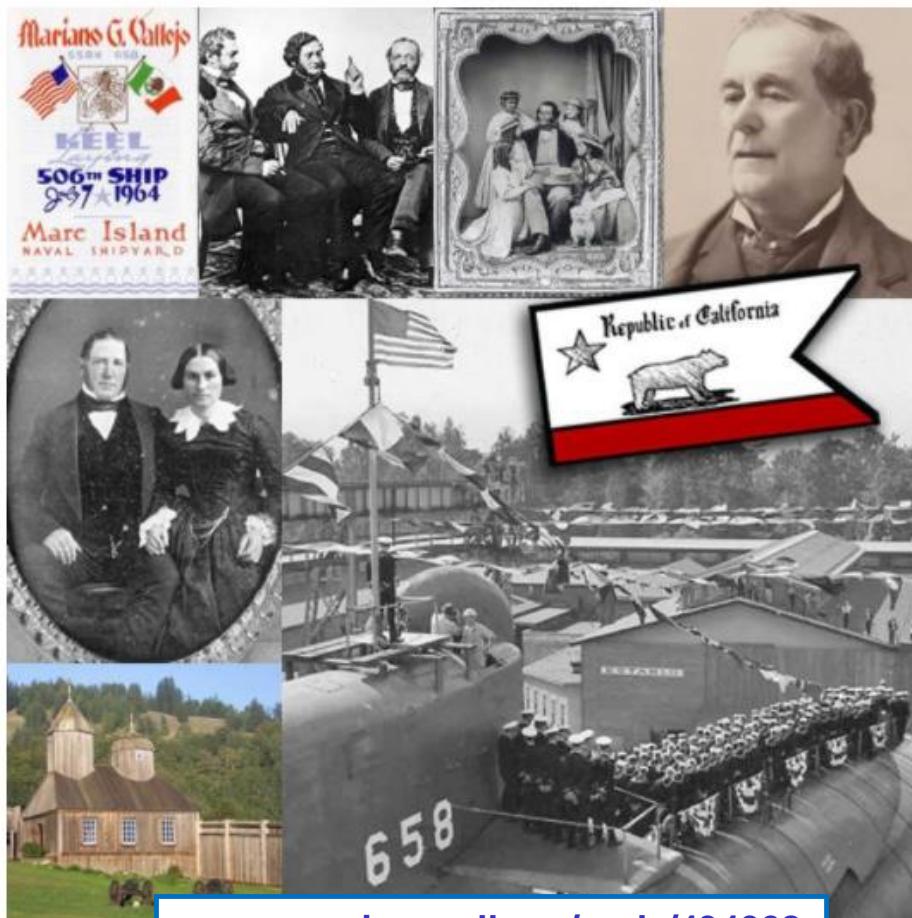
Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c. 1808–1890) fue uno de los líderes en la lucha de California por ser estado. A lo largo de su vida, fue testigo del gobierno de tres naciones en California. Nació en una familia acaudalada de Monterrey, California, el octavo de 13 hermanos, ingresó al servicio militar a la edad de 16 años. Era soldado en 1826 cuando Méjico se apoderó de California, que estaba en manos de España, y Vallejo apoyó a los californianos que se rebelaron contra el gobernador mexicano. En 1829 lideró una nombrada como distrito militar y de California.

Su siguiente logro importante ocurrió cuando el Gobernador José Figueroa le solicitó diseñar y establecer un pueblo en la misión Solano y lo autorizó a liberar a los trabajadores indígenas y a distribuir las tierras de la misión y los recursos a los colonos. Este plan de colonización tenía el objetivo de evitar que se siguiera extendiendo más el establecimiento ruso en Fort Ross. Como recompensa por su éxito, se le adjudicaron a Vallejo aproximadamente 44 acres en el Valle de Petaluma para establecer su propio rancho privado. Este emporio agricultor sumado a sus poderes civiles y militares ya reconocidos lo convirtieron en uno de los hombres más ricos e influyentes del momento en California.

En 1841 los rusos decidieron abandonar sus puestos de avanzada en Bodega y Fort Ross y ofrecieron vender el fuerte a Vallejo. Luego de varios meses de demora en las negociaciones, el fuerte fue comprado por John Sutter. Este revés reforzó la idea de Vallejo de que sería mejor para California estar bajo el gobierno de Estados Unidos que el de la Ciudad de Méjico. En 1848 un grupo de colonizadores rebeldes "atacaron" el pueblo de Sonoma, arrestaron a Vallejo y lo mantuvieron prisionero en el fuerte de Sutter. Luego izaron una bandera recientemente creada —la Bandera del Oso— sobre Sonoma. Al término de un mes, la bandera de Estados Unidos flameaba en California, y los nuevos funcionarios liberaron a Vallejo y le permitieron regresar a casa. Desafortunadamente, al llegar halló que durante su encarcelamiento y pérdida de poder, su rancho había sido saqueado por los partidarios de la Bandera del Oso y del Capitán John C. Fremont, quienes se llevaron todo su ganado, caballos y demás bienes. A pesar de esta acción, Vallejo tomó partido por los americanos durante la Guerra de Méjico (1846–1848).

En 1848 Vallejo fue uno de los ocho californianos elegidos para formar parte de la Convención Constitucional de California. Luego estuvo durante tres períodos en la legislatura del estado. Dado que sus tierras le habían sido concedidas por el gobierno mejicano, dedicó gran parte de la década siguiente a

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Albert "Chew" Kullen *Businessman*[View published](#)[Create this page in an additional language](#)

Albert "Chew" Kullen (December 27, 1909 - July 30, 1966) Businessman

Albert "Chew" Kullen was born in Baltimore, Maryland, the oldest of four children. His parents, Sam and Mary Kulchinsky, were Jewish immigrants from Russia and, in addition to a rich appreciation for their heritage, they afforded their children a unique distinction. Although born in different months, each of Chew's younger brothers, Harry and Sol, were also born on the 27th and his sister, Sarah, married a man born on the 27th.

Chew grew up in Baltimore, but he left high school early to help his parents support the family. He briefly moved to New York City, where he met his future wife, Irene, and they had one daughter, Marilyn. Returning to Baltimore, he began a career in the vending machine business, which then included slot machines. To many, his personality made him seem like a real-life "Damion Runyon" character. Early on, as co-owner of Andrews Vending Co., he learned to cope with the downsides of his job. Like many of his peers, he was investigated by nearly every law enforcement agency concerned about the potential for illegal activity. The results of every investigation were always the same—no racketeering connections, no tax dodging, and no hoodlum activity.

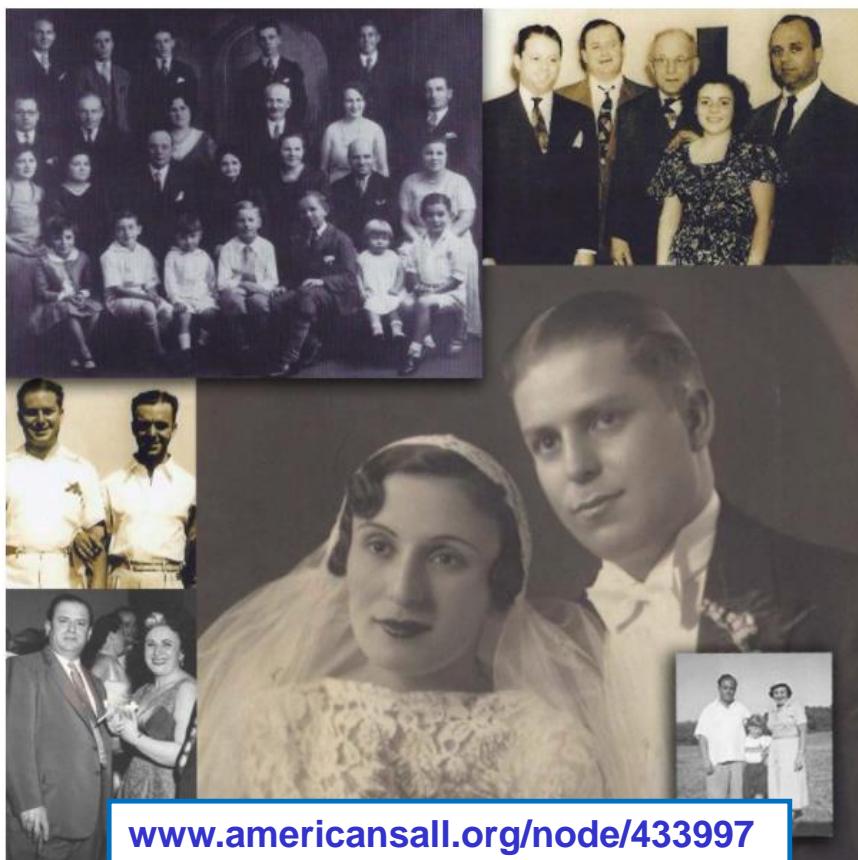
Through sheer charisma and intelligence, Chew soon became the leading spokesperson for the slots industry. Because of his growing prominence in the state's political arena, in 1946 he and his brothers—who were also making names for themselves in the advertising and printing worlds—changed their last name to Kullen. Kullen was easier to pronounce than Kulchinsky, especially when Chew was advocating for legislation to keep slots legal in the state. More than anyone else, he was statistically aware and verbally vocal about the positive economic effects that slots had on both the county and the state, including generating hundreds of well-paying jobs.

His impact on Anne Arundel County was far greater than just being the most well-known advocate for his industry in the state. He was a tireless campaigner for the [North Arundel Hospital](#), and his efforts, along with those of the machine operators he represented, were driving forces in its creation. He was an annual sponsor of the baseball league and of numerous causes to improve the health and well-being of his fellow county residents. Yet, above all, he was a man who always demonstrated fairness in his business dealings that even the most formidable critics of his industry admired.

Chew Kullen died in 1966 of a sudden heart attack while working at his Glen Bernie office. He left behind a legacy of integrity, honesty and leadership in an industry that would ultimately cease to exist in his area. (Photograph of Chew Kullen and Sam Kulchinsky from the Kullen Family Archives.)

Keyn meynung dos geshikhte arayn mame-loshn, [click aher](#).

To view the legacy story about Allan Kullen, [click here](#).



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Albert "Chew" Kullen ג'אלברט קולן



Albert "Chew" Kullen (December 27, 1909 - July 30, 1966) was an American

(ג) איזורוטורי וולט האם 'טוט' או מתחהרט או נקייסטיון. (ב) פן תואם קולרין או ארכון פן דאר קולרין משוחה.)

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Rihei Onishi Journalist and Rice Farmer



Rihei Onishi ([J](#)) Journalist and Rice Farmer

Rihei Onishi, a journalist for the *Jiji Shimpō*, a Tokyo daily newspaper, first came to the United States with his wealthy wine-merchant cousin, Toraichi Onishi, in 1903. They were impressed with the possibilities of growing rice in Texas and purchased approximately 300 acres of land near the property of the Saibara's, a Japanese rice-farming family that had already settled in the area.

Onishi was instrumental in leading Japanese immigrants to Texas. In 1903 he returned home and brought the first group of rice-farming immigrants to Texas the following year. During their first year of operation, they grew a Japanese short-grained variety of rice that was respected for its hearty nature. That type of rice grew very well in the rich Texas soil and yielded a far greater output than was produced by other Texas rice farmers.

The farming venture soon became well known, but the fact that most of the immigrants who populated the Onishi farm were men created a problem of stability. Without wives, the men could not be expected to remain on the farm and build their own future in Texas. To resolve this problem, Onishi returned to Japan in 1909 to recruit women who would marry his workers. Many of the women who returned with him came to be known as "picture brides," because they agreed to marry men they had never met.

Their only "contact" came from photographs that were exchanged between the prospective bride and groom. Once both parties were in agreement, a wedding ceremony was held in Japan (without the groom) that enabled the bride to go to America. This wedding process was critical after 1908, because the *Gentlemen's Agreement* made it impossible for Japanese women to enter the United States unless they were married to American men.

The Onishi family continued to prosper during the era of World War I. However, when the Great Depression hit and the price of rice dropped, many Japanese rice farmers failed and they left Texas. The ones who remained formed an organization to pool their money and loan it to those who most needed help. By this time, Rihei Onishi had moved his family to Massachusetts and only his sons remained in Texas. (This studio portrait was taken c.1910 and was obtained from the Institute of Texan Cultures, 88-209.)

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Rihei Onishi ジャーナリスト・米農家



Rihei Onishi ジャーナリスト・米農家

東京日刊紙の時事新報の記者であった大西理平は、1903年に裕福なワイン商人の従兄弟の大西虎一と初めて日本に来ていました。この両家の庄屋は、大西氏は、日本で栽培する第1回の豊富な収穫で、立派に有る。他のテキサス州の米農家よりもはるかに豊富な収穫量をあげることができました。

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大西氏は、日本で栽培する第1回の豊富な収穫で、立派に有る。他のテキサス州の米農家よりもはるかに豊富な収穫量をあげることができました。

この農業ベンチャービジネスは、すぐに有名になったといえ、大西氏の農場で居住していたほとんどの農民が男性だったことが安定性の大きな問題となりました。これらの男性は、妻を持たなければ、農場に残り、テキサス州で将来を築いてもらうことが期待できなかつたからです。この問題の解決策として、大西は、彼の男性労働者と結婚したい女性を探すために1909年に日本へ帰国しました。彼がテキサス州に連れてきた多くの女性は、会ったことがない男性と結婚することに同意したことで、「ピクチャーブライド（写真花嫁）」と呼ばれるようになりました。彼・彼女の唯一の「接点」は、花嫁候補者と花嫁候補者の写真交換だけでした。両者が縁談を承諾してから、花嫁がアメリカにいけるように花嫁不在の結婚式が日本で行われました。日本人女性はアメリカ人男性と結婚しないと、アメリカ合衆国に入国できないとの日本紳士協定が存在していたので、この結婚方法は、1908年以降、重要な役割を果たしました。

大西家は、第一次世界大戦中に景況を続けましたが、大恐慌の到来で米の価格が下落し、多くの日本人の米農家が失敗に終わり、テキサス州を去りました。テキサス州に残った日本人は、資金を出して、支援を必要とする人々に融資するために団体を結成しました。このころの大西理平は、ご家族と共にマサチューセッツ州に移住し、息子達だけがテキサス州に残りました。（このスタイル写真は、1910年に撮影され、テキサス文化研究所から入手しました：88-299）

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Published Online Version

Allan S. Kullen Businessman and Social Entrepreneur



Allan S. Kullen / February 20, 1942 - J Businessman and Social Entrepreneur

"Her name is Ester Baumgarten. Do you know her?" Allan Kullen had posed the question in a broken mixture of Hebrew and English to whoever would listen and could understand him. Allan had met Ester while on an archaeological dig at **Maresha** in the Negev, Israel. All he knew by the time they parted ways was her name and the fact that she was staying in Tel Aviv. So, after finishing his work, he decided he would try to find her. He hitchhiked his way to Tel Aviv and, despite all odds, found her.

It was not just Ester that Allan found, however. "The odds were none-to-none that an American speaking Hebrew very poorly could venture to a foreign city and find someone he met for two weeks on a mountaintop while knowing only her name. If I could accomplish that, I realized I could probably do anything I wanted to in life," he recalls.

Allan was born in Washington, DC, on February 20, 1942 to Eunice (Slatton) and Sol Kullen, both originally from Baltimore, MD. He grew up in the DC metropolitan area. His father had built a successful career in the printing industry, so Allan chose to attend the **Carnegie Institute of Technology** (CIT) in Pittsburgh, PA, after graduating from high school in 1959. CIT was transitioning toward a new academic structure, later becoming Carnegie Mellon University. Allan learned that he was to be the last graduating class in the printing school. Allan was given great flexibility with his schedule and took advantage of that opportunity by becoming very involved in campus activities. He graduated in 1963, receiving the Fred Hagen, Sr., Award, given to the student with the highest scholarship standing in the School of Printing Management.

Feeling the need to gain additional business training, Allan entered a two-year MBA program at the University of California, Berkeley. During his first year, he met representatives of **NBBS**, a Dutch travel organization that organized student trips to Europe. He began to work for them, starting by putting out a daily newspaper for the eight day crossing by sea. He also accepted an internship as a consultant for a printing company in Amsterdam. That fall, rather than returning home, he traveled extensively where, for the first time, he recognized the contributions that diverse cultures make to world history. He worked on the NBBS ship to gain passage back to the United States and, after returning home from this eye-opening experience, chose to enter the workforce rather than resume his schooling at Berkeley.

He began his career as marketing director for his father's firm, Kaufmann Press, Inc. When his father's company was acquired by a public company, Publisher's Company, Inc. (Pubco), he went to work for Pubco, initially assisting with its acquisitions program and subsequently finding a more challenging niche in its publishing division. He was responsible for the development and production of the 10-volume International Library of Meso-American History and, later, the revision of *The New American Encyclopedia*, which was done in partnership with **Mondatson Publishing** in Italy.

When Pubco began to fail, he realized he needed to build a future where he could better control his own destiny, especially since he was now married to the former Diane Klein and they had two children, Allison and Todd. Returning to what he knew best, in 1974, he acquired the assets of a struggling printing company whose owners were in until 2013. During that period, he grew the company through internal sales and roll-up stock. Todd Allan had \$16 million in annual sales and 127 employees. In 1981, he obtained a patent of art from commercial printing plates. In 1982, with the collaboration of 15 local and national trade corporations of expert technical advice for print buyers.

Allan also owned educational properties as sidelines to make up for periods of slow commercial printing. In 1984, he began publishing his company in the early 1990s by buying a program called *The First Experience*, which featured photographs and texts on the contributions that immigrants made to the nation's development when they came through Ellis Island. At the same time, he was printing for the **Coordinating Committee for Ellis Island**, a nonprofit group focused on the same topic. This action reinforced the passion generated by his travels abroad, and he founded and became president of the People of America Foundation and became co-developer of its signature resource program, **Americans All**.

The program consisted of printed texts and recordings, period-specific posters and photographs, and simulations and teacher's guides, all developed by a team of scholars led by Americans All co-developer Dr. Gail C. Christopher. Although Americans All was well received by the education community, its appeal was limited to classrooms devoted to teaching social studies. With the national emphasis shifting to support STEM programs, his foundation could not secure investors to meet its goal of making these instructional resources available to the nation's 135,000 public and private K-12 schools and 800,000 homeschooled students.

Allan responded by forming a marketing and operations entity, the Americans All Benefit Corporation. To gain the revenue needed to meet the foundation's goal, he focused his efforts on one of the program's main elements—the Heritage Honor Roll. Under the new structure, Americans All has become a Social Legacy Network that "connects the dots between life, legacy, education and the American Dream."

[Note: This story was excerpted and edited from an interview by Gordon Bernhardt, author of **Profiles In Success** (Volume 6): Inspiration from Executive Leaders in the Washington D.C. Area.]

To view the legacy story about Albert "Chew" Kullen, [click here](#).

To view the stories in the Kullen (Kulchinsky) Family Circle and Histories, [click here](#).



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Printed Version



A Champion for Social History

Allan Kullen
Businessman and Social Entrepreneur
February 20, 1942 -

Allan Kullen was born on February 20, 1942, in Washington, DC, and grew up in the area. His father had success in the printing industry, so Allan chose to attend the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, PA, after graduating from high school in 1959. He graduated from its School of Printing Management in 1963.

To gain more business training, Allan then entered an MBA program at the University of California, Berkeley. During his first year, he met representatives of NBBS, a Dutch travel organization that organized student trips to Europe, and began putting out a daily newspaper for the eight day crossing by sea. He also accepted an internship as a consultant for a printing company in Amsterdam. That fall, rather than returning home, he traveled extensively where, for the first time, he recognized the contributions that diverse cultures make to world history. He worked on the NBBS ship to gain passage back to the United States and, after returning home from this eye-opening experience, chose to enter the workforce rather than resume his schooling at Berkeley.

He began his career as marketing director for his father's printing firm, Kaufmann Press, Inc. When his father's company was acquired by a public company, Publisher's Company, Inc. (Pubco), he went to work for Pubco, initially assisting with its acquisitions program and subsequently joining its publishing division. When Pubco began to fail, Allan realized he needed to build a future where he could better control his own destiny, especially since he was now married to the former Diane Klein and they had two children, Allison and Todd. In 1974, he acquired the assets of a struggling printing company and formed Todd Allan Printing Co., Inc., which he ran until 2013. During that period, he grew the company through internal sales and roll-up acquisitions of eight smaller firms, at its peak achieving \$16 million in annual sales and employing 127.

While working at Pubco, he observed that some of its large printing vendors also owned commercial educational properties, and he brought that manufacturing strategy to Todd Allan. He set up his own publishing company in the early 1980s by buying a program called *The First Experience*, which featured photographs and texts on the contributions that immigrants entering through Ellis Island made to our nation's development. At the same time, he was printing for the Coordinating Committee for Ellis Island, a similarly focused nonprofit group.

Drawing inspiration from his extensive travels and reinforcing his interest in history, Allan then founded and became president of the People of America Foundation and became co-developer of its social studies resources program, **Americans All**. The program includes printed texts and recordings, period-specific posters and photographs, and simulations and teacher's guides, all developed by a team of scholars led by Americans All co-developer Dr. Gail C. Christopher. More recent program components support excellence in social studies instruction by increasing access to high-quality resources for classrooms and professional development opportunities for teachers.



As part of their one-time \$49 registration fee (or \$24.50 by using a Legacy Partner Promo Code), Americans All members can also create a shorter version of their online legacy story (up to 500 words), and print it in an 8½" x 11" format.

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Heritage Honor Roll

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Leveraging the **Every story has an introductory summary on this page.** education mission and promote civic engagement, so K–12 students are better prepared to participate in our nation's democracy, economy and workforce.

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Maxime "Max" Chalmin [Chalmin Family] (October 7, 1909 - April 30, 1977) Executive Chef /node/548408
My father, Maxime Chalmin, was born in Coulandon, France, in October 1909. In his late teens and beyond, and after a series of "apprenticeship" assignments as was the professional development protocol in those days, he came to the United States as a cook at the Belgian Pavilion at the 1939 New York World's Fair.

[Read more](#)

Maxime "Max" Chalmin [Chalmin Family] (October 7, 1909 - April 30, 1977) Chef de Cuisine /node/434148
Mon père Maxime Chalmin, est né à Coulandon, un petit village au Centre de la France, en Octobre, 1909. Après sa scolarité et plusieurs filaments comme apprenti (comme cela se faisait à l'époque) il se dirige vers le métier de la restauration et il arrive aux Etats Unis en 1939 comme cuisinier au pavillon Belge de l'Exposition Internationale.

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Constantine "Connie" Foltis [Constantine Foltis Memorial Foundation] (December 1, 1929 - June 16, 2011) Ναυπηγός /node/548538

Ο Κωνσταντίνος (επίσης γνωστός ως Κόνι) Φόλτης γεννήθηκε στις 1 Δεκεμβρίου 1929, και απεβίωσε στο Οικογενειακό Κέντρο Φροντίδας Bailey για την πόλη του Αγίου Αυγουστίνου της Φλόριντα στις 6 Ιουνίου 2011. Όσοι τον γνωρίζουν, θα μάνανται ότι ήταν ένας άνθρωπος που έχασε την ποτέ την του γενναιοδωρία του, το ταλέντο του, το γέλιο του, τη φιλία του, την αγάπη του, και την ευσπλαχνία του.

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